# The New-York Times.

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# ALBANY.

## THE CANAL RING TAKING UP THE CRY OF FRAUD.

HOW THEY TRY TO SMOTHER THE GOVERNOR'S EXPOSURE—SENATOR LORD WANTS AN INVESTIGATION—THE RING SEEKS POLITICAL VENGEANCE—A CONTRACT MULTIPLIED BY SIX—THE MILITARY CODE AMENDMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23, 1875.

This has been what is usually called a dull day, so far as legislative matters are concerned, the day being entirely devoted to the consideration of bills in committee of the whole. It is true the measures under discussion were of no little public interest, the bills considered in the House being the amendments to the military code, as recommended by the State Military Association and the Adjutant General, and the Supply bill for the present year. In the Senate the greater portion of the time was devoted to a consideration of the act in relation to County Treasurers. In the Assembly, Gen. Husted, of Westchester, had charge of the National Guard bill, which was completed and recommended for passage. The leading features of amendment are the reduction of the term of service from seven to five years; also granting to enlisted men and officers accused of offenses triable by courts martial the right to appear with and be defended by counsel, and requiring that in the City of New-York the City authorities shall provide, either by lease or construction, such armories and drill-rooms as may be necessary for the uses of the First Division. Section 253 of the code contains amendments which may, unless the powers thereby conferred on division commanders are exercised with great caution, exert a ruinous tendency on the organization and *morale* of the National Guard. It provides that a division commandant may "for sufficient reason, in his discretion, grant discharges to enlisted men in his division at any time on the recommendation of the commandant of the troop, battery, or company, with the approval of the commandant of the regiment or battalion, and of the brigade," to which the applicant for discharge may belong. At the close of the consideration of the military code amendments, the Supply bill was taken up, but no important action was had on it up to the hour when recess was taken.

### THE CANAL RING WAR.

There are no material developments in relation to the canal question, beyond an evident desire on the part of the "Ring" people to join in the hue and cry with the Governor and the anti-ring party in general. They are already on the *qui vive*, demanding investigations, and it is becoming a very serious question whether they will not, ere many days take the lead in the great reform movement and try to overslaugh the Governor and to out-Herod Herod in unveiling the mismanagement of the canal contract system. They will use all their influence, indeed, to the end of anticipating by such action the developments which might otherwise be brought out by their opponents. The great effort on their part will be to show that there has been nothing perpetrated in the nature of fraud, though there may have been extravagant expenditures in some cases. They assert in the most explicit terms that there is law to justify every condition embodied in and all the action taken under the contracts which have been made public, and that in addition thereto the law authorizing the alterations in quantities, and requiring contractors to perform the increased work and to supply the increased material demanded, has received the sanction of the Attorney General. How far they will be able to sustain these assertions remains to be seen, but they speak in very confident tones on the subject.

### POLITICAL VENGEANCE IN WAIT.

It is also understood that the "Ring" party means, before the present difficulty is adjusted, to make it disagreeable for at least one and perhaps more of the parties who have made themselves prominent in this matter, and that among others they mean, as they themselves express it, to "Nail Davis' hide on the fence to dry." In this connection they will endeavor, if possible, to resuscitate the details of his position on and connection with the Dorn impeachment fizzle of 1868, when all of Davis' charges were proved to be unfounded, and he came out with many doubts expressed under oath as to his own credibility. There is a still later case also in which Mr. Davis figures which is entertaining, as showing that it makes a difference whose ox is being gored. The records of the Canal Department show that a contract was made with one George Sherrell, in which the estimated amount of work contracted for was $6,000. The figures show that on this same contract, by alteration of quantities, $36,000 was paid to Sherrell. A few weeks ago, when the Canal Board was making appointments, this George Sherrell was urged for the position of Superintendent of a division of the canals, his prominent and ardent backer being Mr. Davis, the crusading member from Washington County. The then incumbent of the superintendency was one Conrey, and upon the request of Davis the Canal Board delayed action on this appointment so as to permit Mr. Davis to put in proofs adverse to Mr. Conrey's fitness or faithfulness for the place. The board gave Mr. Davis a hearing, and at its close by a unanimous vote held that the charges were groundless, or at least not sustained, and then re-appointed Mr. Conrey. So Mr. Davis' $36,000 contractor was not made Superintendent, and, as in the Dorn case, the gentleman from Washington failed to make his charges good. It may be interesting to observe that the Sherrill contract payments were six times larger than the estimate, while the other contracts which have attracted so much attention were in no case more than quintupled, and, in most instances, only quadrupled. The only point of such an illustration as this is to show that canal influences appear to have a demoralizing effect on what might otherwise be shown to be very healthy moral natures, and that it is difficult sometimes to tell who is not bedaubed when mud is flying about.

### MISCELLANEOUS ASSEMBLY BUSINESS.

Members of the House to-day displayed an extraordinary interest in other matters than Assembly business, and at one time there were no less than ten Assemblymen in the hall of the Court of Appeals listening to the argument in the Tweed case, and seven in the Senate Chamber giving their attention to Senator Lord's canal investigating resolution. The miscellaneous transactions of the House were very meagre.

### THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

The Speaker presented a communication from Weed, Parsons & Co., public printers, setting forth that they had not received, and were unable to obtain, a large portion of the testimony taken by the Committee on Cities of the Assembly of 1874 in relation to the abuses in the Street-cleaning Bureau of New-York City. It will be remembered that last Winter, after the committee had given in their report, the New-York Board of Aldermen applied for the copy of the testimony taken in order to proceed against Commissioner Oliver Charlick and others who were then distasteful to Tammany Hall, and against whom some damaging evidence was adduced by the committee. Pending the application, a large part of the written testimony disappeared and has not been since recovered. On motion of Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, the Clerk of the Assembly was instructed to inquire into the subject and report to the House.

### SHALL MRS. TILTON TESTIFY?

Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, will introduce a bill to-morrow which has been drawn avowedly with a view to enable Mrs. Tilton to testify in the suit of Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher. The bill in question amends the act of 1867 by providing that in any trial or inquiry in any suit, action, or proceeding in any court, or before any person having by law or consent of parties authority to examine witnesses or hear evidence, the husband or wife of any party thereto, or of any person in whose behalf any such suit, action, or proceeding is brought, prosecuted, opposed, or defended, is made competent and compellable to give evidence the same as any other witness, on behalf of any party to such suit, action, or proceeding, except that the husband or wife shall not be compellable, but competent, to disclose any confidential communication made by one to the other during their marriage.

### JARVIS LORD AS A CANAL INVESTIGATOR.

The President of the Senate had hardly announced that "motions and resolutions were in order," this morning, before Senator Jarvis Lord called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges of fraud in canal management which were made by the Governor in his special Message. The discussion which followed was neither very long nor very interesting. Senator Lowery took again the position assumed by him when the subject was under discussion last evening. He hoped the consideration of this resolution would be postponed until after the consideration of the Message, for he was unable to see what the Senate could consider to-morrow morning after the passage of this resolution. He favored the passage of the resolutions at an appropriate time, but that time would not be until after the discussion which had been fixed for to-morrow, and consequently, in his opinion, the appointment of such a committee at this time was premature.

Senator Woodin dissented from this view. He thought it very important to pass these resolutions, because certain officers had been accused of crimes which might result in impeachment, and he thought this committee ought to be appointed with the sole view of finding out what persons were guilty of these frauds, and then taking action wisely and well. He saw no difficulty in appointing this committee before the discussion of to-morrow, because what was then to be discussed was the system under which it was possible to perpetuate such outrages, without any reference to the truth or falsity of the charges themselves, and for that discussion no more information was needed than was contained in the Message itself. He considered the motion a proper one, because what was needed was not a hasty and inconsiderate investigation, but a real one, and a thorough one, and one that should disclose all the facts, and as it was exceedingly unlikely that any Senator would personally make this investigation, it must be done by a committee. Senator Jacobs took the ground held by Senator Lowery, but for a different reason. He thought the people of this State desired a discussion of the matter as it had been presented by the Governor; but the effect of the passage of this resolution would be to stifle discussion. He instanced the investigations now being made into the affairs of the Capitol Commissioners, and into the altering of last year's Supply bill, upon which subjects he said decency required that the mouth should be kept closed, however great may be the desire to speak. A similar result, he thought, would follow the appointment of an investigating committee on this subject, and consequently if the Senate desired to escape the imputation of desiring silence on the subject, the proper time for the passage of these resolutions was after and not before the discussion which had been set down for to-morrow morning.

Senator Woodin thereupon remarked that Senator Jacobs had pledged himself to bring on that discussion to-morrow morning, and if the passage of these resolutions would deter him from doing so he would change his position with regard to them. Senator Jacobs then moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and the subject was quietly dropped. A few moments later Senator Lord offered the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, The Governor, in his special Message of March 18, states that he is satisfied from information he has received that lock walls upon the canals have been built in an unfaithful way, and not in compliance with the contracts; and,

*Whereas*, Such charges demand an immediate investigation; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be and he hereby is required forthwith to examine personally the stone, and to report to the Senate the quarries from which such stone were taken, for the construction of the locks now being built, and that have been built within the last three years, the description of the dressing of such stone, and the manner and quantity of such work, and whether it is done according to the contracts, and if not, in what respects, and whether done at prices for the interest of the State.

The adoption of the above resolution without debate was the last shape in which the canal question came before the Senate to-day. The precise portion of the Governor's Message to which reference is made in the above-printed resolution is as follows:

"I have deemed it my duty to look beyond the practice in the letting of contracts, and to see if the materials have been delivered and the work has been done for which so many millions has been spent by the State, and also to learn if the lock walls and other structures have been built in a faithful way and in compliance with the contracts. I am satisfied from information already gained that there should be an investigation of these subjects."

## THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS LESS IN IT THIS YEAR THAN LAST—SOME ADDITIONS MADE LAST NIGHT—FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPTS TO LOAD IT DOWN IN THE OLD STYLE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, March 23.—The annual Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole to-night, and recommended for passage, with additional items amounting to $79,758 98, which sum is thus divided: To the County of Caruga, for unusual expenses connected with Auburn Prison, $2,808 98; to the State Assessors, $2,700; to the Commission to Revise the Statutes, $2,250; to the Homeopathic Insane Asylum, an increase of $20,000; to the State Normal School, $10,000; to the Committee of Ways and Means of the last House, for expenses of investigation into State assessments and taxation, $1,000; to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, $40,000. Over the last item there was somewhat of a struggle. It was beaten when the bill was first under discussion by a single vote, but after the bill was recommended to a third reading, Mr. Husted renewed the motion to add the sum named, and, upon a calling of the yeas and nays, his motion was carried by 45 yeas to 36 nays. Mr. Alvord had also been beaten on his first motion to reimburse $8,142 to W. H. Bristol, a former State Treasurer, who had made good to the State that amount, which had been lost by an error of a subordinate; and upon the passage of Mr. Husted's motion he renewed his, but unsuccessfully. There was also another conspicuous failure to load a large sum upon what has wrongly become to be regarded as a sort of carry-all. Mr. Sheil moved to appropriate $100,000 to rebuild the girls' department of the West Chester Protectory. From a Catholic and a Democratic point of view this was quite the proper thing to do, but the attempt failed decidedly. The only other noticeable feature of the discussion was Mr. Russell's motion to strike out the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the new Capitol, on the ground that the State could not afford to make the expenditure. The motion was negatived, on the ground that it was the truest economy to finish the building as expeditiously as possible. Even with the increase made this evening, it is noticeable that the amount appropriated is something like $1,000,000 less than that voted last year.

## THE CANAL RING AND TAMMANY.

GOV. TILDEN NOT TO TOUCH THE PRISONS TILL THE CANAL BUSINESS IS DONE—A PLAN PROJECTED TO UNITE THE CANAL MEN WITH THE TAMMANY DELEGATION—THE COSTIGAN BILL TO BE PASSED AS PART OF IT—A NEW DEAL IN THIS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, March 23.—The report that Gov. Tilden is preparing for an attack on the State Prison Ring is, if not altogether baseless, at least premature. The Governor informed me to-night that he thought the best way of disposing of matters was to do it systematically, and any attempt on his part now to make a demonstration against any other ring, or body of officials or contractors, would probably impede or embarrass his action against the canal party. The general impression to-night is that each House of the Legislature will appoint a special committee to investigate the alleged frauds, mismanagement, and extravagant expenditures of the Canal Department. A movement may possibly be made on the part of the friends of the Ring to obtain a joint committee, but the Republican majority in the Senate will oppose it.

The friends of the Costigan bill have hopes that the canal contest may throw an opportunity in their way to make a compromise, so as to secure some consideration for their pet measure. The proposition, as I have heard it stated, is to give to the canal interest in the Senate the influence of the New-York delegation from Tammany Hall. Senator Jacobs, who has dissented from the adverse report on the Costigan bill, is also counted on, though it is by no means certain that he would favor the Canal Ring. In order to win sufficient strength from the majority to carry the bill, it is proposed to give the Republicans, represented by Senator Woodin, two Commissioners on the Police Board—Messrs. Sheridan Shook and Jacob Patterson; to retain Commissioner Wales in the Department of Docks, and to give a Republican an appointment on the Fire Commission.

Gov. Tilden has not yet taken up the cases of the Fire Commissioners or the Corporation Counsel, and will not do so before Saturday next. The mass of papers to be examined is quite extensive, and no decision will be reached before two weeks.

## COMMITTEE WORK.

THE DISTRICT JUSTICES BILL—ARGUMENT FOR ITS PASSAGE—MIERSON AFTER HIS LITTLE ADVERTISING CLAIM—THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, March 23.—The House Judiciary Committee had under consideration this afternoon the District Court Justices bill relating to New-York City, and providing that the Justices shall be elected on a general ticket with the other Judges. George F. Langbein, author of the work on *The Law and Practice of the District Courts*, appeared before the committee and pressed urgently in favor of the bill. He insisted that a better class of Judges would be obtained under this law, and claimed that lawyers and laymen who had given the matter consideration were alike in favor of the proposed law, especially as the Judges would alternate in the several districts throughout their respective terms, serving one year successively in each district.

Mr. Mierson, of the *New-Yorker Journal*, appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon, to urge his bill for the payment of his advertising for the Tweed Ring. The committee decided to report the bill adversely, but afterward determined to first give another hearing upon the subject.

The House Committee on Cities will to-morrow report favorably the bill making the Brooklyn Bridge a joint public work of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

## THE RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS.

A NEW SCHEDULE OF RATES TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 1—NO RADICAL CHANGES MADE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23.—The general passenger and ticket agents emerged from their calculating trance this forenoon with a schedule of rates, to go into effect May 1, all made up. The new schedule is substantially a revision upon old bases, no radical changes having been made. All through rates remain as last year. Local tariff is varied a few cents only when interfering with the price of through tickets. All the calculations were made independent of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, their little "unpleasantness" being stigmatized as only a "local fight," and no effort toward a final adjustment with them was made.

Among several resolutions adopted was one providing for a just ticket balance in the case of a road going into the hands of a Receiver, for making a railroad's claims upon the bankrupt corporation preferred. Through this resolution agents hope to invite State legislative action throughout the country.

At noon the agents adjourned to meet again Sept. 17 at Saratoga.

# WASHINGTON.

## THE END OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE APPROACHING.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION PASSED—ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE PROBABLE TO-DAY—THE PARDEE NOMINATION THE ONLY ONE TO ACT ON—THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE INJURY TO CAPT. THORNTON, OF THE NAVY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Louisiana resolution, which has vexed the Senate and the country for the past week, was finally disposed of to-day. Mr. Jones, of Florida, talked for an hour and a half, confining himself to an argument against the jurisdiction of the Senate. He is not a pleasant speaker, his delivery being slow and hesitating and his manner cold and labored. This, his maiden effort, was listened to with respectful attention, but his speech made little impression. Senator Wallace made a good speech, but said nothing that has not already been heard on the Democratic side, and during the debate he laid down several propositions, and argued from those with a regularity and sequence which showed careful preparation. When Mr. Wallace concluded, no other Senator being willing to continue the debate, Mr. Thurman arose for a farewell speech on the resolution, in which he charged that the purpose of the majority was to whitewash the President, and he advised the Republicans to abandon that business. It would not deceive the country. "It is," said he, "the thinnest gruel that was ever poured down the throat of a sick patient." Senator Christiancy claimed attention for a few minutes, and read the reasons which would induce him to vote for the resolution. He did not view the resolution as an indorsement of the Kellogg Government, or the means by which it succeeded to power. In so far as the President, from principles of humanity, had acted to prevent violence and civil war he would vote to approve. The amendment offered by Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, was rejected by 22 to 33. Senator Thurman offered successively three provisos to the resolution with the purpose of catching some of the Republican votes and amending it so that it could not pass, but he failed in each instance. The first provided that Kellogg be not recognized as Governor *de jure*, and was rejected by yeas 24, nays 33. On this Senator Christiancy did not vote when his name was called. Before the vote was announced, however, after a brief explanation, he voted nay. The second proviso was that the resolution should not be so construed as to recognize the body which elected Pinchback Senator as the Legislature of Louisiana. The third provided that approval shall not be given to the act of interference with the State Legislature. These were also rejected by a party vote, Senator Christiancy declining to vote in both instances. This brought the vote to Mr. Anthony's resolution. Senator Bayard briefly addressed the Senate. He said the majority was about establishing a dangerous precedent. The Senate should not pass upon any question in advance upon which it might be called to sit in solemn judgment. If the House of Representatives should prefer articles of impeachment against the President for his actions in Louisiana, the Senate would be put in a humiliating position by the existence of such a resolution. He would not like to witness such a thing, but that was possible. The resolution was then adopted by yeas 33, nays 24. Mr. Booth, of California, and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, voted with the Democrats. Two Republican Senators at least were away without pairs, so that the real Republican strength of the Senate will be even a little greater than the vote on the resolution shows. The remarks of Senator Bayard, who has been brought forward by the Democratic papers of Delaware for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, were considered as very significant, and there are certainly some Democrats who have seriously contemplated and urged impeachment of the President in the House next Winter. Mr. Bayard says he should be sorry, and his speech may have been framed to show off this delicate view of his own position. The passage of the resolution has been a foregone conclusion since the Republican caucus agreed to it, and determined to sit it out, if necessary, and this certainly operated to shorten and restrict debate, which would have been maintained for weeks on the same proposition if offered before the 4th of March. The Senate is expected to adjourn to-morrow, and several Senators have arranged to leave the city to-morrow night.

### THE LOUISIANA UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

In executive session to-day Senator Thurman called up the nomination of Don Pardee and urged his confirmation in a brief speech. Senator West again opposed confirmation. It being apparent that a vote could not be reached without a protracted debate, the name of Pardee was passed over, and the Senate acted upon other nominations on the calendar. No nominations were made by the President to-day, and not more than a half-dozen names remain on the calendar to be acted upon. The case of Pardee will come up again to-morrow. Nothing but the Pardee case is now in the way of an immediate adjournment, and it is doubtful if the session can be continued over a day to prolong the contest in his favor. Some of the best men in the Senate are opposed to him, and others are equally earnest in his behalf. It is probable that an attempt will be made by those who oppose his confirmation to talk it over to-morrow, in hopes to force final adjournment without action. It has seemed to outsiders generally that the opposition to Pardee was altogether personal and factious, but as the case now stands there is not enough evidence outside the Senate, if there is indeed before it, to afford a basis for a fair judgment upon the merits. If really as good an appointment as his indorsement would indicate, his defeat would be a great misfortune.

### THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Convention called in North Carolina, is, according to a statement by Senator Ransom, a restricted assembly. The Constitutional Conventions in that State have been several times restricted by the acts under which they were called. In this case its powers have been greatly limited, apparently with the purpose of disarming political criticism. Every delegate has to take an oath that he will not vote to incorporate in the Constitution any clause impairing the operation of the thirteenth, fourteenth, or fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, nor the Reconstruction acts, nor any provision looking to payment for emancipated slaves, nor in any way recognizing the rebel debt, nor abridging the term of office of any of the present officers of the State. The sole purpose of the convention is claimed to be to simplify and harmonize the provisions of the State Constitution, which is represented to be a cumbersome and bungling instrument, compounded from mixtures of the Constitutions of several Northern States, difficult of legal construction, and inconsistent with itself. It is claimed by the Republicans that the convention is called to reconstruct the Constitution in the interest of the Democratic Party, and it will be possible, no doubt, to improve the Constitution for party purposes in spite of the restrictions, whether they were imposed with sincerity, or were woven as a screen to hide the party while at work.

### SERIOUS ILLNESS OF CAPT. THORNTON.

Lieut. Commander Ludlow, of the United States steamer Monongahela, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cape Town, South Africa, Feb. 11, says that Capt. J. S. Thornton was in command of that vessel until the 14th of January last, when a severe accident befell this officer, which has placed him off duty, and necessitated the sending him to the United States, via England. He was then in his usual health, and while glancing over the chart spread out on the after cabin table, fell violently backward in consequence of a heavy lee roll and lurch of the ship. He was immediately assisted to his feet, when he expressed himself as not hurt, although very much shaken up. His back, however, struck against the cabin bulkhead, and a brass hook used to hold back the door. Unfavorable symptoms were developed in a day, when he was placed in a cot, and his name entered on the sick list as unfit for duty. Physical symptoms were subsequently developed, together with aberration, which continued, with great bodily weakness.

### PERSONAL.

The house formerly owned and occupied by Senator Sumner was recently sold at auction, and purchased by Mr. Corcoran, the owner of the "Arlington" and of a good deal of the adjacent property. Mr. Corcoran has leased the Sumner house to Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of New-York, who will make it the residence of his family during the sessions of the present Congress.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

### THE DATE OF THE REVENUE ACT TAKING EFFECT.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to United States Senator Dawes, concerning the rulings of the Internal Revenue Office in relation to tobacco and distilled spirits:

"The ruling that section 2 of the above-named act of March 3, 1875, to further protect the sinking fund, &c., which imposes the new rate of tax on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, took effect from the first moment of March 3, the day on which the act was approved, is one that this office was obliged by the law itself to make. On this point I would respectfully request your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to Hon. J. J. Bagley, under date of the 16th inst. In support of the doctrine of that letter, I beg leave to refer you to an opinion of the Honorable Attorney General dated the 10th inst.; also to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Arnold and others vs. The United States, 9 Cranch, 104; to the case of Matthews vs. Zane and others, 7 Wheaton, page 164, and to the case *in re* Welman, in the United States District Court for Vermont, reported in 20 Vermont Reports, page 653, in which last case it was held that 'in a question as to the time when a law takes effect, there are no parts or divisions of a day. The day is to be included, because there being no fraction of a day, the act relates to the first moment of the day on which it is done and as if it were then done.' It is held by this office as well in relation to distilled spirits as to tobacco, &c., and consistently as to both, that the increase of the tax by sections 1 and 2 of the act of March 3 took effect at the first moment of March 3."

### A GALLANT MIDSHIPMAN.

The commanding officer of the North Pacific Station, Real Admiral Almy, has brought officially to the notice of the Navy Department the gallant conduct of Navigating Midshipman Arnot Henderson, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Tenedos, in an effort to save from drowning William Wilson, an ordinary seaman of the Tuscarora, who fell from aloft into the sea on the evening of Jan. 26, at Honolulu. Midshipman Henderson, on seeing the sailor fall, jumped overboard from the Tenedos, and swam a distance of 100 yards, and was engaged, until almost exhausted, in diving for the body. Wilson, in falling from the foremast cross-trees, struck his head on the iron ratline. His body was recovered, and buried the next day.

### THE TRANSIT OF VENUS OBSERVERS.

Capt. Thornton, of the United States Navy, commanding the United States steamer Monongahela, reports to the Navy Department, from Cape Town, Feb. 20, concerning the movements of the transit of Venus observers, and giving full details of the movements of the Monongahela in connection with stationing the parties at the various observing points.

### CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized Louis Dangerville La Bedoyere Huchet de Kernion as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at New-Orleans, and Julius Bunge, of the German Empire, at Galveston.

### PROTECTION OF AMERICANS ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

The United States ship Portsmouth was at Honolulu Feb. 22, from which port she was to proceed to the west coast of Mexico for the protection, if necessary, of American citizens.

### SUITS ORDERED AGAINST THE PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR FIVE PER CENT. OF THE EARNINGS.

The Attorney General has issued instructions to the proper District Attorneys to institute suits against several of the Pacific railroads for the amounts certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to be due to the Government for five per centum of their respective net earnings, provided for by the act of July 1, 1862, or by any other act or acts in relation to the respective railroad companies. The following are the railroad companies against which suits will be immediately instituted, with the amounts for which the suits are brought: Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, $47,197 39; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, $21,104 42; Union Pacific Railroad, $1,040,056 29; Kansas Pacific Railroad, $308,830 13. The following are the points at which the suits will be brought: Kansas Pacific, in the State of Kansas; Union Pacific, at Boston; Sioux City, in Iowa, and the Central Branch in Kansas.

### THE CHANDLER-BUELL LIBEL SUIT.

To-day Capt. Whitney, Manager of the Washington Western Union Telegraph office, who had been summoned as a witness in the case of the United States against Buell, correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, to bring the original of the telegram sent by Buell to that paper in February, 1874, containing the alleged libel that "Senator Chandler had been taken from the Senate Chamber in a state of beastly intoxication," appeared before that body and submitted that he ought not to be compelled to produce it, and submitted the question to the court, which ordered its production. Mr. Whitney thereupon produced the telegram, which was subsequently returned to him.

### THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $6,484,981; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,295,000; coin, $80,099,483, including $23,325,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $380,714,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $162,2[illegible] and the Customs receipts were $659,204.

### MORTALITY AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The system of vital statistics inaugurated by the Board of Health has created considerable interest among the more intelligent colored people of this District, on account of the developments as to the alarming death rate among the colored race, as shown in the weekly published statements. At the last meeting of the Board a committee was appointed to confer with the colored clergymen and other prominent men of the black race, as to the causes of this excessive mortality, in order to devise means to avert the cause, if possible. The rate shows from fifty to seventy-five per 1,000 annually above the rate among the white population, which is attributed mainly to the want of proper food and protection from the cold. At a consultation of the Board of Health to-day, it was stated there have been at least from three to four hundred lives lost during the past year for the want of proper soup-houses, where charitable contributions could have been extended to the necessitous.

### CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

*Postmasters*—J. H. Glendening, at Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Dwight Cutter, Stillwater, Minn.; John B. Watson, Pulaski, N. Y.; Henry S. Glover, Macon Court-house, Ga.

## THE COAL MINES.

THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY TRYING TO CRUSH OUT THE UNIONS—PROSPECT OF A FAMINE IN COAL IF THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has notified all its operatives who belong to the Mechanics' and Working Men's Benevolent Association to sever their connection with that organization, and those who have failed to comply have been summarily dismissed from their positions. The men discharged are mechanics in the company's shop at various points on the road, and the dismissals in no way affect the operations of the road, as no indication has been given by the train employes that they propose to take any action about them. On the contrary, these removals will be beneficial to the working of the road, as the company have long been determined to crush out any labor combinations which would place the running of the road in jeopardy. Out of 26,000 men in the company's employment but 200 are connected with protective societies.

Although the Philadelphia and Reading officers can do little to crush the Miners' Union, they will weaken its power. The situation in the coal fields of the Schuylkill Valley is without material change, but as the stock becomes shorter every day the state of affairs is made of more importance to the public. The entire coal combination remains as firm as ever. While the miners evince a determination to resist all attempts at a reduction, leading operators who have arrived to-day from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions think there are some signs of weakness on the part of the workmen, and as they become more impoverished they begin to have contentions among themselves. It is believed that if a vote were taken now that two-thirds of the men would vote to resume on the basis submitted by the combination.

The proposition adopted by the Executive Committee of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, and which is still adhered to, is as follows: Outside wages—first class, $1 50 per day; second class, $1 35; these terms are fixed, and represent ten hours per day's work. All other outside labor to be reduced ten per cent., and all outside labor to be specific—that is, not upon a basis, and with no sliding scale.

All inside work to be on the basis system. The basis, $2 50 for coal at Port Carbon, only white-ash collieries to be drawn. Inside laborers' and miners' wages to be reduced ten per cent. from the present basis of prices, which would give them $11 70 for a week's work for which they formerly received $13. Contract work to be reduced twenty per cent. One per cent. on inside work to be paid for every three cents advance in the price of coal at Port Carbon above $2 50, and one per cent. to be deducted for every decrease of three cents below $2 50. No maximum nor minimum. The miners declare that they will not accept these figures, while operators are equally satisfied that they are sufficiently liberal.

The stock of coal on hand here has considerably diminished—so much that it will be exhausted at the end of next month, unless steps are speedily taken to commence production. At Port Richmond there are stored 150,000 tons, which is now only shipped in small quantities, and to those only who urgently demand it. This supply, under ordinary circumstances, would be consumed in two weeks. In the retail yards of the Reading Coal and Iron Company there are 25,000 tons of all descriptions, and this will speedily be exhausted. It will therefore be seen that there is danger of a famine within a few weeks. On the strength of the short supply, President Gowen has issued the following:

"There being no prospect of the miners and laborers in the coal region resuming work in time to produce coal during the month of April, no price circular for that month will be issued."

The price has been lowered, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of this month, and the reduction will be maintained as long as the stock of coal lasts. The latter has never in the history of the trade been as low in this city as at this time, and as no compromise will be accepted by operators, it is deemed reasonably certain that the men will succumb at no distant day, although, as a leading dealer says: "They are a very fickle set, and may make an unexpected move at any time."

### TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE AT THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S MINES.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 23.—The mine engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Providence, Olyphant, and Carbondale, who struck on Wednesday last for an advance of ten per cent., returned to work at 8 o'clock to-night at their old wages. Those who filled their places were greeted with derisive epithets as they retired, but apart from this there was no disturbance.

## ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN BOSTON.

CAPTURE OF SEVERAL OF A GANG PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—CONFESSION OF ONE OF THEM—A THIEF'S CORRESPONDENCE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, March 23.—The officers of the Secret Service are after another gang of counterfeiters. Between Sunday and to-day, John D. Long, a young man of doubtful reputation as a billiard sharper and a gamester; Daniel F. Long, his brother, and Charles B. Gorham, who sometimes goes by the name of Charles Bradley, and is a brother-in-law of Ike Marsh, the noted New-York burglar, have been arrested. On the person of Long were found a memorandum book, containing the names of a number of professional burglars and thieves in New-York, well known to the Police, and a letter from William A. Judson, one of the Boylston Bank robbers, now in prison. In his room they found a letter from Judson's wife, known in New-York as Mrs. Kate Wells. Long has confessed, and implicated Gorham and a party in New-York, who is now under arrest. Detective Kent, of the Secret Service, who with the assistance of local detectives made the arrest, thinks these parties have undoubtedly been putting out spurious money pretty freely for the last week or two. This crowd has no connection with the Wrentham gang, and their "queer" comes solely from New-York, where the Secret Service has already ferreted out the ringleaders.

## FIELDS OF ICE AT SEA.

The steam-ship Cimbria, which arrived in this port last night, from Hamburg, reports that on the 19th inst., in latitude 45° 35′, longitude 46° 47′, she passed a large iceberg, and on the same night, at 10 o'clock, came into fields of drift ice. No opening in the floe could be discovered, and the vessel had to be driven through where she struck it. At some places the ice was very thick, and much difficulty was experienced in getting through. The Cimbria brings seven cabin and 418 steerage passengers.

# MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

## BESSIE TURNER CORRECTING HER MISTAKES.

THE MIDNIGHT WANDERINGS OF MR. TILTON—HE LOCKED HIS WIFE IN A ROOM "DOZENS OF TIMES"—HER TESTIMONY REGARDING THE ALLEGED CONFESSIONS OF ADULTERY BY MRS. TILTON—PASSAGES BETWEEN COUNSEL ON THE NATURE OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Miss Bessie Turner was again on the stand yesterday, under the cross-examination of Mr. Fullerton, and as there was a chance of many skeletons being dragged from their closets. The Brooklyn City Court-room was crowded. All the people prominently connected with the trial, and a great many who are only bound to it by a sympathetic link, were present. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, and Mrs. Shearman, were all in attendance, and Mrs. Morse, the mother of Mrs. Tilton, who has been so frequently referred to in the course of the trial, also put in an appearance. During the session after recess, Mrs. Col. Beecher occupied a seat in court.

Miss Turner's cross-examination extended over the entire day, but it was frequently interrupted by objections, argumentative addresses to the court, and hard words between opposing counsel. Mr. Fullerton's inquiries were close and searching, and the witness' answers were given with steadiness and self possession. Sometimes she appears to give her evidence with *naïveté*, and at others with a decided inclining toward smartness. She testified yesterday that while at Keyport, at the residence of Mr. Tilton's father and mother, she received some harsh treatment at their hands. She denied that she had ever been accused of falsehood by anybody but the plaintiff; and then the cross-examination turned on her testimony before the committee of Plymouth Church. The point relied on in this connection by the cross-examining counsel appears to be that Miss Turner testified to many things on the stand which she did not then mention. A letter written by the witness from Steubenville in reply to one from Mr. Tilton, and having reference to a proposal of marriage which she had received, was referred to, but not read, and she was asked if she had written to Mr. Tilton on the subject of her marriage. Her answer was that she had never been married. It appeared, however, that she had written the letter in question in respect to a proposal of marriage. The inquiry then touched on a woman's rights meeting held at Mr. Tilton's, at which, according to witness, Mr. Tilton said to his wife, "Elizabeth, don't stand near me; I don't want any comparisons drawn; the contrast is too great;" after which the picture-hanging transactions came in for due reference. She described Mr. Tilton as hanging pictures while in his night-dress, on two or three occasions. She was in bed on one of these occasions. "Were you sleeping with the children?" asked Mr. Fullerton, and the witness replied, smartly, "I was in bed with the children, but I wasn't asleep." She wondered at Mr. Tilton's procedure on these occasions. "What did you wonder at?" queried counsel; and Miss Turner replied that the occasion of her wonder was to see a man "trotting about" in his night-dress, hanging pictures. Mr. Tilton's alleged nocturnal journeyings through the house in quest of a soft bed were then made the subject of cross-examination. She was asked whether it was a habit of Mr. Tilton to go round trying every bed in the house before he could make up his mind which to sleep in, and she answered that she would have to count the beds first, to see how many beds were in the house. "Do so," said Mr. Fullerton, "and then see if he went to all of them." Miss Turner then committed herself to a mental calculation, and the result was that the bed-chamber economy of Mr. Tilton's household was published to the world. It turned out that there was one couch that Mr. Tilton did not press in the course of these perambulations. "Where did Mr. Tilton sleep?" asked counsel, referring to one of these occasions. "In the next room to mine," answered the witness. "And where did you sleep," questioned Mr. Fullerton, and Miss Turner replied, "In the next room to his." A ripple of laughter ran through the court-room as the relative locations of the rooms were thus defined. The cross-examination then went into an inquiry in reference to the allegation that Mr. Tilton used to lock his wife up in a room. This, the witness stated, occurred in 1867, 1868, and 1869. She was asked when was the first occasion, and she commenced her answer by saying that it was about the time she began to notice his unkindness. Mr. Beach objected on the ground that the witness was answering irresponsively, and thereupon a great disputation came about between counsel. Plaintiff's counsel were charged with insulting and denouncing the witness, which they strenuously denied. Then a good deal of argument followed, and after it had subsided the witness further testified that Mr. Tilton had locked up his wife in a room over a dozen times. Recess here intervened.

After recess Miss Turner made some corrections in her testimony, Mrs. Tilton's diary having refreshed her mind in respect to the matter deposed to. She was then cross-examined concerning the occasion on which Mrs. Tilton was locked up by the plaintiff. She mentioned one occasion, which she thought was in the Winter of 1867. Counsel then inquired if it was not the habit of Mr. Tilton to read his lectures over to his wife, conveying the suggestion that it was thus he was engaged when locked up in the room with Mrs. Tilton. Witness, however, was satisfied that Mr. Tilton was not so engaged. His voice, she said, was loud, and its tone angry. She also referred to other occasions of a similar nature. One time she knocked at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Tilton was standing by the bureau, and his face, she said, was "as red as fire." Before knocking at the door she heard Mrs. Tilton sobbing and crying. Witness further testified that Mrs. Tilton was locked up "dozens of times," and swore that it was three dozen of times, but she would not say that it was oftener than that. She was then reminded of the fact that before recess she testified that the number of times was "over a dozen," and she was asked whether, when she so testified, she had in her mind "three dozen times?" The question led to a tedious controversy between counsel as to whether this course of cross-examination was legitimate. After much fencing and sparring on the subject between counsel, the witness answered, in response to the court, that she thought it would do as well to say "over a dozen" as "three or four dozen times." She was then asked to particularize other occasions when they were locked up together, and the rehearsal of these domestic jars went on tediously. Mr. Fullerton then proposed to bring back the witness to the occasion when she knocked at the door, but Mr. Tracy oblected on the ground that it was not legitimate for counsel to examine with regard to a particular branch of the case, then go on to other interviews, and subsequently return to a subject which had been apparently exhausted. Such a course, he said, was unfair to the witness, and was calculated to confuse her. The court thought that such a limitation would be more proper to direct examination than cross-examination. Said Mr. Fullerton, referring to Mr. Tracy's objection, "That is not argument; it is simply turbulence." Mr. Tracy said he was addressing the court, and if he was turbulent his Honor would find it out. He then proceeded to read from the report of Mr. Moulton's evidence in support of his contention that the line of cross-examination was not legitimate. He was reading from the wrong place, however, and was not showing any precedent applicable to the question at issue, when Mr. Shearman interrupted with, "Allow me to suggest." Mr. Fullerton, who never loses an opportunity of puncturing Mr. Tracy, immediately replied, with manifest sarcasm, "I think you had better suggest something." Mr. Fullerton followed up the general insinuation with another shaft aimed at Mr. Tracy. "Mr. Tracy," he said, "has been misunderstood; it is very difficult for a man to communicate ideas to another man which he is not himself possessed of. That is a good old adage." The court had not heard the adage before, but counsel thought, at all events, it was applicable in the present case. Then the examination went on, and Miss Turner rehearsed several of the transactions testified to on her direct examination. At times the young lady became imitative, and reproduced Mr. Tilton's style and manner, to the evident amusement of the spectators. The alleged knocking down of the witness by Mr. Tilton, the allegations against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the story of the "red lounge" and its unclean traditions, were, in turn, made the subject of inquiry. The last point of the investigation was as to whether Miss Turner had testified before the committee as to Mr. Tilton having stated to her that Mrs. Tilton had confessed her adultery with Mr. Beecher. She said that if she had so testified it was a mistake, amplifying her answer with reasons why such testimony would be erroneous. The cross-examination will be continued on this point this morning.

## *THE PROCEEDINGS.*

**At 11:10 o'clock the cross-examination of Miss Bessie Turner was resumed by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:**

Q.—Miss Turner, yesterday in enumerating the names of persons to whom you communicated this story on the 14th of December, you did not mention Mrs. Morse, was her name omitted accidentally or purposely? A.—Purposely?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—Mrs. Morse had been told these things in my presence by Mrs. Tilton. She knew them, but not from me.

Q.—Not from you? A.—Not from me; no, Sir.

Q.—You were present when she was told? A.—I was present; yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the reason that you did not tell her, was it? A.—Well, I did not think it was necessary to tell her a second time; she heard it all.

Q.—How did you know where Joseph H. Richards lived, when you went on the 14th of December to tell him this story? A.—I did not go to his residence; I went to his place of business.

Q.—How did you know where his place of business was? A.—I don't know whether I looked in the directory, or whether I learned it from somebody personally; I am not sure about that.

Q.—Did you not ask Mrs. Morse where Mr. Richards could be found? A.—I don't remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—Reflect a moment, Miss Turner, and see if you can't tell me how you ascertained his residence. [A long pause.] Can you tell? A.—No, Sir; I can't remember whether I found it in the directory or somebody told me, or who it was that told me.

Q.—And you can't remember, then, anything upon that subject now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was the office of the *Evening Post* when you went to it? A.—I think it was on Nassau street, Sir, as I remember.

Q.—Do you recollect where? A.—It was a good distance down from Fulton street.

Q.—I understood you to say yesterday that you did not tell Mrs. Putnam this story voluntarily? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She questioned you about it; did she question you about it? A.—Yes, Sir; she questioned me with regard to Mr. Tilton; we were speaking of him.

Mr. Fullerton—O, that is enough. How long had you been at Mrs. Putnam's when she thus questioned you? A.—I had been there some seven months, I guess.

Q.—Seven months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she question you before or after Mrs. Tilton's arrival at Marietta? A.—The very afternoon before Mrs. Tilton's arrival.

Q.—Then you did not tell her at first? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did go to her and tell her afterward? A.—I went to her afterward because I acted a lie, and I wanted to make it all right, because I felt from the way she looked at me she suspected something.

Q.—Then you went to Mrs. Putnam after Mrs. Tilton's arrival? A.—Oh, no; before Mrs. Tilton's arrival; the afternoon before her arrival.

Q.—Then it was on the same day that you went back to Mrs. Putnam and told her you knew about it—the day she put the question to you? A.—The day she put the question to me was the afternoon before Mrs. Tilton came, and that same afternoon I told her before she came.

Q.—You are quite sure it was the afternoon she arrived, and not after her arrival? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first hear that Mr. Tilton had made a charge against Mrs. Tilton of having committed adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—I first heard it from Theodore Tilton in the parlor on the day he arrived from Marietta.

Q.—That is the first you heard of it or knew that such a charge was made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not hear it at Marietta at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You recollect the day, I suppose, when Mr. Tilton first made that charge? A.—Oh yes, Sir, very well.

Q.—You recollect, also, the second time that Mrs. Tilton went to her mother's after you returned from Marietta, do you not? A.—The first time?

Q.—The second time; she went then, did she not, to her mother's? A.—She went backward and forward several times.

Q.—You have related two occasions at least? A.—When she told the story?

Q. (Continued)—When Mrs. Tilton went to her mother's from her own house, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir; the first time we went was the morning after Mr. Tilton related this story—told me this story.

Q.—And the second time was when? A.—And the second time was the evening that he went and brought around Mrs. Tilton from Mrs. Morse's back again; that was the time he told it to me again.

Q.—And how many days was that after your return from Marietta?

Mr. Evarts—Which one?

Mr. Fullerton—The second visit.

Mr. Evarts—The second time she went to her mother's?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—The first time was the day after we returned from Marietta, and then I think it was a day or two after that—the third time.

### THE TROUBLES WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Now, had the troubles with Mr. Bowen about his discharge from the *Union* commenced then? A.—The first time that I heard about—

Q.—No, had they commenced then?

Mr. Evarts—That is the first time.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not want the first time.

Mr. Shearman—That is not a fair question.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes it is.

Q.—Had the troubles as to Mr. Bowen commenced the second time that she went to her mother's after the return from Marietta?

Judge Neilson—Had they commenced, to your knowledge?

The Witness—I was just going on to state, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not trying to get anything but her knowledge, and the counsel know that very well.

The Witness—If you will allow me to explain, I will explain it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The question is a very simple one.

The Witness—I was going to say, Sir, in answer to your question, that the first time—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—I did not ask you about the first time. I asked you if at that time you had then heard of the troubles with Bowen about his discharge from the *Union*.

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Porter—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—Well, she has answered.

Mr. Porter—Well, one moment.

Mr. Fullerton—Let's hear the objection; I am curious to hear what it is. [To the witness] You had not heard of the troubles with Mr. Bowen? A.—I think not Sir; I would not swear positively, but I think not; I think the first time I heard of the troubles—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait a moment.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you about the first time you heard of it.

The Witness—Excuse me.

Q.—You are not positive upon that subject? A.—I could not swear to it, Sir; but I think not.

Q.—Were you asked anything in that regard before the committee? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Were you asked this question before the committee at that time, referring to this second visit of Mrs. Tilton to her mother's after you returned from Marietta—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—What page?

Mr. Fullerton—Page 314; my page.

Mr. Shearman—The last page but one.

Mr. Fullerton—Reading to witness.

"At that time, was he having difficulty with Mr. Bowen?"

Were you asked that question?

A.—I cannot remember; I suppose my answer is there.

Q.—Did you answer:

"Yes, Sir; very great difficulties."

The Witness—Well, Sir, I do not understand what you mean by "at that time." Do you mean when they went around to Mrs Morse's?

Mr. Fullerton—I mean the second time you went around to Mrs. Morse's after your return from Marietta. A.—I do not recollect about any difficulties with Mr. Bowen then, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—My question is whether this evidence was given to you—by you before the committee, as I have read it? A.—If I have said yes in my testimony, I must have given that evidence; if "Yes, Sir" is in the book in answer to this question, I must have said "Yes, Sir."

Q.—Did you remember at that time that the troubles had commenced with Mr. Bowen? A.—I must have remembered if I said yes.

Q.—Will it refresh your recollection by looking at the book? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it will.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Try it; look at it.

The Witness—I will look at it and try, if you wish me to.

Mr. Fullerton handed the book to witness, saying: Look at it and see if it refreshes your recollection.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—Point it out to her.

Mr. Fullerton—It is marked.

Mr. Morris—It is near the top of the page.

Mr. Fullerton pointed out the place to the witness.

The Witness—I suppose I must have said it if this is my testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you now recollect Mr. Bowen's troubles, or Mr. Tilton's troubles with Mr. Bowen, had commenced at that time? A.—I do not recollect that they had, Sir, at that time—that I know of; there may have been troubles between them, but not that I knew of; that is the best of my recollection now.

### WHY SHE LEFT KEYPORT.

Q.—Why did you leave Keyport in the Summer of 1869, when you returned to Brooklyn? A.—Because Mr. Silas Tilton was very ugly to me and talked very unkind, as he had always been in the habit of doing, because they hated me very much—always did dislike me very much, indeed.

Q.—You refer to the mother and father of Mr. Tilton? A.—The father particularly; old Mrs. Tilton was very kind generally, but still I don't think she cared very much for me either; but old Mr. Tilton was very unkind—very ugly to me.

Q.—Did he tell you to leave and never come back to his house again? A.—No, Sir; I left of my own accord.

Q.—Then you were not discharged from the house? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—Were you sick there that Summer? A.—I was sick all that night—sick the next morning with a headache, from having cried all night.

Q.—Didn't you get sick from any other cause? A.—Not at that time, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you at another time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you get angry and refuse to speak to any one for two or three days while you were there that Summer? A.—What Summer do you refer to?

Q.—1869. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; except that I did not speak to old Mr. Tilton after he had talked to me so unkindly that morning at the breakfast table.

Q.—Did he accuse you of telling falsehoods? A.—I never was accused by any one of telling falsehoods, except by Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Never? A.—Never; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you threaten to make yourself ill down there when you got angry? A.—Threaten to make myself ill!—I do not understand you, Sir.

Q.—It is a very plain question? A.—Threaten to make myself ill!

Q.—Yes. A.—I never tried to make myself ill.

Q.—Did you threaten, when you got angry that Summer, to make yourself ill? A.—I do not understand what you mean by threatening to make myself ill.

Q.—Did not you refuse food for several days for the purpose of making yourself ill? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—And did not, in consequence of that, Mr. Tilton tell you to leave his house and never to return? A.—Mr. Tilton never told me to leave his house, never to return—shall I relate to you the circumstances of my having left the house?

Q.—Whenever I ask you? A.—Excuse me, Sir.

Q.—And did not you say upon your return to Mr. Tilton's that Summer that you were ashamed to go to Mr. Tilton's house, because you had been sent away from his father's? A.—On returning to this Mr. Tilton's house?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In Brooklyn? A.—I could not have said that, because I had nothing to be ashamed of.

Q.—You did not say it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that character? A.—Nothing of that character.

### PAUL'S DEATH.

Q.—Do you recollect little Paul's death? A.—Yes, Sir, very well.

Q.—Were you at the house at the time he died? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he died in July, 1868.

Q.—How long had he been ill? A.—Well, I think he had been ill some little time.

Q.—About how long? A. Well, I could not say; it may have been a month, it may have been more—perhaps not so long.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton leave home that Summer before Paul's death to go anywhere? A.—Before? I do not remember, Sir, I think not, because if Paul was very sick I do not think she would leave while he was sick and go anywhere.

Q.—Did she leave after his death to go anywhere that Summer? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do not you know that she remained at home during the whole Summer after Paul's death? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember whether she went away or whether she remained home.

Q.—Do you not recollect whether Mr. Tilton's visit to your room in 1868 was before or after little Paul's death? A.—That I could not say, Sir; I do not know whether it was before or after; I think it was after, but I am not sure about it.

Q.—What makes you think it was after Paul's death? A.—What makes me think it was after is because Paul, little Paul was dying—he was very sick, and Miss Cochran was there, and I think there were several persons around, and this time that I refer to as he having come to my room I think the house was more quiet; that is all that makes me think so.

Q.—You have no way of getting at the time? A.—No, Sir.

### THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN TILTON AND HIS WIFE.

Q.—In your testimony here given before this jury, in relating the interview between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, when they were in the parlor, just before you entered, as you have described, you state that Mr. Tilton observed to his wife, "You have brought this girl here to use against me"—do you remember that this is the exact language? A.—That is just the exact language; I can just see him now, with his fist near her face, saying, "Damn it, you have brought that girl on to use against me;" I remember it as well as if it was yesterday.

Q.—And you remember the very words? A. Those were the very words themselves.

Q.—Did you state those very words before the committee? A.—I could not say whether I stated those words or not.

Q.—They have always been in your mind, have they not? A.—They have been in my mind when I have tried to think about it.

Q.—Did you not try to think about it when you were before the committee? A.—I did not have any time to think about it; I gave my evidence just as it came into my mind, just as the best of my recollection then.

Q.—You were thinking about it at the time you gave it? A.—I suppose I was.

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir; but I did not go into details before the committee.

Q.—Did not you profess to give before the committee what Theodore Tilton said? A.—Yes, Sir; and I told just what I thought before.

Q.—Just what you then thought it was? A.—To the best of my recollection.

Q.—Now, refer, if you please, to your testimony before the committee upon that subject and tell me whether you used that language then? A.—If I knew what—

Q.—Tell me whether you used this language then, "You have brought this girl on to use against me?" A.—I think I said before the committee—

Q.—No, no. A. (continuing)—"You have brought this girl on to testify against me."

Q.—Look and see if you did? [handing the book to the witness.] A.—This is my testimony; I must have given it in this way.

Q.—In what way did you give it? A.—Perhaps they left out something.

Q.—In what way did you give it as you find it there? A.—As it is written here I say, "I could see him through the crack, and hear him talk very loud to Mrs. Tilton; I was on the alert and was going to watch him;" and I did watch him, too; I opened the door and listened, and saw him with his fist in her face, and he said, "This girl shall leave the house," and I went in—

Q.—Then you omitted these words before the committee, did you: "You have brought this girl here to use against me?" A.—I may have omitted it, and perhaps I may have given it, and somebody that fixed this all up left it out; I don't know.

Q.—Ah! Do you remember now whether you did or did not say before the committee—? A.—I could not tell you what I said, word for word, before the committee.

Q.—Did you remember it at the time you were before the committee? A.—I remembered it just as I gave it before the committee; what I gave before the committee was just as it came into my mind then.

Q.—Did you remember when you were before the committee that Mr. Tilton did say: "You have brought this girl here to use against me!" A.—No, Sir; if I had remembered it I would have used those words, probably, unless I had used them, and they were not put in as I told it; I don't know which it is.

Q.—Well, you thought a moment ago that you said before the committee that Mr. Tilton said at that time "you have brought this girl on to testify against me?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is what you thought you said before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, did Mr. Tilton say it? A.—Mr. Tilton said "You have brought this girl on to use against me."

Q.—Did he say "You have brought this girl on to testify against me?" A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Then, why did you say a moment ago you thought he said it before the committee? A.—Because I had been refreshing my mind with all these details of testimony; that is why.

Q.—By refreshing your mind, did you come to the conclusion that you testified before the committee that he had said, "You have brought this girl on to testify against me."

A.—I didn't think anything of what I said before the Investigating Committee; I went over it and got it in my mind the way I am sure it was.

Q.—Are you now able to state how your recollection on the subject enabled you to say here to-day that you said on that occasion before the committee that Mr. Tilton alleged that girl had been brought on to testify against him? A.—I am able to say to-day that Mr. Theodore Tilton said, "You have brought this girl on to use against me."

Q.—Why did you use the word "testify" a moment ago instead of "use" in that connection? A.—Well, because a moment ago I thought that was what I said before the committee.

Q.—What made you think so? A.—Well, it came into my mind. I may think a good many things, but I could not always tell you what makes me think so.

Q.—You thought a moment ago, that you did use the word "testify" before the committee. A.—I did, but looking into the book they have—

Q.—Do you think so now? A.—No, Sir; I know now that he said—

Q.—No; do you think now that you used the word "testify" in giving this language before the committee?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question.

The Witness—Well, I may have used it.

Mr. Porter—One moment, Miss Turner, when I object. I object to the fifth repetition of that question. She has answered every time unequivocally.

Mr. Fullerton—No: this is the first time.

Q.—Do you now think you used the word "testify" before the committee?

The Court—The inquiry seems to be to test her recollection.

Mr. Porter—But it should not be by way of repeating, merely with a view to exhaustion. Your Honor will find the last five questions have been answered over and over again.

Mr. Beach—Well, we will have it settled.

Mr. Porter—Well, we will have the stenographer read the last question.

The Stenographer—How far back is it?

Mr. Fullerton—As far back as the question.

Mr. Evarts (in reply to a remark in an undertone by Mr. Morris)—On our side we have not repeated.

Mr. Morris—The record shows quite different.

Mr. Evarts—We won't talk about the record.

Mr. Morris—Well, we talked about it incidentally before.

The stenographer then read as follows:

"Q.—You thought a moment ago that Mr. Tilton said at that time to Mrs. Tilton, 'You brought this girl here to testify against me'? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say so? A.—Mr. Tilton said, 'You brought this girl here to use against me.'

Q.—Did he say 'You brought this girl here to testify against me'? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then why did you think a moment ago you said that before the committee? A.—Because I have been refreshing my mind—have gone into the details of this testimony; that is why.

Q.—By refreshing your mind you come to the conclusion that you have testified to that he said, 'You have brought this girl here to testify against me'? A.—I did not think anything about what I said before the Investigating Committee; I just went all over it and got it in my mind the way it was—the way I am sure it was.

Q.—Are you able to say now that—after reflection upon that subject—are you able now to say here today that you said upon that occasion that Mr. Tilton said, 'You have brought this girl here to testify against me?' A.—I am able to say to-day that Mr. Theodore Tilton said, 'You have brought this girl on to use against me.'

Q.—Then why did you use the word 'testify' a moment ago instead of the word 'use,' in that connection? A.—Well, because a moment ago I thought that was what I had said before the committee.

Q.—What made you think so? A.—Well, it came into my mind—we think a great many things, but I could not always tell you what makes me think so.

Q.—You thought a moment ago that you did use the word 'testify' before the committee? A.—Yes; but looking into the book they have got—

Q.—Do you think so now? A.—No! I know now that he said—

Q.—No, no; do you think now that he used the words 'You have brought this girl on to testify against?'"

The Court—It is a slight modification of your question. Do you think, now, it is a modification of the other question?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. Just read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

The stenographer read as follows:

"Do you think, now, that you said on that occasion, 'you have brought this girl on here to testify against me.' A.—No, Sir; I answered it: I said that he said, 'you have brought this girl on to use against me.'"

Mr. Fullerton—Do you know now that you testified before the committee that he said, "You have brought this girl on to testify against me?" A.—I think that is what I stated before the committee.

Q.—Well, did you remember at that time what he did say particularly? A.—I knew at that time what I said or thought I had said; I said that Mr. Tilton said they had brought me on to testify against him.

### MRS. TILTON'S ILLNESS.

Q.—Yes. What Doctor attended Mrs. Tilton in December, 1870, when she was ill? A.—Dr. Stiles.

Q.—How long did he attend her? I think he came twice a day for a week or more.

Q.—But after a week or more how often did he come? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—Well, did he come at all? A.—I think he did, Sir; I am not sure.

Q.—Well, do you recollect when Mrs. Mitchell left—the nurse? A.—She left about a—a week or two weeks, I think, after Mrs. Tilton was taken sick.

Q.—Well, which was it, a week or two weeks? A.—I am not sure, Sir?

Q.—Did she leave before Mrs. Tilton recovered? A.—Yes, Sir, I think she did; Mrs. Tilton did not recover in two weeks; she was very ill indeed; she did not get up in two weeks.

Q.—Did not get up in two weeks? A.—As I remember.

Q.—Well, how is your recollection on that subject? A.—My recollection is that I don't think she got up in two weeks.

Q.—You may, too, be mistaken on that subject, may you? A.—I may be mistaken, yes, Sir; but I said I did not think so; I didn't think she got up in two weeks.

Q.—Do you recollect what her condition was when Mrs. Mitchell went away? A.—I guess she was out of danger; but I think she was sick.

Q.—Sitting up? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Confined to her bed was she? A.—I think she was.

Q.—Miss Turner, have you looked in your trunk for that letter which was spoken of yesterday? A.—No, Sir; my trunk is over in Bergen Heights, and I have not had time to go over to get it.

### BESSIE'S LETTERS.

Q.—You have not looked for it? A.—No, Sir; I can get it to-day; I can go to-day after court.

Q.—I should like to have it very much. A.—I don't know that I have it, but I think I have it.

Q.—How did the counsel get these two letters that were written by Mr. Tilton to you, yesterday? A.—How did they get them yesterday?

Q.—How did they get them? A.—I don't know how they got them yesterday; but I gave them to—to a gentleman some three or four weeks ago, I think it was.

Q.—To whom did you give them? A.—To Mr. Rossiter Raymond.

Q.—Yes. Where did you—where had you kept them before giving them to him? A.—I had kept them in my trunk.

Q.—With this other letter that you did not bring with you? A.—With my letters; I don't know whether I had the other letter or not.

Q.—Why didn't you give him the other letter? A.—Because that was all I could find at the time.

Q.—You looked, did you, for the other letter? A.—I was just looking among my letters and came across these three; I don't remember whether I looked for any other or not; those were all that came to my notice just then, and I brought them here.

Q.—Did you look carefully for the other letters at the time you gave these two to Mr. Raymond? A.—No, Sir; I said I came—I was looking over my letters and came across these three; I don't think I looked any further; I thought they would be sufficient.

### WAS SHE ANGRY WITH TILTON?

Q.—Were you friendly with Mr. Tilton after the entry—after his entry to your room in 1868? A.—Was I friendly with him.

Q.—Yes. A.—I think I was.

Q.—You stated yesterday that you were angry when he entered your room.

Mr. Evarts—She did not say that.

The Witness—I stated I was angry when he put his hand in my neck.

Mr. Shearman—That is what she said.

Mr. Evarts—That is what she said.

The Witness—Not when he entered the room; I didn't state I was angry.

Mr. Fullerton—You do not answer my question.

The Witness—Excuse me.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask if you were angry when he entered your room and was guilty of that improper conduct, as you stated? A.—You asked me if I was angry when he entered my room.

Q.—And was guilty of that improper conduct. A.—I was not angry when he entered my room, because he used to enter my room frequently and bid me good night.

Q.—One moment. Were you angry when he entered your room and was guilty of this misconduct? A.—I was angry with him when he put his hand on my neck.

Q.—Did you remain angry with him? A.—That is, my modesty impelled me to take his hand out.

Q.—Well, you did say yesterday you were angry with him. Did you remain angry at all any length of time? A.—I remained angry for the time being; I do not know whether you would call it real angry or not, but I thought it was immodest.

Q.—Did you at that time suspect that he had any improper design in what he said and did at that time? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—You did not suspect it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first suspect that his design was improper at that time, if you ever suspected it at all? A.—The very night that Mrs. Tilton came out to Mrs. Putnam's she told me—

Q.—One moment. A.—Told me that—

Mr. Beach with emphasis—Will you stop when you are told to?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; excuse me.

Mr. Evarts—I object to this scolding the witness. My learned friends claim the right to scold the witness. They have no such right. [Laughter.]

The Court—He means by that to stop the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Stopping is not scolding, and scolding does not always stop. [Laughter.]

The Court—It sometimes takes that complexion.

Mr. Fullerton—I am afraid my friend (Mr. Evarts) will scold if he keeps on.

Mr. Evarts—No I won't.

Mr. Fullerton—You must not practice it. It sometimes becomes second nature. [To the witness]—You did not suspect, then, until you were in Marietta in 1870, that he had any improper design— A.—No, Sir.

Q. (continued)—In coming into your room in 1868? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You sent your love to him in 1869, did you not, in this letter which you wrote from Mrs. Dows'? A.—Yes; but that was before Mr. Greeley was there; I had not had that last experience with him then.

Q.—You had had the first experience in 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When he talked about an affinity? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And loving you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And all that sort of thing, and when he attempted to put his hand in your neck? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That had all occurred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you wrote to Mrs. Tilton in 1869 you sent your love to Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you left, as you inform us, for Steubenville, Ohio, in February, 1870? A.—1871; January is the beginning of the new year.

Q.—1871, yes; it is my mistake. Soon after you went to Steubenville did you write a letter to Mr. Tilton? A.—I wrote a letter to him; I don't know whether it was soon after or some time after.

Q.—Yes. In that letter did you express your gratitude for all his kindness to you during the time that he had—that you had lived with him?

Mr. Shearman—We object to that question, of course, because the letter should be produced as the best evidence.

The Court—The letter will speak for itself, of course.

Mr. Shearman—Excuse me, Sir?

The Court—The letter will speak for itself, yes.

Mr. Fullerton—You do remember of writing a letter to him, however? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember writing to him.

Q.—Did he answer it? A.—Did he answer it? No, Sir; I do not think he did.

Q.—What did you answer? A. (referring to the previous question)—I don't think he did.

Q.—You don't think he answered it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you answer the letter written to you from Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1870, which was read in evidence yesterday, commencing:

"MY DEAR BESSIE: I have long been under the impression that you had so far forgotten me as to write to me no letter from Marietta, but Mrs. Tilton has asserted the contrary, and has produced a letter which you sent me long ago, as long ago as May 24.

A.—That must have been the answer.

Q.—How? A.—I must have answered it, yes.

Q.—You did write to him, then, as you recollect, in May, 1870? A.—I wrote to him before Mrs. Tilton came in the Fall.

Q.—While you were at Marietta? A.—I don't recollect writing but one, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I don't remember writing but the one.

Q.—Didn't you consult him—[Mr. Pryor consults with Mr. Fullerton]—Do you recollect writing him any kind and affectionate letter after you went to Steubenville, Ohio? A.—I remember writing him a letter, yes, Sir; I don't know how affectionate it was; I don't remember.

### BESSIE WAS THINKING OF MARRIAGE.

Q.—Did you not consult him by letter in reference to an offer of marriage that you had while you were at Steubenville?

Mr. Porter—I object to the question. The witness cannot be interrogated in respect to a letter not produced.

The Court—That may be one way of identifying a letter so as to produce it. This is a mere general description of it.

Mr. Porter—Then let it be identified when produced, in accordance with the legal right. My objection is that by the rule of law they cannot interrogate a witness as to the contents of a letter till it is produced.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the rule when the letter is collateral.

The Court—I don't understand this to be an inquiry really into the contents of the letter, but rather words descriptive of the letter. I could not expect you to inquire into the contents yet.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not propose to put that letter in evidence unless counsel on the other side make it necessary, because it involves a third person whose name I do not propose to mention, and which it would be inappropriate, in my judgment, to do.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please this is a very simple matter. This witness should not be interrogated no more than any other witness should be concerning the contents of the paper unless the paper itself is shown to her. That is the general aspect of the case, and that is its aspect here. Her writing to this third party whether it was affectionate or whether it was a consultation, whether it was a paper addressed by a daughter to her father or protector, the letter itself must be shown or it must not be shown otherwise.

Mr. Beach—The question which is asked the witness is whether she did not write a letter upon a given subject to Mr. Tilton; that is always proper.

The Court—That is fair so far, and that is the extent to which you desire to go?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, and that is the extent to which we desire to go.

The Court—I understand.

Mr. Porter—If your Honor please, in the case of Newcombe vs. Griswold, 24th New-York Reports, 248, the decision is expressly stated to the contrary, that they cannot identify anything of which the writing is evidence, by examining a witness with regard to it without producing the paper unless it is lost. But the rule is founded upon this principle, that human memory is not supposed to be so retentive as ink and paper, and that where there is any evidence which will enable a witness to speak with certainty, they shall not interrogate her at random as to the contents of a written instrument.

The Court—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Porter—The only real importance of the letter is what it contains. They are not compelled to put the letter in evidence if they offer it to the witness. They say the letter involves the character of a third party; that may be. If they choose to introduce it, the character of the third party must necessarily be involved; if they don't choose to introduce it, they cannot interrogate. I submit to your Honor, this witness as to its contents.

The Court—Within the rules stated, don't you think it is competent to ask whether the witness has written a letter upon a given subject?

Mr. Porter—No, Sir; not where the statement implies the contents of the letter. If there is an attempt to prove that this young lady has written something upon the subject of an offer of marriage, which is what they want to prove, then the letter itself must be produced and she be permitted to look at it and not the jury, and it depends upon then whether the jury is to see it; but she has a right, as a matter of justice to herself, to see the paper in respect to which they are seeking to interrogate her.

The Court—She has a right to see the paper before speaking of its contents.

Mr. Porter—Yes, either generally or in respect to this particular instance.

The Court—Still, I think you can inquire whether the witness wrote a letter upon a given subject; I have understood the rule thus.

Mr. Porter—If that is intended to sustain the question which the counsel puts, I beg leave to except to your Honor's decision.

The Court—Repeat your question, Mr. Fullerton; it may be broader than that perhaps.

Q.—Did you consult with Mr. Tilton after you went to Marietta or Steubenville, Ohio, to school, by letter, on the subject of a proposition of marriage?

The Court—I think that looks into the contents too much, and is objectionable.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the same, Sir, as the question which we put before, and which you decided could be answered.

Mr. Evarts—We except to it.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't understand your exception makes it improper if the Court rules that it is proper.

The Court—I was stating what I understood to be the general rule, not with reference to the particular form of your question. I think the question is a little too broad.

Q.—Well, did you write to him upon the subject of marriage? A.—I never was married, Sir. [Laughter.]

The Court (to Police Sergt. Rogers)—Mr. Rogers, you will have to take charge of this audience; I cannot attend to it.

Q.—Did you write to Mr. Tilton on the subject of a proposition of marriage made to you?

Mr. Porter—One moment. This is objectionable—did she write to him upon the subject of a proposition of marriage? What constitutes a proposition of marriage? what is the nature of that proposition?

The Court—I think that question is objectionable.

Mr. Porter—Either they have or have not such a letter.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Porter—If they have not, they cannot prove it; they are then at liberty to prove its contents.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Porter—If they have it it is a matter of fairness to this witness that she should see it before being interrogated as to its general subject and effect.

The Court—The counsel has interrogated her as to whether the letter was written on the subject of her marriage. The question might well be put whether the letter was written on the subject of her coming marriage; that describes the letter—not its contents.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the question I have put.

The Court—Not quite.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception to that form of the question.

The Court—Yes.

Q.—Did you, by letter, consult Mr. Tilton while you were at Steubenville, Ohio, on the subject of marriage?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to.

The Court—The word "consult" is objectionable. Change that.

Q.—Did you write on the subject to him?

The Court—That is permissible.

Mr. Evarts—We think it is objectionable, and we except to it.

Witness—He wrote to me on the subject of marriage. Mrs. Putnam—

Mr. Fullerton—Don't bring in Mrs. Putnam; she has been here already. Now, will you answer my question? A.—I was beginning to try to answer it.

Q.—Did he write to you while you were at Marietta upon the subject, and you write to him—I mean while you were at Steubenville, Ohio, at school, on the subject of marriage? A.—He wrote to me first.

Q.—Now, answer my question?

The Court—Did you write to him on that subject?

Witness—I wrote to him about this—he wrote to me first, and I then answered his letter.

Q.—And you wrote to him, did you, upon that subject?

Mr. Porter—One moment. I object to that. Is it not perfectly obvious that this is unfair on the cross-examination? There was a correspondence upon that subject. He wrote to her, and that letter speaks for itself.

Witness—I think I have it.

Mr. Porter—The letter will prove itself. Her answers speak for her. There is no excuse given for withholding it from her, and yet she is to be interrogated at random in reference to the contents of a paper not produced, and which she has not seen for years.

The Court—I don't propose to give the contents of the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I was not interrogating her at random, and that is a phrase which my learned friend should not use. I am aware that the letter will speak for itself, and the answer will speak for itself, and I am equally aware that her hesitation will speak for itself, and I have—

Mr. Evarts—Now we have a right to object to that.

Mr. Fullerton (continuing)—And I have a right to interrogate her as to it.

Mr. Evarts—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—And now—

Mr. Evarts—One moment.

The Court—The question is whether you are aware that you are inquiring into the contents of the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—I am not inquiring into the contents of the letter. I am putting the question which is permitted by your Honor.

The Court—As to the existence of the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—And that is answered.

Mr. Fullerton—She has answered that he wrote to her.

The Court—That she wrote to him.

Mr. Fullerton—That she wrote to him, but that does not cover my question; she might have written on the prevailing fashions of Steubenville, or she might have written to him about her studies; what I wish to know, and what I intend to know, if your Honor permits me to inquire, is, whether she wrote to him in reference to marriage; that is my question, Sir, and it remains unanswered.

### MR. EVARTS ACCUSING COUNSEL OF ASKING UNFAIR AND DISHONEST QUESTIONS.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, the reason the law does not allow these inquiries of witnesses without showing them papers concerning which the inquiry is made is, that there may be no basis for counsel to make charges of hesitation in answers when hesitations are to be imputed to one cause, and the law says the occasion shall not arise for these imputations, for it is unfair and dishonest to ask them without showing her the papers. [Applause.]

The Court—Mr. Rogers, you must take charge of this audience. I shall not spend my time talking to them. I think gentlemen might be more exemplary here and not interrupt the order of business, and it is not at all proper that the audience should express an opinion on that subject. Whether remarks of counsel are pleasing to the audience or not is not very material.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know whether the learned counsel intended in the use of the term "dishonest" to characterize my mode of examining this witness.

The Court—Better assume—

Mr. Fullerton—But, if he did, I am quite willing that he should institute a comparison between my motives and his own during the progress of this trial.

The Court—We will assume for the present that he did not—we will assume for the present that he did not.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor may assume that for the present, but I shall not—

Mr. Evarts—I am quite ready to say I meant no personal offense. I spoke of the mode of inquiring, and I spoke of it as a matter that the law had foreseen and it provided for, as a fair thing to the witness, that the paper should be shown before he is asked about it.

Mr. Fullerton—Let that pass.

The Court—The witness has been asked whether she wrote upon a given subject, which does not call for the contents of the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not propose to give the contents of the paper.

The Court—The witness answers, "He wrote to me and I wrote to him," and I think you can add to that the inquiry upon that subject.

Mr. Fullerton—That is just the inquiry that I have put, and which has given rise to this discussion.

The Court—This inquiry, started after the answer is given, would cover the point as far as you can go.

Mr. Fullerton—Then, I am strictly right in putting this inquiry—the witness can say "I do remember," or "I don't remember;" she has her choice; if the fact that she wrote the letter, and the contents of the letter are not in her mind she can easily say so. (To the witness)—Now, did you—I will put the question to you again—now, did you reply to his letter upon the subject of marriage? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Court—Well, that covers the ground; that is as far as you can go.

The Witness—But I do not think I ever wrote a letter consulting him in regard to getting married—asking his advice.

The Court—I will let that stand or not as the counsel elect.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Is that the letter [handing a letter to the witness] that you wrote to him upon that subject? A.—I will have to read it over before I can answer.

Mr. Porter—Yes. Read it over.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The witness (after carefully reading the letter)—Yes; that is the one I wrote in answer to his letter.

Q.—Yes. A.—He wrote to me first, and that was the answer.

### WOMAN'S RIGHTS—FIRE.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, I come to the time after you returned from Marietta, or, in the first place, I will ask you some questions about what occurred anterior to that—you recollect one instance, I understood you to say, when there was a woman's rights meeting at Mr. Tilton's, in Livingston street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I could not give the date.

Q.—Can you give the year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not in 1869? A.—I think not—not 1869—no, Sir.

Q.—1868? A.—I could not give the year; it was not in 1869.

Q.—Who was present at that meeting? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Celia Burleigh, I think, were there; Miss Anthony and Mr. Studwell, and, oh, there was quite a number there.

Q.—Cannot you recall any other names? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I can.

Q.—Was Mrs. Stanton there? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember whether she was there or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many in all were assembled? A.—Oh, the parlors were quite full.

Q.—Quite full? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the proceedings that evening before that body? A.—Recollect the proceedings?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I do not think that I do.

Q.—Did they organize and have a Chairman? A.—I was not in the parlor when they first began their proceedings, if they had any.

Q.—Well, did they have a Chairman presiding over the body? A.—They may have had; I do not remember.

Q.—Any papers read? A.—There were no papers read in my hearing.

Q.—Any reports of committees? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect anything about that—about the proceedings at all.

Q.—Well, you recollect of other woman's rights meetings there at that house, do you not? A.—There were several woman's rights meetings there; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember any one where Mrs. Tilton presided? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—Do not you know that she was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association? A.—I knew—I thought that she had something to do with it, but I did not know whether she was Chairman or not.

Q.—Do not you recollect that those meetings were held—some of them—during Mr. Tilton's absence? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember that.

Q.—Do you recollect any one of those woman's rights meetings when Mrs. Fields was there? A.—Mrs. Field?

Q.—Mrs. Field? A.—I think I have seen Mrs. Field there.

Q.—At one of those meetings I asked you? A.—I am not sure whether I saw her at the woman's rights meetings or other times.

Q.—H'm? A.—I am not sure whether I saw her at the woman's rights meetings or some other times.

Q.—I am asking you with reference to the Woman's Rights Convention—was she there upon any one of those occasions? A.—I cannot say, truthfully, Sir; I do not remember, really.

Q.—Do you remember whether any one of Mr. Beecher's sisters attended any one of those meetings at Mrs. Tilton's house?

The Witness—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe?

Mr. Fullerton—Any one of them? A.—I have a faint recollection that she was at one meeting, but I am not sure.

Q.—But you do not remember, I understand you, that some of those meetings were held during Mr. Tilton's absence? A.—I know they were held, but whether he was at home or not I could not state, except on this one occasion; I remember that very distinctly, that he was at home.

Q.—You have given an observation made by Mr. Tilton to his wife at one of these meetings, I think?

The Witness—Given an observation?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—I gave my observation of what he said.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; well, that is an observation, is it not?

The Witness—I thought you said Mr. Tilton's observation.

Mr. Fullerton—I did. Well, that was an observation.

The Witness—I was the one that made the observation of what he said.

Mr. Fullerton—I use the word observe, Miss Turner, as a synonym for spoke.

The Witness—It was I that was observing.

Mr. Fullerton—How close were you to him when he made use of the language you have given us? A.—I was right—suppose these [indicating a desk at her left hand] were the folding doors right here, and there [indicating immediately by the desk] stood Mr. Tilton, and here [indicating beside the desk] was Mrs. Tilton, and I was right back of them, near the folding doors.

Q.—Were they standing still? A.—They were when he spoke to her.

Q.—Yes. Not moving about at all? A.—Well, when—I will correct that; when he spoke to her the guests were moving to and fro in the parlors—walking about—promenading—and I think she was just moving slowly behind him.

Q.—And were you promenading too? A.—No, Sir; I was standing by the folding doors.

Q.—Did any one else hear this observation of his except yourself? A.—Not that I know of; they may have heard it; I did not know of it.

Q.—Did he speak in a loud tone of voice? A.—No, Sir; he spoke low.

Q.—Spoke low? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You heard it distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that not said in jest? A.—(smiling) Oh, no, Sir; in dead earnest.

Q.—Oh! in dead earnest. Will you now repeat what he said? A.—He said, "My dear"—he didn't say "my dear"—he said, "Elizabeth, don't stand near me; I don't want any comparisons drawn; the contrast is too great."

Q.—Are you giving his exact words? A.—His exact words, as I remember it.

Q.—Well, do you remember his exact words? A.—Yes, Sir; these are his exact words.

Q.—Was he standing beside Mrs. Tilton when he said this, or was he in advance of her, or behind her? A.—He was little in advance of her, and she was behind him.

Q.—Did he turn around when he said it? A.—He turned around; yes, Sir.

Q.—And faced her? A.—He turned around and leaned over his shoulder, and whispered one side—talked one side.

Q.—Did he whisper? A.—He did not reallly whisper; if he had I should not have heard him.

Q.—Well, you said he whispered. A.—I spoke hastily.

Q.—He did not whisper, then? A.—He did not talk very loud, nor he did not whisper; he said what he had to say in a low tone of voice.

Q.—And put his head down toward her? A.—He put his head near her.

Q.—Did he have to stoop to say this? A.—Yes, Sir; she was so small he had to stoop his head down to reach her.

Q.—Then he did stoop? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how close did he put his head to hers when he said this? A.—Well, I could say very close.

Q.—What did you tell us the language was? A.—"Don't stand near me Elizabeth; I don't wish any comparisons drawn; the contrast is too great!" and he turned away.

Q.—Did not he say "Stand one side?" A.—"Don't stand near me," he said.

Q.—Did not he say "Stand one side?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say in your direct examination that he used this term: "Elizabeth, stand one side?" A.—I don't remember whether I did or not; if it is there in my direct examination, I suppose I must have said it.

Q.—But that is not what he did say, you say now? A.—"Don't stand near me; I don't wish any comparisons drawn; the contrast is too great."

Q.—Did he say "Don't stand near me," or "don't keep near me?" A.—Don't stand near me.

Q.—Those are his exact words? A.—As I remember it; yes, Sir.

Q.—He did not say then, "Don't keep near me?" A.—"Don't stand near me."

Q.—What did he say about comparisons? A.—"The comparison is too great—the contrast is too great; I don't wish any comparisons drawn."

Q.—Yes. You heard it very distinctly? A.—Oh, yes; I heard it so distinctly that I laid awake all night and thought over it.

Q.—Oh, you did; then you have never forgotten it since? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—Did you tell that before the committee? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I did.

Q.—Had you forgotten it then? A.—Well, I had forgotten a great many things that I have thought of since; when I was before the committee—

Mr. Fullerton—I am not asking you about a good many things; I am asking about one thing.

The Witness—If I did not give it before the committee, I don't suppose I thought of it.

Q.—When before the committee you intended to tell all the instances of his bad conduct? A.—Yes, Sir; but I could not recollect all I had to say in ten minutes, Sir; I meant to tell it all before the committee.

Q.—Were you limited to ten minutes before the committee? A.—No, Sir; I am referring to the time I had to think about it before I went before the committee; when Gen. Tracy was there—

Mr. Fullerton—And I am not referring to that. You were not limited in time when you were before the committee telling your story? A.—Oh, no, Sir; I think not.

Q.—And if you did not state it, then you had forgotten it? A.—I suppose I must have.

Q.—Did you ever tell any one of that story?

The Witness—Did I ever tell any one?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—I told Mr. Porter and Mr. Shearman.

### WHEN SHE FIRST TOLD THE INCIDENT.

Q.—When did you first tell that incident? A.—I first told that incident, I think, the other night, in Mrs. Ovington's parlor, with Mr. Shearman and Mr. Porter, and the stenographer, I think.

Q.—That is the first time you ever told it? A.—I am not sure whether Mr. Porter was there or not.

Q.—Well, that is the first time, at all events, that you ever told of it, after it occurred, is it? A.—I think that is the first; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did that occur before or after Paul's death?

The Witness—Before or after? [in an undertone to herself.] Paul died in July, 1868. [To Mr. Fullerton.] I guess it must have been—I could not say, Sir, whether it was before or after.

Q.—Was it before or after you went to Southport with Mrs. Putnam? A.—Oh, I could not give any particular time, any more than I know it was at a woman's rights meeting, there in Mrs. Tilton's parlors; whether it was before I went to Southport or whether— No, Sir; I do not; when we went to Southport, I think we were boarding with Mrs. Morse; we had not gone to housekeeping, if I remember correctly, then.

Q.—Can you tell how long it was after you commenced housekeeping in Livingston street? A.—I know it was some time after that.

Q.—But you cannot tell when? A.—No, Sir; I cannot tell when.

### HANGING PICTURES.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of his hanging pictures in his night-dress? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see that on more than one occasion? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw it on two or three occasions—two occasions, any way.

Q.—You won't say more than two, then? A.—Two or three; yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell when the first occasion was? A.—I could not give the date, Sir.

Q.—Can you give the year? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I can.

Q.—In what room of the house was he hanging pictures? A.—He was—went in several rooms, and in the hall.

Q.—Was it in the night or day time? A.—Oh, it was in the night.

Q.—You saw him in the lower hall or the upper hall? A.—The upper hall; I was in bed.

Q.—You were in bed? A.—I was in bed.

Q.—In bed when he commenced hanging the pictures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In bed when he commenced hanging pictures; and did you remain there all the time he was hanging pictures there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect how old you were at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in bed on the other occasion when he hung pictures, and in his night-clothes? A.—Yes, I think I was.

Q.—On both occasions then you were in bed? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Do you know how long you had been in bed when he hung the pictures? A.—No, Sir; I know I was awake.

Q.—Sleeping with the children at that time? A.—I was not asleep.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Tilton? A.—She was in bed on one occasion; I remember she was in bed; I would not be sure about the other.

Q.—Where was she on the other? A.—I said I would not be sure where she was on the second occasion; I suppose she must have been in bed; but I remember that one time I speak of particularly she was in bed.

Q.—It was after the family had all retired, was it not, that he hung his pictures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late in the night was it? A.—I could not say, only I heard Mrs. Tilton cry out, "Why, Dorey Tilton, what are you doing? It is after 12 o'clock; why don't you come to bed? What are you running around in your night-clothes for?"

Q.—Then it was after the family had all retired? A.—I speak of the first night.

Q.—Had the family all retired the second time? A.—I say I could not state positively whether Mrs. Tilton was in bed the second time or not; but the children were all in bed, because they went to bed at a particular hour.

Q.—Did you say anything when he was hanging pictures in his night-clothes? A.—No, Sir; but I wondered a good deal.

Q.—You wanted to? A.—I wondered.

Q.—Wondered at what? A.—Why, at a man trotting around in his night-clothes hanging pictures.

Q.—After he supposed you were asleep? A.—I don't know that he supposed me to be asleep.

Q.—It was after 12 o'clock one night? A.—Yes, the first night I speak of.

Q.—What time did you go to bed? A.—Oh, my! I couldn't say what time it was.

Q.—Well, about what time? A.—I couldn't say; I sometimes went to bed at 9 o'clock, sometimes 10, and sometimes 11.

Q.—He didn't know you were awake, did he? A.—I don't suppose it would have made any difference if he knew I had been awake; he would have done it the same, if he wanted to.

Q.—You suppose so? A.—Yes, I suppose it would not have made any difference with him if he had known I was awake; still I don't know that I have any right to say that.

### LOOKING FOR A SOFT BED.

Q.—That is just what I wanted to know, but I let you say it if you wanted to. Well, on one occasion I understand you to say that he went around looking for a soft bed? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—What season of the year was that? A.—It could not have been very cold weather.

Q.—Well, do you remember when it was? A.—No, Sir? I cannot give any date.

Q.—Was it not in the Summer season? A.—I said I think it must have been warm, but I am not sure—warm weather.

Q.—Do you recollect the year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he in good health at the time, or was he ill? A.—He was generally in good health.

Q.—Well, I—. A.—He was in good health at the time, as I remember.

Q.—Do you remember it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that about the time that he remained out all night? A.—I could not tell you, Sir; I cannot give any date in regard to these occurrences.

Q.—Well, Mrs. Tilton accompanied him in this journey of his around the house, did she? A.—She did this evening, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever know it to occur at any other time? [The witness paused.]

Q.—How is that? A.—No, Sir, I don't think

I can safely say that I remember that occurrence but once.

Q.—But once going to find a soft bed, or going around to find another? A.—Going around to find a soft bed.

Q.—Yes, or another bed than his own. You don't remember it but once, do you? A.—Only once, I think, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I only remember that once, I think.

Q.—Well, now, let us understand each other distinctly. Do you recollect of his going about and looking for any bed other than his own, except upon one occasion? A.—No, Sir, I think not; only on this one occasion.

Q.—You stated, I think, in your direct examination, that he was in the habit of going around from one bed to the other, trying all the beds in the house, before he could make up his mind which one he could sleep in—did you state that? A.—Well, I suppose that—he was in the habit of going around in his night-clothes.

Mr. Beach—No, no, no.

Mr. Fullerton—That will hardly do, Miss Turner.

Mr. Porter—She has answered it.

Mr. Beach—She did not answer the question.

Mr. Porter—She did answer the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no.

Mr. Porter—She answered the question in reference to his going around in his night-clothes.

Mr. Morris—No, no; we didn't ask that.

Mr. Porter—Let the answer be read.

The Court—The question was as to his going around in search of a bed on more than one occasion.

Mr. Porter—The stenographer has it.

The stenographer read as follows:

"Q.—You stated on your direct examination that he was in the habit of going around from one bed to the other, trying all the beds in the house before he could make up his mind which one he would sleep on. Did you state that? A.—Well, I suppose he was in the habit of going around in his night clothes."

The Witness—Yes, I did state he was in the habit of going around trying different beds; but this night in particular he was going around to particular rooms. What I meant to say was that he was in the habit of going around, not sleeping all the time in the same bed.

Q.—Well, a little while ago you said—(let us understand one another)—and I put the question to you directly, whether you ever knew of but one instance in which he went around the house to find a bed other than his own, and you told me, as I understood you to say, that you did not recollect of but one such instance? A.—Well, all I meant was this one instance when he was going around with Mrs. Tilton after him, making me get out of my bed; but he was in the habit of going around hunting for another bed more than once.

Q.—He was in the habit of doing that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On how many occasions, then, do you recollect? A.—Well, I know some nights he would sleep in the front bedroom on the second story, and some nights he would sleep in the back room, and some nights he would sleep up stairs.

Q.—Is that what you meant when you said he was in the habit of going around from one bed to the other trying all the beds in the house before he could make up his mind which one he would sleep on? Is that what you meant when you used that language? A.—Yes; I suppose it was.

Q.—Now, did he go around from one bed to the other trying all the beds in the house? A.—Well, I know he tried three beds.

Q.—Did he try all the beds in the house? A.—I will tell you, Sir.

Q.—No; tell me that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, she answers.

Mr. Fullerton—I know she answers, but not my question.

A.—I will have to count and see how many beds there are in the house.

Q.—If you please, yes. Then count and see whether he went to them all. [A laugh.]

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, this is a very small matter to attract your attention.

A.—Yes; this night I think that he went to every bed in the house that was up stairs on the two stories.

Q.—He went in every bed in the house in the two stories? A.—Yes; in the second story, and in the third story; because they had gone to bed in the second-story back bedroom, and I was sleeping in the room next to theirs, in the back bedroom; and the first thing I knew there he was saying, "Petty, let's go in and try Bessie's bed for a while," and Mrs. Tilton was behind with a pillow, and I had to take Carroll and go up stairs; and I went up stairs in the third story back bedroom, and I had not been up there five minutes—just long enough to get into bed—before he says, "Petty, suppose we try this bed for a while; perhaps this is softest." They had three beds that he had tried, and then he got up—let me see. [Reflecting.] O, when he came into my room I got up and took Carroll and went into the third story back room, and I had but just lain down when up he came and thought he would try *that* bed a little while, and I took Carroll and went down to the bed I had gotten up from first; that was three beds; and that night they slept in the front bedroom; that was four beds; and that was all the beds there was in the house.

Q.—How do you know they slept in that room that you speak of now? A.—Because they washed and dressed there next morning—came out of there.

Q.—You remember that distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They came out of it? A.—Came out of that room next morning.

Q.—How many beds were there in the third story? A.—In the third story there was—in the third story? There were two bedrooms, I think, and a little room that the servants slept in.

Q.—That was three? A.—That was three; yes.

Q.—On coming up to the third story where you were you got up out of your bed and went down stairs? A.—He came to the second story first.

Q.—I am speaking of the third. A.—He came to the third story, and I got up and went down to the one I had left first.

Q.—Did you remain there all night when you went down to the bed which you first left? A.—Yes; I remained there all night.

Q.—Where were Mr. and Mrs. Tilton when you went down to your bed from which you went away first? A.—They were about getting into the bed I had left.

Q.—Did you see them again that night? A.—No, Sir; I didn't see them again that night.

Q.—Not that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, there was another bedroom up stairs other than the one which which you had got out of? A.—Which story do you mean?

Q.—The third story? A.—There were three bedrooms up there, yes.

Q.—There was another one besides the servants' room? A.—No, Sir, only—oh! there was a study (not a bedroom) which had a lounge in it.

Q.—You first told me there were three beds up there. A.—Yes; there were three bedrooms; those two bedrooms that I have named and the servants' bedroom; then there was a little long room that he used for his study sometimes.

Q.—Then there was but one bed up stairs other than the servants' room. A.—There are two beds up stairs other than the servants'.

Q.—Well, so I thought you said; how do you know he tried that bed up stairs? A.—I know it because I made up the bed; I saw him come out of the room the next morning. What other bed do you refer to?

Q.—The one that you referred to. A.—I am not referring to the servants' room.

Q.—Nor I either. A.—Do you mean that I know that he slept in that bed?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; I do.

Q.—He did not sleep in the one, then, that he drove you out of? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—But went into another bedroom in the third story and slept, did he? A.—Went into the one that I saw him coming out of.

Q.—In the morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how many beds were there on the second story? A.—How many bedrooms?

Q.—Yes; how many beds, or rooms with beds in? A.—There were only two rooms with beds in—

Q.—Only two? A.—Only two—oh, three; the two back rooms and the front bedroom.

Q.—What room did he go to bed in? A.—He went to bed in the room next to mine.

Q.—And what room did you go to bed in? A.—I went to bed in the room next to his. [Laughter.]

Q.—Very well; now, there was a third room, wasn't there? A.—A third room?

Q.—Yes; a third bed on that second floor? A.—Yes, Sir; but the front bedroom—oh, I say—he didn't try that, though.

Q.—Oh! he didn't try that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Very well. A.—Because the children were sleeping there—Florrie and Alice.

Q.—He didn't try all the beds in the house then? A.—Oh, that was only one, and the servants' room; he tried all the empty beds.

Q.—And tried some that were not empty? A.—He tried mine; I got up and left it.

Q.—Then when you said that he was in the habit of going around from one bed to the other, trying all the beds in the house to see which one he would sleep on, you were slightly mistaken, were you not? A.—Well, all I have to say about that is I had forgotten about the front bedroom.

Q.—How? A.—All I have to say about that is that I had forgotten about the front bedroom.

Q.—You had forgotten? A.—Yes, Sir. I said there were two bedrooms, and I had forgotten to say the front bedroom.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, I think you told me a moment ago that he came up stairs in the third story, and you left your bed for him and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you went down in the second story? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—And I think you told me that you had not more than got in the bed in the second story before Mr. Tilton came down, and you left that?

Mr. Evarts—No.

The Witness—Oh! no, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Didn't you? A.—No, Sir. I said that he came to my room in the second story and said, "Let us try Bessie's bed a little while;" I got up and left and went up in the third story, and I had just got Carroll in bed and covered myself up, when up he came there and said, "Suppose we try this bed a little while; may be it is softer than the other one." So I got up and went down to the second story bed that I had left first—when he came to me first.

Q.—Didn't you tell me a moment ago that you saw him come out of the room on the second story in the morning when you got up? A.—Yes, Sir; I didn't say when I got up; I said in the morning when he got up—I didn't say when I got up.

Q.—You went from the second story up into the third, did you? A.—What for?

Q.—I don't know. [Laughter.] A.—Well, I can state very accurately that I saw him coming out of the room. I was up and dressed.

Q.—Where was the room that you saw him coming out of? A.—The third story, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say a moment ago that you saw him coming out of the room on the second story? A.—No, Sir; oh, no, Sir; on the third story.

Q.—You did not? Very well. [In response to some inaudible remark of counsel, and in an undertone.] Yes, she did say it. A.—I did say something about coming out of the second-story room, but I said I looked out of my bed and there I saw him; he was in the second story then, coming in with Mrs. Tilton behind him with a pillow in her hand, and he said, "Let us try this bed;" and then he went up into the third story; and I said the next morning I saw him coming out of the third-story room.

Q.—Now was he in the habit of going about the house undressed, or in his night clothes, on any other occasion than when he was looking for a soft bed or hanging pictures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On what occasions? A.—He used to go around frequently; generally to bid me good night in his night-clothes—after he got his night-clothes on.

Q.—Do you know when that was? A.—It was several times.

Q.—How? A.—Several times.

Q.—Can you give us the night? A.—I can give you the years 1868 and 1869 when he was in his night-clothes. That is all the years I can fix accurately.

### THE OCCASION WHEN TILTON WAS OUT ALL NIGHT.

Q.—Yes. Now, I call your attention to the occasion when he was out all night. Do you recollect what conversation was had the next morning when he returned, between himself and his wife? A.—Yes, Sir. Between himself and his wife?

Q.—Between himself and his wife. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect his mentioning the death of William Pitt Fessenden? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he state distinctly that he had been writing an obituary notice of Mr. Fessenden? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Made no such observation? A.—Made no statements at all.

Q.—Are you able to state when that occurred? A.—That occurred when little Paul was sick, Sir. Little Paul was very sick indeed.

Q.—Was it that sickness which resulted in his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Oh, yes, Sir. He had cholera infantum.

Q.—That must have been in 1868, then? A.—He died in July; yes, Sir, 1868.

Mr. Pryor—Is she sure it was July?

Mr. Fullerton—Are you sure it was July? A.—June or July.

Q.—Was it not the 22d of August, 1868? A.—I think it was in July, Sir; I am not sure.

Q.—Very well. Now, how long before his death was it that he remained out all night? A.—I can't state truthfully as to that, but I think it was not long before his death.

Q.—But you can't state how long? A.—I can't state how long.

Q.—Nor give me any idea? A.—It seems to me that Paul died a little while after that.

### DISCHARGING SERVANTS.

Q.—You have spoken of an occasion when it became necessary to discharge a servant—that he was unkind to her? A.—That he was unkind to her? I did.

Q.—Yes, to Mrs. Tilton; that Mr. Tilton was unkind to Mrs. Tilton, yes. A.—Oh, I thought you said unkind to the servant. Yes, Sir; I remember.

Q.—Do you recollect when that was? A.—That Mrs. Tilton was unkind to the servant?

Q.—When it was that Mr. Tilton was consulted by Mrs. Tilton in regard to the discharge of a servant when you think he was unkind to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember the time, but I do not think I can—I remember the occurrence, but I do not think I could—

Q.—Do you recollect the date? A. (continued)—Give the date—when it was?

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton do anything more than to say that she had charge of the house, and she must do as she pleased about the discharge of the servant? A.—He said that to her—that she must not come to him about her household matters; that that was none of his business; that he would attend to his business, and she must attend to hers, and he did not wish to bother with servants.

Q.—He did not interfere at all with the management of the house, did he? A.—He had nothing to do with the servants.

Q.—He did not attempt to control Mrs. Tilton in regard to the management of the house, did he? A.—How, Sir?

Q.—He did not attempt to control Mrs. Tilton in regard to the management of the house, did he?

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean on this occasion?

Mr. Fullerton—On this or any other occasion? A.—He did not on this occasion.

Q.—Did he on any occasion? A.—I think he generally had matters his own way in regard to the house.

### THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Q.—Did he undertake to control Mrs. Tilton in the management and direction of her own household? A.—He did not control her in that one instance; he simply said he did not want to be bothered with her.

Q.—Now, Miss, I don't think you will evade answering the questions— A.—Oh, no, Sir; I did not wish to evade; I was thinking; I did not want to evade anything at all, Sir; I will answer anything truthfully as well as I can.

Mr. Tracy—What was that remark? [Not hearing.]

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Go on. A.—What was your first question?

Q.—My first question, and the question which you are to answer, is this: Whether Mr. Tilton at any time undertook to control and direct household affairs? A.—Yes, Sir: I think he did; I think he had things his own way.

Q.—Now what things, did he have his own way? A.—Why, with regard to the servants cooking meats, and things not pleasing him on the table, he would say, "Cannot she cook better than this; if not, let her be discharged."

Q.—That is what you mean by having his own way? A.—Yes, Sir; I call that having his own way.

Q.—He did not discharge the servant on those occasions? A.—He used to make Mrs. Tilton do those things.

Q.—He used to make her do it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now give us an instance? A.—Well, I can give one or two instances in regard to myself when he did not want me there, and he told Mrs. Tilton; he did not tell me himself, but would be very pleasant to me himself; he would tell Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—You only know that by what Mrs. Tilton told you.

The Witness—She is very good authority.

Mr. Beach—She may be to you, but you will please state your own knowledge. [To Mr. Fullerton, *sotto voce*.] Make her confine her answers to her own knowledge.

Mr. Fullerton—Were you ever sent away by Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now give us an instance in which Mr. Tilton interfered with the management of the household? A.—I do not think of any just now.

### THE OCCASIONS WHEN MRS. TILTON WAS LOCKED UP.

Q.—Cannot think of any just now? Very well. You have spoken of occasions when Mrs. Tilton was locked in her room by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known her to be locked in her room? A.—Three or four hours at a time.

Q.—You recollect the first occasion when that occurred—when she was locked up there that length of time? A.—It was—it occurred during the years of 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Q.—You are sure as to the years? A.—I went to their house in 1866, and it was about a year after they went into their house in Livingston street that I noticed his unkindness.

Mr. Beach—Oh, that is—

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you that—I asked you about locking her up in the room.

Mr. Porter—It was a proper answer.

Mr. Fullerton—It was not a proper answer.

Mr. Porter—On that point we differ, and I submit to the court that it was.

Mr. Fullerton—I submit that it was not a proper answer.

Mr. Porter—Let the stenographer read the answer and the question, and I will submit it to your Honor.

Mr. Fullerton—I asked her—

Mr. Porter—The stenographer can easily read the last question and answer.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no necessity for reading it; it is a waste of time.

Mr. Porter—There is a necessity for it, for I raise the question about it. We deny that the counsel has the right to insult and denounce the witness on the stand.

The Court—He should not do it, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—Has he done so?

The Court—He should not do so, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—Has he done so?

Mr. Porter—It has been done constantly—a succession of times.

Mr. Fullerton—Well.

Mr. Porter—I submit now that this question—her answer to that was a fair one.

The Court—Now, Mr. Stenographer, read the answer and the question.

Mr. Beach—Now, your Honor, we have submitted as long as it is proper to this imputation—the repeated imputation on the part of counsel that we are treating this witness unfairly. I say it has not been done in a single instance; that there has been no departure from the allowed and customary and proper cross-examination of a witness; that no insulting question, or insulting or abusive remark, has been addressed to this witness. But I am bound to say, Sir, that we have had occasion, again and again, to interrupt this witness, when she wandered from the question and was giving an irresponsive answer, and I say again, Sir, that this witness has repeatedly and again evaded the question which has been put to her, with a skill somewhat remarkable. And it is just for us to caution this witness—it is just and proper for us to interrupt an answer which is not responsive to a question which we put, and which is forcing evidence upon us which we are not obliged to take. Now, the question addressed to this witness by my colleague, Sir, after she had stated the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 was, "Are you sure that that those are the years?" And she answered, "I would not swear whether that was the year I first noticed the unkindness of Mr. Tilton to his wife."

The Court—That was not responsive.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir. We interrupted her, and then the counsel rises with a denunciation of us that we are insulting and abusing this witness; and it is not the first time, Sir, that that imputation has been made, and unjustly made.

The Court—Now, Mr. Stenographer, read that last question and answer, as requested by Mr. Porter.

The Stenographer (reading)—"You are sure as to the years, are you? A.—They went to Mrs. Morse in 1868, and it was in the year after they went into their house that I noticed his unkindness."

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, is that responsive?

The Court—One moment. Read the further question.

Mr. Porter—The question is whether the witness properly answered. They interrupted her at that point and prohibited her from going on and completing the answer. They charged her with an evasion—both counsel find it necessary to compete with this young lady—the one is not considered a match for her, and the other is brought in. [Laughter.] One after another lectures and rebukes her; one after another charges her with evasions. She has answered appropriately and evidently with candor, and according to the best of her ability, every question they put to her. She was engaged in answering this question when the counsel asks her if she is sure as to the year, and she states it was about a year after they were there, which was in 1866. Suppose, says one of the counsel—

Messrs. Beach and Morris (together)—No, no.

Mr. Porter—And the other counsel says to her, "This is not responsive."

The Court—It was responsive so far—

Mr. Porter—Is that proper, your Honor? I submit it is responsive, though it is not a full response.

The Court—It was responsive, so far as the last clause.

Mr. Porter—And in regard to these things that have been interlarded into this cross-examination, I desire to call attention to the action of the court at an early period of the trial, so far as we are concerned, and to insist that the same rule shall be applied to us.

The Court—I certainly shall apply the same rule to all counsel.

Mr. Porter—Now, in the course of the examination of Mr. Moulton I had occasion to put to him this question:

"Q.—Down to that time had he ever wronged you? A.—I don't think he had, except in asking me to lie for him.

Q.—Do you think that was wrong? A.—Now I do; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you then? A.—I did not; I thought I was serving a very repentant man.

Q.—Did you lie for him? A.—I did.

Mr. Porter—We have your word.

Judge Neilson—One moment; the counsel ought not to comment upon what the witness says."

Mr. Porter—Most certainly this young lady should be equally protected from these harsh comments. I observe that your Honor has endeavored to exercise great liberality on both sides, but it is because I claim the benefit of a rule of law that I must insist upon suppressing these comments as against this young lady.

The Court—Mr. Stenographer, read the last two questions, so that we may understand the subject perfectly—the one prior to the one you did read.

The Stenographer—(reading.)

"Q.—You recollect the first occasion when that occurred—when she was locked up during that length of time? A.—Well, it was in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869."

Stenographer—Then the question was—

"Q.—You are quite sure as to the years, are you?"

The Court—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I was about to make a motion, Sir.

The Stenographer—(reading the answer.)

"A.—They went to their house in 1866, and it was about a year after they went to their house that I noticed his unkindness to Mrs. Tilton."

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, I move to strike that out.

Judge Neilson—The words after "that" are stricken out; the other part of the answer is responsive.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and that is the only part we object to.

### MR. EVARTS WISHES TO BE HEARD UPON THE QUESTION.

Mr. Evarts—If that motion is to be allowed, I would like to be heard upon the question for a moment. Now, the question is this—she has given evidence concerning certain conduct of Mr. Tilton toward Mrs. Tilton, to wit: What is—what included, as a part of it, their being locked up together in a room for some length of time? Now, my friend wishes to get the date of this occurrence, and the witness answers, having no other unkindnesses in her mind, and no other instance of unkindness but concerning one conversation which she is inquired of about—she then says they went to their house in 1866, and it was in the year 1867 that she first noticed the difference. She is then desired—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—About a year afterward.

Mr. Evarts—The other year I do not care to produce, as I might not get it right. She is then desired to state when she noticed his unkindness to her. Now, the occasion in the witness' mind, and in the witness' answers, and in the jury's appreciation of it, and our appreciation of it, is, you are asking me to fix the dates of these—of this series or style of unkindness that you are inquiring about, and I do fix the date. That these were the times that I noticed his unkindness—not his unkindnesses in general, nor in any other particular, but this unkindness about which you are talking; and I submit, Sir, it is a perfectly natural conclusion of the witness, and it is a proper answer. And then if the learned counsel thinks that does not necessarily include these particular instances as to these particular dates, that must be supplied by a further question on his part. But, Sir, it is not right to strike it out, it seems to me.

Judge Neilson—I think that clause was properly stricken out—the counsel not having interrogated the witness in that connection as to any unkindness, not having referred to the locking of the door as an act of unkindness, but as an act of which he wished to ascertain the date. I want to say in this connection that I accept cheerfully the suggestion made by Mr. Porter, that all witnesses should be treated alike, and that even counsel in the earnestness of examination ought not to use words unpleasant to the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Have I used one, Sir?

Judge Neilson—I do not say you have; I do not undertake to characterize it.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; but it is implied in this observation of your Honor, and I am studiously avoiding any observation to this witness that is in the slightest degree offensive. I challenge the counsel upon the other side to produce an instance in which I have violated any rule of propriety in the examination of this or any other witness. If I should ask this witness a question whether she lied, and she should say yes, and I should then respond "We have your word for it," as Judge Porter very improperly did when Mr. Moulton was on the stand, then I should be subject to a proper rebuke.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Moulton said he had lied.

Mr. Fullerton—That didn't warrant the observation of the counsel.

Mr. Evarts—He said—

Mr. Fullerton—And he said he had lied for your client, too.

Mr. Evarts—I know he said so. That was what he said he had done.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; and it comes with ill grace from the counsel to rebuke me.

Mr. Beach (to the court)—Hadn't we better get an answer to this question before we adjourn?

Judge Neilson—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, here is a ruling of your Honor while Mr. Tilton was on the stand, he having said, in answer to a general question on direct examination, that the defendant never denied the criminal intercourse, but continued that whenever he spoke of it he always said the criminality attached to him alone. Held—on a motion to strike out as not responsive, and as stating the general results of conversations—the motion must be denied. Now, the point undoubtedly is that great prejudice may come to testimony, and some injury to the witness, by striking out evidence that is not, upon a fair, clear judgment, either volunteered or spurious, when the rectification of the evidence can easily be supplied by subsequent inquiries. And it is for that reason, I suppose, that your Honor has been averse to striking out in the instances we have called attention to; but we think it is not just to the witness to strike out an answer which, it seems to me, may be regarded by your Honor and the jury as, in the mind of the witness, responsive. Where the witness volunteers extraneous matters, of course we understand the witness exposes herself or himself to the rebuke of striking out the evidence.

Judge Neilson—I think, in the instances cited from the record, where I failed to strike out, on motion, there was a connection between the answer, as given, and the subject matter of the inquiry. Here, on the other hand, in contrast with that, is the simple inquiry as to the time when the locking of the door occurred. Whether that locking of the door was an unkind act or not the learned counsel did not inquire, and may not want to take the judgment of this witness. It is simply the time when it occurred. Therefore I think the last words of this answer were properly stricken out, because it characterizes the closing of the door, or the locking of it, as an unkind act—an inquiry the learned counsel did not make.

Mr. Fullerton—She recollected the unkind act.

Q.—Are you certain, now, Madame, as to the time when you first knew him to lock her up in the room? A.—Those three years; through 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Q.—Well, 1867 was the first time; in the year 1867? A.—Those three years; I could not state the time particularly.

Q.—Well, the first time wasn't in 1868, was it, if he locked her up in 1867, 1868, and 1869?

Mr. Evarts—That's a matter of calendar.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am trying to get the calendar into her head.

Mr. Evarts was proceeding to make some rejoinder to Mr. Fullerton's remark, but the witness having commenced giving a reply, Mr. Evarts' remark did not reach the stenographer.

The witness—I say it is the first time in those three years that I remember those occurrences.

Q.—Now, do you recollect an occasion when he locked her up in the room? A.—What he locked her up for?

Q.—Yes; the first time. A.—I don't know unless to scold her.

Q.—Do you know; do you know what it was; what the occasion was? A.—No, Sir; how should I know what he locked her up for?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know.

The Witness—I know when he was there with her and the door was locked, that he was talking very angrily, and she was crying.

Q.—How many times in all do you remember her bing locked up in the room by him? A.—A number of times.

Q.—Well, how many? A.—Over a dozen.

Q.—Over a dozen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how many over a dozen? A.—Over a dozen; that is the best I can give you.

Q.—How? A.—Over a dozen times.

Q.—And two or three hours each time? A.—I did not say that, Sir.

Q.—That is the reason I ask you. A.—I have spoken of one time when it was three or four hours; I did not say every time.

Q.—Well, how long generally was it? A.—It was very long.

Q.—How long? A.—I could not state, except one occasion when I noticed it was three or four hours, and sometimes it would be so long that the supper bell would ring, and they would not come down, and they had been there the best part of the afternoon.

Q.—Were you ever in the room with them when they were locked up? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he always in the room with her when she was locked up? A.—Yes, Sir; on these occasions when they were together.

Mr. Fullerton—I am speaking of the occasions when he locked her up in the room. Was he on these occasions in the room with her always? A.—Yes, Sir; because I always heard his angry voice.

Q.—Always? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On every one of these occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Some dozen or more? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (looking at the clock and turning to the court)—Well.

Judge Neilson—Will the gentlemen [jury] retire. [To the audience] keep your seats, gentlemen.

Mr. Beach (to the court)—Won't you please save ten minutes after 1 o'clock to-day?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir. The gentlemen will return at 2:15 o'clock.

A recess was then ordered until 2:15 o'clock.

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## *AFTER RECESS.*

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said, "Do you wish to wait for Mr. Evarts?"

Mr. Porter—No, Sir, we will go on.

The Witness—Mr. Fullerton, if you will allow me, I would like to correct a mistake I made this morning about little Paul's dying.

Mr. Shearman—What is that?

Mr. Fullerton (repeating)—I would like to correct a mistake I made this morning about little Paul's dying.

The Witness—I think I stated that I thought he died in July, 1868; but he died on the 25th day of August, 1868, and then I seemed to be—I was not very plain about going to Mrs. Dows', and when I was to the Home; I went to the Home in the latter part of December, 1868; it was from the Home that I went to Mrs. Dows', in June, 1869, about the 17th June; little Ralph was born the 20th, and I know I was there two or three days before little Ralph was born.

Q.—How did you get at these dates? A.—From Mrs. Tilton's diary.

Q.—Did you look at the diary during the present recess? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Did you examine the diary during the present recess? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton show it to you? A.—Mrs. Tilton gave it to me.

Q.—In what room was Mrs. Tilton locked up on the first occasion when she was locked up, that you know about? A.—The first occasion I remember was in the second-story front bedroom.

Q.—At what time of the day was it? A.—I think it was in the early part of the afternoon.

Q.—Do you recollect the season of the year? A.—I do not know, Sir; I do not think I do.

Q.—How long was she locked up on that occasion? A.—Two or three hours.

Q.—And where did you remain during those two or three hours? A.—I remained up stairs; I was in the sitting-room off the little room; I went down stairs and came up again, and went down in the parlor and came up again; I kept on going down and coming up.

Q.—Coming up and going down? A.—Going down and coming up.

Q.—Did you overhear anything that was said during that locking up? A.—Not the time I am speaking of now, except that he was talking very loud, and in an angry tone of voice.

Q.—Yes; now, when was this? A.—During those three years.

Mr. Beach—No; which.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, which of those three years? A.—It may probably have been the first year.

Q.—1867? A.—1867.

Q.—What time, where was it? A.—What time, what year?

Q.—Yes? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—No recollection upon that subject? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I could give the time of the year.

Mr. Beach—What period of the year?

Mr. Fullerton—Was it Winter, or Summer, or Spring? A.—It may possibly have been in the Winter.

Q.—Is that as near as you can get it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then it was the year 1867-8? A.—What, Sir.

Q.—1867-8? A.—1867, 1868, or 1869 were the years she was locked up.

Q.—I am speaking of this one occasion—if it was in the Winter—it was in the Winter of 1867-8? A.—I did not say it was the Winter.

Q.—If it was in the Winter? A.—1867.

Q.—There was only one month of Winter in 1867. A.—I did not say it was 1867 sure, by any means.

Q.—Was it in the early part of the Winter or the end of the Winter? A.—I think it was—I could not say positively.

Q.—Can you say—can you give us any idea of the time?

Mr. Beach—She says she thinks it was in the Winter.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, I know; now in the Winter of what year was it? A.—I do not know that it was in the Winter, positively.

Mr. Beach—You said you thought so.

The Witness—I think so, but I am not positive about it.

Mr. Fullerton—If it was in the Winter that it occurred, I want you to tell in the Winter of what year it was? A.—In the Winter of 1867; these three years were the times he had her locked up.

Q.—I am not talking of the times he had her locked up; I am speaking of the occasion you speak of that you went up and down stairs. A.—You want to know what time of the year it was?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, I cannot state positively, but I think it was in the Winter.

Q.—Thinking it was in the Winter, can you tell me what part of the Winter it was in? A.—No, Sir, I cannot tell you.

Mr. Beach—She don't understand you. Was it the Winter of the beginning of 1867, or the Winter at the end of 1867? A.—That I could not say, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Was Mr. Tilton a public lecturer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What part of the year was he usually gone upon lecturing tours? A.—I do not remember; I think sometimes in the early part of the year, sometimes later.

Q.—Do not you know that he was in the habit of reading his lectures to his wife before he went upon his lecturing tours? A.—I know that he used to take a great deal of his writing to her to criticise and read over to her, but whether it was his lectures that he was reading to her I could not say.

Q.—He was in the habit of reading to her? A.—I know she used to criticise a great deal of his writings before going to press.

Q.—Whether they were lectures or editorials? A.—I could not say whether they were lectures or not.

Q.—Well, now, was not he in the habit of going into this room with lectures or editorials, or articles of some description? A.—To read over to his wife?

Q.—Yes? A.—I do not think he was reading to her then. It did not sound like reading lectures, for he was talking loud and angry.

Q.—If he was delivering a lecture would not it be loud? A.—It would not be in that tone, delivering a lecture.

Q.—You can judge then whether he was reading or delivering a lecture, or scolding? A.—I am sure it was a scolding lecture. He was lecturing her.

Q.—You did not hear what he said? A.—I am pretty sure he was not reading over any lecture.

Q.—You did not know, you only heard a loud voice? A.—Loud and angry?

Q.—You could tell it was angry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you know, do you, that it was not the reading of a lecture? A.—Well, I think I can swear to that.

Q.—You do swear to that, don't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

### ANOTHER OCCASION WHEN THEY WERE LOCKED UP.

Q.—Now, when do you recollect another occasion when they were locked up together? A.—Well, there were so many times, I cannot recollect them all.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike it out—that last answer.

Mr. Shearman—That is a very proper answer.

Mr. Beach—It is not a proper answer.

The Court—It must be stricken out; he does not ask her how many there were.

Mr. Shearman—He asked if she could recollect the next occasion.

Mr. Beach—We did not ask her if she recollected the next occasion; we asked her when the next occasion was.

The Court—If she could not tell, she could say so, of course.

Mr. Shearman—That is a very natural answer.

Mr. Beach—Natural, but not proper.

Mr. Shearman—It is proper.

Mr. Beach—The court is against you.

Mr. Shearman—If the court had ruled against me, there was no occasion for the counsel to comment on the ruling of the court.

Mr. Beach—It is not necessary for you to say that it was a proper answer after the court had ruled it was proper.

Mr. Shearman—I confined my remarks to the counsel.

Mr. Beach—You will confine your remarks to the court in future.

Mr. Shearman—So will you.

Mr. Beach—I hope so.

The Witness—I remember very distinctly another occasion when they were locked up in the room and he was talking very angrily to her, and that was the occasion when she said, "Why, darling, I make every dollar go as far I can," and she was crying and sobbing, and I know that because that day I had not acted very nicely—I felt a little cross, and hearing Mrs. Tilton cry, I went to the door and knocked and Mrs. Tilton unlocked the door, and the tears were running down her cheeks and Mr. Tilton was standing by the bureau, and he turned round and he turned his back to me.

Q.—H'm. Now, when was that? A.—That was another occasion.

Q.—When? A.—I could not state just when it was.

Q.—State as near as you can. A.—It may have been in that same year; it may have been another year; it may have been a year after that.

Q.—You can give us no idea whether it was '67, '68, or '69? A.—It was during those three years; I cannot give any definite time, any more than that these scoldings and lockings-up in the room were during these three years.

Q.—How? A.—It was during those three years—'67, '68, and '69—those three years.

Q.—Did he lock her up in the room on any other occasion than those two you have spoken of that you can now remember? A.—On another occasion I remember that one evening, when Mr. Bates had been there, and he took her upstairs and they were locked in the room together; he was talking in a very loud and angry tone of voice to her.

Q.—You could hear the loud talking? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the angry tone of voice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you hear what was said? A.—No, Sir; I was not listening attentively enough; I suppose if I had put my ear to the door I might possibly have made out what they were saying.

Q.—But you did not? A.—Oh, it was his angry tone of voice that generally caused me to be around; I heard it.

Q.—When you knocked upon the door, and it was opened, by whom was it opened? A.—It was opened by Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Where was Mr. Tilton? A.—On this one occasion Mr. Tilton was standing by the bureau with his face toward the door.

Q.—Yes, you have told me all about that. He was standing by the bureau. How far was the bureau from the door? A.—From the door? Not very far.

Q.—Well, how far? A.—Well, suppose here was the door and there was the bureau.

Q.—Six or eight feet? A.—Well, I did not measure.

Q.—Well, give us your judgment about it? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—He didn't prevent her from opening the door in any way? A.—I could not tell you about that, for I could not see until the door was opened.

Q.—You did not observe that he prevented her in any way? A.—I could not observe, because the door was shut; all I observed wa after the door was opened.

### TILTON'S FACE AS RED AS FIRE.

Q.—His "face was red as fire?" A.—Yes; very red.

Q.—Well, "red as fire," was it? A.—Well, it was pretty red; that is a very common expression when a person is very red—was "red as fire," or "red as fury."

Q.—Well, red as fire or red as fury? A.—Well, I guess red as fury. [Laughter.]

Q.—You observed that? A.—O, yes.

Q.—What did you say when you went to the door? A.—I asked Mrs. Tilton if she would forgive me for the way I had acted.

Q.—You wanted to get pardoned, did you, and so knocked at the door to get admission? A.—Well, I cannot say that was the way. I was curious to see what the row was about and I made this—my having been angry that day—as an excuse for going in to see, because I heard Mrs. Tilton sobbing and crying.

Q.—You heard her sobbing and crying? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw it with my own eyes when she opened the door.

Q.—You listened to hear her sobbing and crying? A.—I was in the front sitting-room.

Q.—How far from their door entering the room where they were? A.—Where I was sitting?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was not sitting, I was standing; I think I was over by the window.

Q.—How long did you remain there in that attitude? A.—I remained there—you mean before I went in to speak to her?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was there some little time.

Q.—How long? A.—I could not state exactly; perhaps fifteen minutes or twenty.

Q.—How long were they locked up in their room at that time? A.—They had been there several hours then; three or four hours.

Q.—What time in the day was it? A.—When they went in?

Q.—Yes. A.—It was in the afternoon, after dinner—after lunch.

Q.—What time was lunch? A.—They generally had lunch [looking at the clock] from 12 to 1.

Q.—And about 2 o'clock did they come in that room? A.—They went directly after lunch.

Q.—You think it was about 2 o'clock? A.—I think it was earlier than that.

Q.—1 o'clock? A.—No, Sir; they had lunch at about 1 o'clock, and it was about 1:30.

Q.—1:30 when they went in the room. Now, what was done when Mr. Bates was there? A.—What was done with Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—No. A.—Why, Mrs. Tilton had been talking with him, and Mr. Tilton had spoken to him; he was making a friendly call; I think he stayed to supper; I think it was Sabbath evening, and he stayed to supper.

Q.—Yet, after he went away, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, he took Mrs. Tilton and locked her up?

### AN OBJECTION BY MR. TRACY.

Mr. Tracy—There is no such evidence. I object to that question. The counsel assumes what the witness has not said.

The Court—Yes; I think he does.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think I do.

The Court—Well, I may be mistaken.

Mr. Tracy—Therefore, I object. The witness stated 1 o'clock as one occasion, then the counsel quit the examination of that occasion, and came back to the occasion when Mr. Bates was there. She said that Mr. Bates was there at supper, and after he left that they went in the room; then the counsel assumes—

Mr. Fullerton—Perhaps if we have it read from the record it would show what she said.

Mr. Tracy—I don't know what right the counsel has to interrupt me when I am addressing myself to the court.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know which side of the case you are on. We will see what the record reads.

Mr. Tracy—Well, Sir, I am never on but one side of a case. [Leaning toward Mr. Fullerton]—That is more than some gentlemen can say.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Court—Well, the counsel can put the question in some other form.

Mr. Fullerton—Let the record be read.

The Court—Well, read the record.

Mr. Fullerton—If I am wrong I will get it right; but I don't think—

The Court—Well, I don't assume to remember exactly what the words were.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, I put the question in good faith, and if I am wrong I will be very glad to be corrected.

The stenographer then read as follows:

"A.—I remember very distinctly another occasion when they were locked in the room together; he was talking very angrily to her; that was the occasion when she said, 'Why, darling, I make every dollar go as far as I can;' she was crying and sobbing; I knew that because that day I had not acted very nicely—I felt a little cross—and hearing Mrs. Tilton cry I went to the door and knocked, and she unlocked the door, and the tears were running down her cheeks; Mr. Tilton was standing by the bureau, and he turned around, and his face was first as red as fire, and he turned his back to me.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on another occasion. I cannot state just when it was.

Q.—Tell as near as you can. A.—It may have been in that same year; it may have been in the year after that.

Q.—You cannot state whether it was in 1867, 1868, or 1869? A.—No, Sir. It was during those three years. I can give no definite time any more than that these lockings up in the room were during those three years.

Q.—Did he lock her up in the room on any other occasion than those two of which you have spoken, that you can now remember? A.—On another occasion I remember one evening when Mr. Bates was there, he took her up stairs and they were locked in the room together, and he was talking very loud and angry, and in a very angry tone of voice.

Q.—You could hear a loud and angry tone of voice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you hear what he said? A.—I was not listening attentively enough; I suppose if I had put my ear to the door I might possibly have heard what they were saying.

Q.—But you did not? A.—It was his angry tone of voice that caused me to be aroused; I heard that.

Q.—When you knocked upon the door and it was opened, by whom was it opened? A.—It was opened by Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Where was Mr. Tilton standing? A.—On this occasion he was standing by the bureau, with his face toward the door; when I made my appearance he turned around.

Q.—You told me about that. He was standing by the bureau. How far was the bureau from the door? A.—Not very far.

Q.—How far? A.—Well, suppose here was the door, and over there was the bureau.

Q.—Six or eight feet. A.—No, Sir; I did not measure.

Q.—Give us your judgment about it. A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—He did not prevent her opening the door? A.—I cannot tell about that, for I could not see until the door was opened.

Q.—You did not observe that he prevented her in any way? A.—I could not observe, because the door was shut. All that I saw was after the door was opened.

Q.—His face was red as fire? A.—Well, it was pretty red. That is a very common expression. When a person is red, you say red—'red as fire,' 'red as fury.'

Q.—Which was it—'red as fire,' or 'red as fury?' A.—Well, 'red as fury.'

Q.—You observed that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I asked Mrs. Tilton if she would forgive me for the way I had acted.

Q.—You wanted to get pardoned, did you, and knocked at the door to get admission? A.—Well, I cannot say truly that that was my object. I was curious to see what the row was about. I made my having been angry that day an excuse for going in to see, because I heard Mrs. Tilton sobbing and crying.

Q.—You heard her sobbing and crying? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Distinctly? A.—I heard her.

Q.—You were listening to that sobbing and crying? A.—I was in that front sitting room.

Q.—How far from the door entering the room where they were? A.—Was I sitting?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was not sitting; I was standing over by the window.

Q.—How long did you remain in that attitude? A.—I was some little time.

Q.—How long? A.—I cannot state; perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes.

Q.—How long were they locked up in the room? A.—They had been there for several hours—three or four hours.

Q.—What time of day was it when they went in? A.—When they went in?

Q.—Yes. A.—It was in the afternoon, after dinner—after lunch.

Q.—What time was lunch? A.—They generally had lunch from 12 to 1.

Q.—And about 2 o'clock did they go into that room? A.—They went directly after lunch, as I remember.

Q.—Was that about 2 o'clock? A.—I think it was earlier than that.

Q.—One o'clock? A.—No, Sir, we had lunch at 1 o'clock; it was about 1:30.

Q.—It was 1:30 when they went into the room. Now, what was done when Mr. Bates was there? A.—What was done?

Q.—Yes. A.—With Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—No. A.—Why, Mrs. Tilton was talking with him; she had spoken to him; he was making a friendly call; it was Sabbath evening, I think, and he stayed to supper.

Q.—And yet after he went away about 1 o'clock in the afternoon you think Mr. Tilton took Mrs. Tilton in the room?"

Mr. Tracy—That is the question; now, my objection is that after counsel had quit the scene in the afternoon which transpired after lunch, and gone back to the scene when Mr. Bates was there, and had the witness tell what transpired in Mr. Bates presence after supper, he then assumes that the witness has stated that they went into the room at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the occasion when Mr. Bates was there, which was a very different thing from what the witness had said.

The Court—It is very easy for you to modify your question.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; I am strictly right about it. The witness may have misunderstood it, and she can correct her answer.

The Court—It appears that the time when Mr. Bates was there was in the evening.

Mr. Fullerton—Undoubtedly it was; but that did not prevent her saying they went into the room at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. Tracy—It prevented the counsel *assuming* that she said so.

The Court—Of course. Well, go on, Mr. Fullerton; give us another question.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Well, what time in the day was it that Mr. Bates was there? A.—It was not in the daytime.

Q.—What time in the day was he there? A.—It was in the evening.

Q.—What time in the evening? A.—He came in to supper, I think, on that evening—Sunday evening.

Q.—What time did he leave? A.—I don't know whether he left in time for church, or whether he stayed until 9 o'clock; my impression is that he did not go to church that evening; but I would not say positively.

Q.—How long after he went away before they went up in their room? A.—Right away; right as soon as he had left.

Q.—Were you present when they left that room to go to their room? A.—Yes; followed them up stairs.

Q.—You followed them up stairs? A.—Yes; went behind them as they went up stairs.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—Went into the front sitting-room.

Q.—They went into— A.—They went into the bedroom off the front sitting-room; the doors were locked.

Q.—How long did they remain there? A.—They remained there some time.

Q.—How long? A.—Three or four hours, I think.

Q.—Did you stay there until they came out? A.—No, Sir; I went in and out; I stayed there a little while, and I went down stairs and came back again.

Q.—That is the time you went— A.—What is it?

Q.—That is the time you went up stairs and came down stairs so frequently? A.—I went up stairs and down stairs frequently very many of those times.

Q.—What time did you retire that night? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Don't you remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who retired first, you or Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Well, I didn't retire—I don't know whether I retired first or they retired; but, however, I saw them come out of the room.

Q.—What time did they come out? They had been in there three or four hours, and they went in about 9 o'clock, you think, don't you? A.—I said I could not remember whether Mr. Bates left before church, in time for church, or whether he stayed there until 9.

Q.—You say you thought he stayed there until 9? A.—I said I thought so, but I could not say positively.

Q.—If he did stay there until 9, it must have been 12 or after when they came out? A.—If it was 9, yes; they stayed a long time in this room.

Q.—You did not go to bed until they came out? A.—No, Sir, I saw them coming out.

### OTHER OCCASIONS OF LOCKING UP.

Q.—Do you remember any other occasion when there was any locking up in the room? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember several other occasions.

Q.—Well, name some of them. A.—When he had her locked up there scolding her?—a dozen of times he had her locked up.

Q.—Dozens? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—She has said over a dozen.

Q.—Now you think it is dozens? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many dozen times do you think it was? A.—Well, perhaps two or three dozen times.

Q.—Two or three dozen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It must have been, then, between twenty-four and thirty-six times, somewhere? A.—Well it may have been more than thirty-six times.

Q.—It may have been more than thirty-six times; well, upon the whole, how many times do you think it was? A.—Two or three dozen; I am sure of that.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, are you sure of say three dozen times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Three dozen times; you are sure of more than that, are you? A.—Well, no, Sir; I won't go further than that.

Q.—You won't go further than three dozen. Didn't I understand you to limit it to one dozen before recess? A.—I did say one dozen, yes, Sir; over a dozen, I said over a dozen.

Q.—Did you mean then, two or three dozen? A.—Over a dozen; now, if you are pinning me down so tight as to whether it was a dozen or three dozen, I said over a dozen.

Q.—Did you mean by that, when you said over a dozen— A.—That it was over a dozen times.

Q.—Two or three dozen? I meant to say it was over a dozen times; more than a dozen; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you mean that it was as many as two or three dozen, then, when you said it was more than a dozen?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question, your Honor. She expresses herself with great intelligence. When she said over a dozen times it is not to be presumed that she meant over three dozen. She answers one question at a time. He asks her if it was more than a dozen times. She says she thinks it was. And he now asks her if, when she gave that answer, she meant something different from what she had answered.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

Mr. Porter.—She says it was over half a dozen.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, that is a fact; no doubt about that; and I want to know whether, when this witness limited the times of the lockings-up to more than a dozen—whether she meant then that she knew at least three dozen.

### MR. PORTER OBJECTS AND COUNSEL WRANGLE.

Mr. Porter—I object to the question in its modified form as assuming, contrary to the fact, that she did limit the time to a dozen.

The Court—She didn't limit it to a dozen. She said over a dozen.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; I did not say that she did. I quoted her very language. My language was that she stated it was more than a dozen times. Well, let it pass.

Mr. Beach (indignantly)—No, Sir, we won't let it pass.

Mr. Fullerton—Ha! ha!

Mr. Tracy—Do two counsel cross-examine?

Mr. Beach—When we do, Sir, it will be time to object.

Mr. Shearman—Now I submit, Sir, Mr. Beach has constantly objected to a third speech on our side when we were not the objecting party. Now Mr. Beach is going to make a third speech on his side.

The Court—I don't know about that; but it has been the constant practice of one counsel or the other to intervene and take part as well as the counsel who was examining.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will bear me witness that I have not objected to Mr. Shearman's speaking. I am always anxious to have him relieve himself whenever he is inclined. [Laughter.] I rise, Sir, for the purpose of saying—which I think it is proper to say—that this lady before the adjournment, upon close examination, limited the number of times that she saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton locked up together to "over a dozen." She now, when she comes into court, after a communication in the recess with persons whom she has named—she now says that it was two or three dozen, and finally testifies positively to three dozen. The question we put to her is for the purpose of having an explanation from her, Sir, and understanding precisely what she understood to be the fact of her answer before the recess. We ask her if she had in her mind—if she intended by "over a dozen"—the two or three dozen times which she has now mentioned? And it is a question, Sir, that is very proper, and contrasting the two answers before the witness and enabling her to make any explanation she chooses in regard to that difference. Now, of course, we submit, Sir, with becoming modesty and deference, to the frequent lectures which we receive from the other side in regard to our treatment of this witness; but if we are right, your Honor, if we are technically right in our examination of this witness, we ask your Honor to sustain us; and if we are in error, we submit, Sir, with great deference to any correction which your Honor may administer to us. I submit we have a right, when this witness has made these answers apparently at variance and contradictory, to ask her for an explanation, and whether she meant by the first answer that she gave—indefinite and uncertain in its limitations—whether she meant the number of times that she now gives.

Mr. Pryor whispers to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach (aloud)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, the counsel has again assumed a state of facts which does not exist. This lady did not—though it is a contradiction in its terms—say that she limited the number to over a dozen. The statement is absurd on its face. But even if it were a sensible statement, the lady did not limit it to over a dozen. The question that was asked of her before recess was something like this: "Did this happen often?" "Yes, Sir; very often." "Did it happen a dozen times?" says Mr. Fullerton, with that impressiveness of manner which distinguishes him when he thinks he is going to make a great point—[Laughter]—and the witness answers, "Yes, Sir; over a dozen." Now, that was a fair answer. It was no limitation, and it was as far as the lady had a right to go. She had not the right to say, then, three dozen times. Judge Fullerton would have objected, as he always does, to an answer which went one quarter of an inch beyond his question. He asked her if it was a dozen times. I wondered that he didn't object to her transcending her rights as a witness in saying that it was over a dozen. I am surprised that he did not say: "I did not ask you that," as the gentleman does in the exercise of those "strict technical rights" which his associate insists upon. But, your Honor, that was all the answer she could make; and now she is asked what she meant by an answer which was simply a response to a question put to her. You might as well ask what Judge Fullerton meant by his question. I submit to your Honor that it is an entirely unfair question to ask the witness what she meant when she made this simple response, and in the best manner that she could, to the question that was put.

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—I think you had better waive the question as you purposed a few moments ago, and go on.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir.

The Court—I think you had better waive the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask her if it was a dozen times. I asked her to fix the number of times, and she said it was a dozen—over a dozen.

The Court—Is that the way it came out?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, certainly.

Mr. Morris—He asked for the times.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

The Court—Now, repeat this last question. I think the lady can explain, if there is any occasion for it.

### DOES OVER A DOZEN MEAN THREE DOZEN?

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—When, before the recess, you said it was over a dozen times that he had locked Mrs. Tilton up in his room, did you mean by that that it was three dozen times?

Mr. Porter—Objected to.

The Court—Well, we will take the answer, I think.

Mr. Porter—I except to your Honor's ruling.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—Over a dozen times means more than a dozen.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—So Mr. Shearman says.

The Witness—I said more than a dozen times.

Mr. Shearman—I thought the counsel did not comment on the answers of the witness. This is about the thirtieth time this very day that the counsel has commented upon the answers of the witness.

Mr. Morris—He was commenting on your remarks.

Mr. Shearman—I have no objection to that; but I do object to his commenting upon my remarks in connection with the answers of the witness. That never was allowed when we had those *giants* upon the stand, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, and I trust it will not be allowed now. [Laughter.]

The Court—I don't know that was allowed then. I intend to be uniform and consistent, and I think I reasonably am. Very likely when a witness is upon the stand eight, nine, ten, or eleven days, there may be some deviations from the common course; I don't know.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will find that was done on the first day of Mr. Moulton's examination.

The Court—I think this witness has said "over a dozen times." She may have had in her mind a dozen times, or may not; and I think it a very simple matter for her to say whether she had or not.

The Witness—Well, Sir, I had in my mind three dozen times, and more than a dozen times, that he had locked her up.

Mr. Fullerton—When you said it was more than a dozen times had you it in your mind that it was three dozen times?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question, Sir; is the witness to be subject to that kind of criticism—whether, when she said one thing she meant another? Has the witness shown such a lack of intelligence that her answers cannot be understood by the court and the jury? When a witness states one thing, and is asked whether she had her mind on another, is it not evidently transcending the rules of legal examination? Is that inquiring of her for a fact?

The Court—I don't know.

Mr. Porter—I admit that she cannot fence with the counsel in the use of words, and it is hence I think she is at a disadvantage, in comparison with him, that I insist upon it, that this trial shall not be converted into a fencing match.

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—Don't answer that.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, let it be a fencing match, when my two friends on the other side are the seconds. She is not alone, by any means.

### THE COURT ALLOWS THE QUESTION.

The Court—I don't know that there is any contradiction. The witness said at first, "over a dozen times." It might be quite consistent if she should answer now that she had them in mind three dozen times. I do not know whether she had or not. I do not regard it as a contradiction. I think this witness ought to be cross-examined as freely as the counsel in his professional judgment feels called upon to cross-examine. And I think the practice heretofore has been very liberal when questions have been put quite as questionable as this, continually and from day to day, with certain witnesses. I do not think there is any particular pressure upon this witness. The counsel must exercise his judgment to the extent he wishes, to test her recollection. She may answer this question.

Mr. Fullerton—Now will you answer it, Miss Turner?

Mr. Porter—We except to the decision.

The Witness—Whether it was one dozen or three dozen times?

Mr. Fullerton—No.

The Court—This is it: When you answered before the recess, as to these occasions of locking up, that it was "over a dozen times," the simple question is whether you then meant or had in mind three dozen. Can you tell how that is? A.—Well, I would not say whether it was three dozen or four dozen or five dozen, but it was over a dozen.

Q.—It is not as to the number. You said before "over a dozen" and now you say three dozen. The question is whether when you said it was over a dozen you meant three dozen, or can recollect precisely what you did mean in respect to numbers beyond its being over a dozen? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I meant that it was over a dozen.

Q.—Yes, certainly; you said so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But had you then in mind that it was three dozen? A.—I think I had in my mind that it was a good many dozen, but I said it was over a dozen.

Mr. Fullerton—If you had it in your mind that it was a good many dozen, why didn't you state that in answer to the question that was put to you?

Mr. Porter—I object to that, Sir. No question was put to her calling upon her to state how many dozen times.

The Court—I think she answered the question fairly—"over a dozen." That leaves you at liberty—

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—When you were asked the question, why didn't you fix the larger number in your mind?

Mr. Porter—I object to that. It is a repetition of the same question in another form. It is a mere repetition.

Mr. Fullerton—It has not been answered.

Mr. Porter—I submit that it has, and the court just said that it had been.

The Court—I do not conceive it to be of much moment, anyway.

Mr. Beach—The question is, your Honor, whether we are right.

The Court—I think you have a perfect right to cross-examine this witness, and that the witness' duty is to attend patiently to it. And I think that particular question ought not to be objected to; still counsel have a right to object if they feel called upon. The other cross-examinations went pretty free without objections. I think this is a small matter.

Mr. Fullerton—Can she answer the question?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Answer it.

Mr. Porter—We except to the decision.

The Witness—Well, I thought that saying "over a dozen" was as well as saying three or four dozen times.

Q.—My question was this: When you used the term "over a dozen times," and had in your mind three dozen times, or more, why didn't you mention the larger number of times in answer to my question?

Mr. Porter—I object to that, your Honor, on the ground that it assumes a fact that the witness has not stated. The question assumes that she had in her mind that it was three dozen, and the witness has not stated that she had in her mind three dozen times.

Mr. Morris—She said that in answer to a question put by the Court.

Mr. Porter—The probability is that when the witness answered that it was over a dozen times, she had in her mind that it was two dozen times. The witness cannot fence with the counsel—

The Court—You should not use such words. That observation was improper, about fencing with the witness. This counsel has a right to cross-examine this witness.

Mr. Tracy—Certainly he has.

The Court—It is our duty to listen to it, and not to make every trivial question the subject of argument.

Mr. Tracy—The ground of my objection was that this counsel has no right to assume that the witness has said that she had in her mind three dozen times.

The Court—No, I asked her if she had that in her mind, and she did not say that she had.

Mr. Tracy—No, and that is the ground of my objection.

Mr. Morris—Certainly, she answered that question.

Mr. Tracy—I don't so understand.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't understand anything right.

Mr. Morris—Read the record as to what she did answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I think the Court recollects the question and the answering of the witness.

Mr. Tracy—The Court says he does not.

The Court—I don't recollect the answer she gave. I think I asked whether, when you answered above a dozen times you had in your mind the fact that it might be three dozen times—did you think of it at the time? A.—No, Sir; I don't know whether it was three or four dozen times, but I meant over a dozen times; I thought that was all that would be necessary.

The Court—Very well. Now proceed, Sir.

Mr. Morris—Read that former answer.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—We must get this clear. Now, if your Honor please, in answer to your Honor's question, she said that she thought the answer "over a dozen times" would do as well as saying over three dozen times.

Mr. Morris—That is what she stated.

The Court—Yes; did you then think about its being three dozen times—did it then occur to you that it was not three dozen or four dozen times, or of anything more than that it was simply a dozen times? A.—I did not think of anything more than that I said it was over a dozen times.

Mr. Beach—She did not.

The Court—That answers your question, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; that is the answer to the question.

Q.—Can you name any other occasion when they were locked up in the room, as distinguished from the occasions you have given? A.—I think I have given three occasions in particular.

Q.—Yes; the last one was when Mr. Bates was there? A.—Yes, Sir; well, there were a great many after that; I cannot particularize any one of them.

Q.—Those three are the only ones you can particularize? A.—But there are dozens of occasions, but these I remember very distinctly.

### OTHER INSTANCES OF LOCKING UP.

Q.—Can you particularize any other occasions than those three? A.—Yes, Sir; one other.

Q.—Name it, please. A.—When a young lady was there.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was during these three years.

Q.—Well, can you tell us which year it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time in the day did he lock her up? A.—I think it was in the afternoon, Sir.

Q.—About what time in the afternoon? A.—I guess the early part of the afternoon.

Q.—How long was she locked up that afternoon? A.—Three or four hours.

Q.—Did you hear anything then? A.—I heard them talking in a very angry manner.

Q.—Very angry? A.—A very angry tone of voice—very loud.

Q.—Very loud? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you in that sitting-room? Did you stay there again? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Until they came out? A.—I remained, but I went in and out until they came out.

Q.—Did you go in and out of the room they were in? A.—I did not go into their room but into the room next door, the second room.

Q.—Now can you particularize any other occasion when they were locked up together—you have named four? A.—Another occasion was when she was very sick, in December, 1870.

Q.—That one you spoke of in your direct?

Witness—When he came in and said he was a ruined man?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—She was taken sick on the 25th, and this was Wednesday or Thursday.

Q.—Following? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was he locked up in the room with her then? A.—He was for two hours or more, I think.

Q.—That is when Mrs. Mitchell was there? A.—When Mrs. Mitchell was there; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now can you particularize any other occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When they were locked up together? A.—Yes, Sir; on Thursday.

Q.—What Thursday? A.—These two days he had her locked up and Mrs. Mitchell remonstrated with him for having the door locked.

Q.—That is the Wednesday and Thursday following her sickness? A.—Following; yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you particularize any other occasion when they were locked up together? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I can fix another date, but there were a great many more times.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, of course, more than three dozen times.

Witness—There might have been three dozen times.

Q.—There might have been more than three times. Now I will go back to the occasion when you rapped at the door, and it was opened by Mrs. Tilton. Did you leave them there?

### MR. TRACY OBJECTS TO GOING BACK.

Mr. Tracy—I object to that.

The Court—He has a right to go back if he chooses.

Mr. Tracy—I raise the question, if your Honor please, which we desire you to pass upon, whether her counsel has a right to take one of these occasions, examine the witness fully in regard to it, apparently exhaust it, and then pass on to another and then to another, to return to the same interview or the same conversation; a question of discretion, I concede.

The Court—My opinion is this, that he examined the witness exhaustively as to the first occasion; perhaps not, I don't remember, but it seems to me that he did not. As to the other, it was to enumerate the occasions.

Mr. Tracy—I observed that, Sir, as to the others.

The Court—I think he can go on.

Mr. Tracy—But this is an occasion, if your Honor please, where he exhausted the subject. He gave all that happened there; he described Mrs. Tilton's condition, and Mr. Tilton's condition, and what Mr. Tilton did and said, and he then passed on to another occasion—the occasion of Mr. Bates; then to others, which he simply asked her to enumerate. Now, my point, which I desire to have settled, is, whether this counsel shall be permitted to take one of these occasions and apparently exhaust it, and pass to another, and then to return and go from one occasion to another until the witness, worn out and wearied, is so confused about the different occasions. I submit that fairness requires that when a counsel has touched upon one occasion, and apparently exhausted it—touched upon an interview, and gone into the deep details of that interview, he should be required to exhaust that interview and pass to another, and should not be permitted to return to it without limit or qualification, from time to time during the cross-examination.

The Court—I think that rule is more appropriate to a direct than to a cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not argument; it is simply turbulence.

The Court—Don't use such words.

Mr. Tracy—It may be what you please to designate it, but I am addressing myself to the Court and not the counsel. If I am turbulent to the Court—

The Court—I should find it out, no doubt.

Mr. Tracy—And I accept a reprimand from the Court always.

The Court—I think this may be asked. I think this is allowable on cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—I am requested to call your attention to a decision handed to me by my associate where a different rule was applied by your Honor in the cross-examination. It is only a question of difference to which I desire to call attention.

Mr. Beach—I desire to know where the different rule was applied.

Mr. Tracy—I will read it to you. It is in the cross-examination.

The Court—Here in the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Tracy (reading):

"Your Honor will remember that Mr. Porter cross-examined the witness especially as to interviews of the 26th and 30th of December, and with great minuteness inquiring into interviews as between those two dates, and carried the witness through the details of this very occurrence. Now, Sir, under the embarrassment in which my friends are situated, I do care to be very particular upon that subject, and I think they are entitled to some degree of indulgence and license in that respect; but that this is but a repetition of the examination of Judge Porter, I think, must occur to my learned friends."

Mr. Shearman—Allow me to suggest, Mr. Tracy—

Mr. Fullerton—You ought to suggest something to him.

Mr. Shearman—I will suggest to him what is correct.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope you can; he wants it.

Mr. Shearman (reading and correcting Mr. Tracy)—

"Mr. Morris—I object to the question on the ground that it has all been gone over in the cross-examination minutely, and they have no right to examine themselves to-day upon the same point upon which he was minutely examined yesterday.

Judge Neilson—That is so, if your recollection is right of what took place."

Mr. Shearman—Then there will be a dispute—

Mr. Tracy—I only read from the wrong place, your Honor.

Mr. Fullerton—It was a wrong place; that is so.

Mr. Shearman—Allow me to go to the right place. Mr. Shearman continued to read:

"Whereupon Judge Neilson said: Proceed, and keep within the rule, and don't go over the ground."

The Court—I understand, Judge Porter had examined him a day and a half, and owing to his illness was obliged to discontinue, and Mr. Tracy took his place.

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

The Court—And the only solicitude I had was that Mr. Tracy should not go over the same ground that it had cost Judge Porter a day and a half to go over, the presumption being that it was full and conclusive as far as it was drawn, and my suggestion was—I remember it distinctly—that you should take up the line of inquiry where Judge Porter left it.

Mr. Tracy—I remember that clearly.

The Court—The objection was to your repeating what Mr. Porter repeated.

Mr. Tracy—My objection is to Mr. Fullerton's repeating a subject he has already exhausted, that he has already touched and apparently exhausted, and examined in detail; and I say, having done that, he should not be permitted to refer to it again.

The Court—The proposition is fairly presented. I can't say whether or not Mr. Fullerton's theory is to have this witness go over again the evidence she has already given—

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly not, Sir.

The Court—Or whether it is something in addition to what is already in. If it is it comes within your rule.

Mr. Tracy—It is not, if your Honor please. The point I desire to make is, when a counsel undertakes to investigate in regard to a particular branch of this case, to wit, one of these interviews, he is bound to exhaust his examination. He can't ask her two or three questions on that interview, then go on to another and another, and then come back again to the first interview; for the very object, the very effect of such an examination is to confuse the witness. No witness in the world can undergo such a cross-examination as that without being confused, and for the protection of the witness and the elicitation of the truth the counsel ought to be required to exhaust each interview as he produces it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think if your Honor please.—

The Court—On the former occasion Mr. Tracy was allowed to refer to subjects that Mr. Porter had touched, upon the ground that Mr. Porter's examination had not been exhausted; he hadn't—he had not exhausted it, evidently implying that he meant to inquire into it again, and I don't think there is any occasion for solicitude about this.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to ask a question that has not been asked.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor—

Mr. Fullerton—They know perfectly well, Sir, that I do not intend to violate that rule; they did not anticipate anything of that kind, and I think Mr. Tracy has misunderstood, if he understood anything. [A laugh.] It is very difficult for a man to communicate ideas which he did not have himself. That is an old adage with which we are all familiar.

The Court—I never heard of it before.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a very good one, Sir, and applicable to the other side. Now, your Honor, I refer to the subject again, not for the purpose of repeating questions already given, but for the purpose of developing another point on that subject, which it was not my policy to do at the time, because I was getting at a number of interviews—these occasions when these lockings up took place, and the years through which they run, and then I proposed to return to the interview with such further evidence as would have any bearing on the issues in this case.

The Court—Is your suggestion superseded, Mr. Beach?

### MR. BEACH REPLIES TO THE OBJECTION.

Mr. Beach—I was about to reply to the objection of Gen. Tracy in regard to this mode of cross-examining a witness, and it may be important in the course of this trial. The first proposition is, Sir, if I understand it correctly, that upon a cross-examination, when a subject of inquiry is addressed to a witness, that the counsel must conclude and exhaust his whole examination upon that subject. It was always understood, Sir, that it was admissible, and that it certainly was proper practice, instead of following a rule of that character rather than to be irregular and not consecutive in the examination of witnesses for the purpose of asking their recollection, and that wherever it should happen that the witness came upon the stand clearly tutored and educated in regard to the story which she was to tell, taking advantage of every recess in the court to refresh her recollection by instruction, and when it appeared to the cross-examining counsel that there was such a constant and continual education of the witness practiced during a long examination, it was not only judicious and wise, but admissible and proper, to be somewhat irregular in the presentation of subjects to the mind of the witness, so that we might get at her real and honest recollections, instead of those proceeding from the tutorage which she might have received.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q.—And now, referring to the occasion when you rapped at the door and Mrs. Tilton opened it, I ask you whether the door was closed? A.—After Mrs. Tilton opened it? yes, Sir.

Q.—And when it was so closed that Mr. and Mrs. Tilton remain inside? A.—Remained in the room and began talking.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't you begin talking now until I ask you.

Witness—Excuse me, Sir.

Q.—They remained inside, did they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And closed the door? A.—Mr. Tilton closed it.

Q.—Did you hear it locked? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure that Mrs. Tilton closed the door? A.—Yes, Sir; she opened it and closed it: she stood by the door.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton approach her or stand by the bureau? A.—He stood by the bureau at that time.

Q.—Did he say anything at that time?

Witness—To me?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; the door was opened; did he say anything? A.—He turned round; he turned his back to me.

Q.—Did he say anything to you? A.—He did not say a word to me.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton say anything to you? A.—She kissed me and said she forgave me.

Q.—Is that all she said? A.—Is that all that she said?

Q.—You say that Mr. Tilton did not say a word to you; did she say a word to you while the door was open? A.—Not while the door was opened; he had his back to the door.

Mr. Fullerton—That did not prevent him from saying anything—did he say anything? A.—No, Sir.

### WHEN TILTON ACCUSED HIS WIFE OF BEING A SELFISH WOMAN.

Q.—You have referred to an occasion when Mr. Tilton made an observation to this effect—that Mrs. Tilton was one of the most selfish women that ever lived; when did that occur? A.—It occurred one morning at the breakfast table.

Q.—And what gave rise to it? A.—Florence not eating any meat; is that the one you refer to?

Q.—I am referring to the one you refer to; if there is any other, name it? A.—Won't you ask me the question over again you first asked me.

Q.—You have referred to an occasion when Mr. Tilton observed that Mrs. Tilton was one of the most selfish women that ever lived—did that occur more than once? A.—That was the only time I recall.

Q.—Now, what gave rise to that observation? A.—Mr. Tilton had had a little dish of something on the table; I do not know whether it was quails or broiled oysters; I think it was one of the two, and he helped himself liberally, and then passed it to Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton said "let the children have it, if there is any left; let the children have it;" Florence looked up and said, "Mamma, I think you are one of the most unselfish women that ever lived;" Theodore Tilton looked right straight at his daughter and he said, "Your mother is one of the most selfish women that ever lived;" that is the way he said it.

Q.—That is the way he said it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He said it with that air; A.—Yes, Sir, with that air.

Q.—Did he make any gesture at the time he said it? A.—He shook his head that way.

Q.—He was angry? A.—Yes, Sir, very angry.

Q.—Very angry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—His face as red as fire? A.—His face was pretty red.

Q.—Is that all he said? A.—That is all he said on that occasion.

Q.—Was that all that was said by any party? A.—All that was said in regard to that.

Q.—In regard to that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he seem to be angry because Florence said her mother was unselfish? A.—I think that was what provoked it.

Q.—When was it that he made use of the term that that arose out of Mrs. Tilton's orthodoxy? A.—That was another time at the table.

Q.—Do you recollect when it was—what year it was in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—It was during those three years.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—Florence had had some queer notions about not eating any animal food, or anything that crawled—eggs, or anything that had been alive at all; and one morning, I think, Mr. Tilton asked Florence to have some meat and she refused, and he shook his head and said, "That was all her mother's damned orthodoxy."

Q.—Well, had her mother instructed her that she should not eat anything that had animal life? A.—Her mother had instructed her?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir; it troubled her because she did not.

Q.—It troubled Mrs. Tilton? A.—It troubled Mrs. Tilton that she did not take meat.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was not responsible for these notions of Florence? A.—It troubled him, too, that she did not take meat.

Q.—And he said that her refusal of meat grew out of her mother's orthodoxy? A.—Yes, Sir, and then he swore—

Q.—His face red then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Red as fire? A.—It was pretty red; I won't say red as fire.

Q.—Very angry, was he? A.—He seemed to be.

Q.—Very angry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then he is a very passionate man, is not he? A.—Yes, Sir; when he is mad he is mad in earnest.

### MR. BEECHER'S VISITS.

Q.—Well, you have spoken of Mr. Beecher's visits at the house—how often have you known him to visit the family of Mr. Tilton? A.—I have seen him there on several occasions.

Q.—How many? A.—I could not say just how many.

Q.—Well, fix the number as well as you can? A.—Well, Sir, I do not think I could fix the number.

Q.—Were they so frequent that you could not remember them? A.—No, Sir; he called occasionally, just as a great many of the other friends called—as Mr. Johnson called—as Mr. Bates called.

Q.—You know I am not asking you about them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not he call oftener than the gentlemen you have named? A.—I never noticed that he did, no, Sir; not as often as a good many of them.

Q.—Who let him in when he called? A.—I let him in on one or two occasions.

Q.—Do you recollect of an occasion when he came there and brought some flowers? A.—I think I recollect his having brought some flowers; I cannot say that I saw him coming in with the flowers, but the flowers—I recollect the flowers—their having flowers that Mr. Beecher had brought—

Q.—Yes? A.—A basket of flowers; I think Mrs. Mitchell was there at the time.

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion when he put the baby to sleep? A.—When Mr. Tilton put the baby to sleep?

Q.—No; Mr. Beecher? A.—Put the baby to sleep?—no, Sir, I do not remember it.

Q.—No recollection of that? A.—No, Sir; he used to play with the children.

Q.—I am not asking about that; do you recollect of Mrs. Tilton's going out with him anywhere? A.—With Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You recollect of no such occasions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect of her ever going to ride with him? A.—Mr. Beecher?—no, Sir.

Q.—Ever going out on foot with her anywhere? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember any such thing.

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion when they went to see a bust of Mr. Tilton, that was being cut by somebody in Brooklyn?

The Court—Page?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; he was a painter, I think, Sir; [after a pause] Page's studio—I don't know but what it was. [To the witness.] Do you recollect that occasion? A.—Do I recollect that occasion?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I have no recollection of seeing Mrs Tilton on the street with Mr. Beecher, or in a studio, or anything of the kind.

Q.—Or leaving the house in company? A.—No, Sir; I cannot truthfully say that I did.

### MISS ELLEN DENNIS.

Q.—This Ellen Dennis—is she living or is she dead? A.—She is dead.

Q.—How long has she been dead? A.—She died while I was in school. I guess she has been dead a year or more.

Q.—She was at the house on your return from Marietta as housekeeper? A.—Yes, Sir; and mistress.

Q.—You say "and mistress"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why do you add that? A.—Because Mrs. Tilton could not go to the closet to get anything without her permission, or standing and looking over her shoulder and asking what she wanted, and the girl could not get any eggs for little Ralph to eat without going to Miss Dennis for it; that is why I say that she was mistress.

Q.—You were not asked if she was mistress? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That was a volunteer expression of yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

### MRS. TILTON'S ILLNESS AFTER HER RETURN FROM MARIETTA.

Q.—Was not Mrs. Tilton ill when she returned from Marietta? A.—She was very tired and weary from having traveled.

Q.—She was not ill then? A.—She had had fainting spells, and had been ill. She was not really ill that day.

Q.—She was ill? A.—She was not feeling very well; I could not say that she was really well.

Q.—She was in such a condition that, when she wanted to return from Marietta to Brooklyn, you thought it improper for her to go alone? A.—She had those fainting spells, but she was not ill with those fainting spells at the time I refer to; that is why I felt that she might have one on the cars.

Q.—Then she was only tired when she got to Brooklyn? A.—She was tired; she never was very strong; not in very good health, but then she was not really ill.

Q.—Mr. Tilton met her at the cars? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With a carriage? A.—The carriage was not at the cars. They were outside of the depot over in Jersey City.

Q.—Well how did he salute her when they met? A.—Very kindly indeed.

Q.—Well, how did he do it? A.—Kissed her.

Q.—And then you all got into the carriage? A.—Carroll and Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton and myself got into the carriage; yes, Sir.

Q.—And came to Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you got there you found Ellen Dennis at the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Florence? A.—Florence—I do not remember Florence being there—no, Sir, not at that time.

Q.—Was not she home then? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Anyone else there? A.—Yes, Sir, Susan B. Anthony.

Q.—Was she there? A.—Yes, Sir, she was.

Q.—How long did she remain? A.—She remained there until after breakfast, and then I think she went away.

Q.—Did anything occur at breakfast? A.—Nothing of any kind; no, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of any kind? A.—Nothing, except Mr. Tilton acted very strange—very cold toward Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Was there anything at the table—any trouble at the table? A.—Not at breakfast; no, Sir.

### TROUBLE AT THE DINNER-TABLE.

Q.—The trouble took place at the dinner-table? A.—At the dinner-table; yes, Sir.

Q.—Miss Anthony had gone away then? A.—Yes, Sir; I think she had gone away; she was not at the dinner-table.

Q.—Are you sure the trouble which you have told us about occurred at the dinner-table, and did not take place at the breakfast-table? A.—No, Sir; it did not occur at breakfast.

Q.—Have you ever stated that it took place at the breakfast-table? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I stated before the committee that it was at the breakfast-table.

Q.—How did you happen to so state it then? A.—Because I gave it then just as it came to me—as I thought it was.

Q.—Have you read your testimony over, that you gave before the committee, since you gave it? A.—No, Sir; it was given to me to read, but I didn't read it.

Q.—Haven't seen it since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you recollect that you were in error in stating before the committee that that trouble occurred at the breakfast-table? A.—When I was preparing myself for this witness-stand.

Q.—When was that? A.—About—let me see, about two weeks ago, I think.

Q.—How long ago? A.—About two or three weeks ago.

Q.—Ah! Where were you staying at the time? A.—At Mrs. Purdy's.

Q.—And Mrs. Morse was there then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you saw Mrs. Tilton from time to time? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw Mrs. Tilton frequently; not at Mrs. Morse's, [the witness evidently meant Mrs. Purdy's,] but at Mrs. Ovington's.

Q.—And you saw Mrs. Ovington, too, from time to time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you saw Mrs. Lester Moore from time to time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how did you remember that you had so testified before the committee—that the occurrence was at the breakfast and not at the dinner table? A.—How did I remember?

Q.—Yes; how did it occur to you that you had so stated? A.—I remembered it when I was going into the details, and thinking what I had said.

Q.—You remembered, then, without having examined the testimony, or having been told by any one, that you had so stated it took place at the breakfast-table? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first remember when you had so stated? A.—When I was thinking over my testimony that I was going to give here.

Q.—Well, where were you when thinking it over? A.—Sometimes I was at Mrs. Purdy's, and I was thinking it over when I was with Mr. Porter, Mr. Shearman and the stenographer.

Q.—Yes. Will you state now how you happened to recollect the fact that you had stated before the committee that the difficulty was at the breakfast and not at the dinner table? A.—Why, by thinking it over in my mind—putting my mind on the subject.

Q.—Well, Mrs. Tilton left the table, I understand you? A.—Yes, Sir; she—

Q.—Left the table crying? A.—Left the table crying.

Q.—Sobbing pretty hard? A.—Well, she was crying; the tears were rolling down her cheeks.

Q.—Where did she go? A.—She went into the front parlor.

Q.—What did she do then? A.—She sat down and commenced to play, playing a little air on the piano.

Q.—Went to playing on the piano, did she? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did she remain there? A.—She remained there some little time, until after the occurrence had happened on that occasion.

Q.—She did not go there until after the occurrence had happened, did she?

The Witness—What, Sir?

Q.—She did not go there until after the occurence you speak of at the table had happened? A.—She went there a few minutes after she had sat down to the table with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—How long did she remain there?

The Witness—In the parlor?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

A.—We remained there all the morning pretty near.

Q.—All the morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what time did you leave the parlor? A.—I could not state exactly the time.

Q.—How? I could not state exactly the time; it was—oh, it was not in the morning at all, it was after dinner. I was thinking about the occurence happening at breakfast, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain there?

The Witness—After this all happened?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—We remained there some time.

### WHAT OCCURRED IN THE PARLOR.

Q.—Now, what occurred while you were there in the parlor after you left the dinner table, if it were the dinner table?

The Witness—Shall I go right along and state all that occurred?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—The first thing that occurred was my rushing in the parlor and telling Mr. Tilton that he should not damn Mrs. Tilton for my sake, and the next thing that occurred he knocked me down.

Q.—Is that all? Oh, no, Sir; there was a great deal more.

Q.—Why don't you state it? A.—And then the next thing that occurred after he had knocked me down, "Why," he says, "Bessie, my dear, you tripped and fell, didn't you." I turned around and asked him if he was a fool, or thought I was one. He then sat down in a chair and said: "Oh, Bessie, my dear, my gray hairs are going down in sorrow to the grave. No, my dear, you are mistaken in the woman in whom you put so much confidence." Then Mrs. Tilton turned and spoke up and said: "Why should not Bessie have confidence in me? She can put no confidence in you; you offered to ruin her." Then he turned around, put his hands under his arms so, [indicating,] and said, "Bessie, my dear; did I ever offer to ruin you in any shape or form whatever, or take any liberties with you?" Said I, "Yes, you did; don't you remember when Horace Greeley was there in 1869?" And then I referred to that, the time—

Mr. Fullerton—Tell it all. A.—I told of the time—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—What did you say when you referred to it?

The Witness—When? When he came to my bed?

Q.—What did you say to him? Give what you said? A.—I said, "Don't you remember those two times when you came to my bed and talked about getting married and affinities?" That is what I said.

Q.—Go on and state all that was said. I want the whole account of it. A.—Yes, Sir. And then he said—then Mrs. Tilton said—"You know you offered to ruin her, and you said she was your superior." And he says, turning to me with a grand air, "Why, Bessie, my dear, I hope that you" (emphasizing the you particularly) "that you don't think that you are my superior?" I said it was true the Lord had not endowed me with his literary ability as a writer of poetry and prose, but so far as my moral character was concerned, I thought I was very much his superior; and he then said the fact of the business was—the fact of the matter was—that Elizabeth was so fond—so accustomed to having men fondle her legs and bosom that she judges me by herself, and that this story was a wicked—was an infernal lie.

Q.—Which story? A.—Why as to his having confessed to Mrs. Tilton that he offered to ruin me. That it was all Mrs. Tilton's getting up—all her fabrication.

Q.—Was that all said there then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State what else. A.—I have stated it once.

Q.—State it again. A.—Then he called my attention to the red lounge, and said, "Do you see that red lounge? Time and time again I have seen Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth having sexual intercourse on that red lounge." And he then called my attention to the red chair, and said, "Not only on the lounge, but on the chair."

Q.—What then? A.—Mrs. Tilton said, "Oh, Theodore, Theodore, how can you tell the child such base lies!"

Q.—Was that all? A.—I think that was all at the time; then Mrs. Tilton and I left the parlor.

Q.—Where did you go when you left the parlor? A.—We went up stairs; Mrs Tilton went into the front room, and Mr. Tilton came up stairs and asked me—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Now, just pause there. Are you quite sure Mr. Tilton said he had seen the sexual intercourse? A.—Oh, quite sure; yes, Sir.

Q.—There is no doubt about it? A.—No doubt about it.

Q.—Said he had been a witness to it? A.—Said he had seen it; those were the words he used.

Q.—Did you say anything in reply? A.—No, Sir; I didn't say a word.

Q.—Not a word? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, when he came up and said he wanted to see you, what did you do? A.—I sat down in the chair.

Q.—Well, did you go anywhere? A.—Went in his room.

Q.—Where was it? A.—He said he wanted to see me, and took me in the room, and I think we both sat down.

Q.—What room was it? A.—The second-story bedroom; the same that he used for his study a little while.

Q.—Shut the door? A.—Shut the door—yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he lock it? A.—I don't remember whether he locked it or not.

Q.—Wouldn't you remember whether he locked it or not? A.—I don't remember whether he did or not.

### TILTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BESSIE.

Q.—Now, after you got in and the door shut, who spoke first, he or you? A.—He spoke first.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He began by saying this, that what he had seen—what he had said he had seen between Mr. and Mrs. Beecher—Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Fullerton—Just use his own language if you can.

A.—The first word he said was "Do you wonder that I am miserable and unhappy"? Then he related just what I said he did in the parlor.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. He said first, "Do you wonder I am miserable and unhappy?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you reply? A.—I never said a word; he talked on so fast he didn't give me a chance to say anything if I had wanted to.

Q.—Oh; it was only for want of a chance, then. Now, will you be kind enough to tell me what he next said? A.—After he got through describing the lounge—

Q. (interrupting)—No, no; after he said, "Do you wonder I am miserable and unhappy." Won't you continue on using his language as near as you can remember, and tell us all that he said? A.—I have spoken of what he said about the red lounge; he said that same thing right over again.

Mr. Fullerton—Now please, Miss Turner, don't say that, but tell us what he did say, and use his language as near as you can. A.—He said he had seen Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth having sexual intercourse on that lounge, and in the chair, time and time again, and not only named Mr. Beecher then, but he mentioned Mr. Bates' name and Dr. Carroll Dunham's name, and Mr. Ovington's name in connection with Mr. Beecher; not only charged she had had sexual intercourse with Mr. Beecher, but those three gentlemen I have named.

Q.—Yes. Go on? A.—Then he said Mr. Beecher preached to a dozen or twenty of his mistresses every Sabbath, naming two ladies in the congregation.

Mr. Fullerton—You need not name them.

The Witness—I was not going to; I say he named them.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Go on.

The Witness (continuing)—And that little Paul was not his child, and that he did not claim any of his children except Florence.

Q.—Now, reflect and take your own time, so as to give me all that you recollect he said in the room before you left it. A.—And then, I think, the last that he said was that even Mrs. Tilton's own mother, (calling her "Grandma,") had—he had knelt down to her and she had put her hand on his head and said: "Theodore, what a magnanimous man you have been!"

Q.—Of whom was he speaking then? A.—He was speaking of grandma, as he called her.

Q.—Whom did he mean? Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Mrs. Morse, he said, had used that language? A.—He spoke of her as grandma—Mrs. Tilton's mother—meaning Mrs. Morse.

Q.—That is the way he usually designated her, was it not—as grandma? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In his familiar intercourse with her, he called her grandma, did he not? A.—Sometimes he called her grandma, and sometimes Mrs. Morse—

Q.—You called her grandma, did you not? A.—I called her grandma?

Q.—Did you not? A.—No, Sir; I called her Mrs. Morse, always.

Q.—Now, I want you to be a little particular, and see if you can recall anything else that he said in that place? A.—No, Sir, I do not think I can, just at this moment.

Q.—You do recollect, however, that he charged that Mr. Ovington and Mr. Dunham—Dr. Dunham—and Mr. Bates had had sexual intercourse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever stated that he did not charge them with sexual intercourse? A.—That he did not do so?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

### WHAT SHE SAID ON THAT SUBJECT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Let us refer to your testimony before the committee again. Do you recollect what you said upon that subject before the committee? A.—I think that I—

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment. Of course, the gentleman will give the witness the precise words that he alleges she said.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—What did you state before the committee on that subject?

Mr. Shearman—We object to that, if your Honor please. Wait a moment, Miss Turner—The witness' attention must be called to the precise words and the time and place. It is a well-settled rule.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, if there ever was such a rule heard of before.—I— [The remainder of the sentence was lost in the following remark:]

The Court (to the witness)—Would you need to look at the book?

Mr. Shearman—I think the gentleman must have known of it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it must have been in Plymouth Church—it is not in our law-books. [Laughter.]

The Court—Will it be fair to show the witness the book?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly not, Sir. I am on the cross-examination. I am asking her what she said.

Mr. Shearman—And he must call her attention to the precise time and place. I beg your Honor not to understand me as complaining, because your Honor is perfectly right in so ruling.

Mr. Fullerton—I am glad your Honor is indorsed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shearman—The question has been ruled upon twenty times in this case.

The Court—I could not have ruled on this point twenty times. Does this witness know what she said on that subject? If so, she can tell.

Mr. Shearman—This is intended for the purpose of contradicting, and it has no relevancy otherwise—it is mere hearsay.

The Court—The occasion is specified as that before the committee, and the time is identified.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, now, the words must be stated—the substance of the words.

Mr. Fullerton—Not at all, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I say that is the rule.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no such rule.

Mr. Shearman—It is perfectly absurd for us to talk about elementary principles that are just as well settled as can be, when there is a decision in the Court of Appeals—I am inclined to think when Judge Fullerton was on the bench. I am certain Judge Porter was on the bench—

Mr. Beach—I think that throws some suspicion on Mr. Fullerton. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—If I ever had any hand in such a decision I want to beg pardon and to be forgiven as soon as possible. [Laughter.] There is no such decision, I think, in any law-book at all. I challenge the counsel to produce it.

The Court—I think the first question to ask her is whether she remembers what she said on the occasion before the committee on that subject.

Mr. Fullerton—That is just what I have asked her.

The Court—I do not know. That is not your question, is it?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir; exactly.

The Court—Ask her if she remembers what she said on that subject.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, well, Sir, if she don't remember, she won't state it.

The Court (to the witness)—Do you remember what you said on that subject before the committee? A.—The word I used in regard to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher's criminality—Mr. Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's criminality—was "adultery." I think I said they committed adultery.

Q.—I call your attention to those other gentlemen? A.—I think that is what I said before the committee.

Q.—But as to those other gentlemen? A.—That she had committed adultery with those three gentlemen, too; I think that is the way I stated it before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—Now I will ask you to look at the book again. Look at the top of the page there and see if that refreshes your recollection as to what you testified before the committee. [Handing book of proceedings to witness. Mr. Porter then approached the witness and opened the portion which Mr. Fullerton had designated.]

Mr. Porter—She had better look at where it is than where it is not.

Mr. Fullerton—O, I have not pointed out the place you wanted me to point out.

Mr. Porter—Point out the place where she spoke on the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—I point out the place where I want her to look. I point out the place where I ask her what she said before that committee. I am not misleading the witness at all.

The Court (to the witness)—Yes, aided by the paper you have before you, are you able to say what you said before the committee? A.—If this is correct, the statement I made before the committee, says: "He said that she had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher;" he never said to me that Mrs. Tilton—

Q.—I am not asking you that.

Mr. Shearman—That is not the passage.

Q.—That is not the passage, at all. "Did he state any reason for supposing"—just read from there.

[The witness looked at the portion indicated, while Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Porter presented themselves immediately before her, each with a volume of evidence in his hand, to the amusement of the audience.]

Witness—Well, what is it you are trying to get at?

Q.—Does that recall to your recollection what you stated before the committee on that subject?

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—Will you let me see what he is showing you?

Witness—Here is what he called my attention to—"Did he state any reason for supposing she had been criminally intimate with other men than he named?"

Mr. Fullerton—What did you answer to that question? A.—Well, if this is my answer, it is "No."

Q.—Did you so answer to that question? A.—Well, he only named those three men and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What three men were referred to there? A.—Dr. Carroll Dunham, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Ovington.

Q.—Was that question put to you, and did you give that answer? A.—Well, if this is all right, I suppose it must be so.

Q.—Have you any recollection upon the subject? A.—I can't give just the words that I stated then before the committee; I could not say; I am not able to recall just the way I related it to the committee, Sir.

Q.—Do you think now that you told the committee that Mr. Tilton said that these other three gentlemen had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Fullerton)—You will find that at the bottom of the page, two pages before.

Mr. Fullerton—I will find it, Judge, without any assistance. I don't find but one thing at a time.

Q.—Now, will you turn to the other page there, and see if that refreshes your recollection as to what you said before the committee? A. (reading)—"By Mr. Winslow: Did it hurt you when he knocked" me down?

Q.—No.

Mr. Shearman—It is in the middle of the paragraph.

Q.—Read on until you come to that subject—referring to those three men. A.—Read it aloud?

Q.—No; read it to yourself until you come to it.

The witness read as requested and then said: A.—Yes; I recollect saying this very well—"What a ridiculous thing"—"Bessie, my dear, you hurt yourself, didn't you?—what a ridiculous thing that was, as though I had tripped."

Q.—No, no; not about that. Read it until you come to those three persons, Mr. Bates, Dr. Dunham, and Mr. Ovington. A.—Mr. X., and Mr. Y. and Mr. Z. meant these three gentlemen, is that what you mean?

Q.—Now does that refresh your recollection as to what you stated before the committee with reference to those three gentlemen? A.—I stated before the committee these three gentlemen that he had said that she had had sexual intercourse with.

Q.—Yes. A.—And it is put in the form of Mr. X., Y., and Z.; I gave the names before the committee.

Q.—And that you were asked this question—did he say that she had committed adultery with other men, and you answered, no? A.—I said that was the way it was here.

Q.—Do not you remember of so answering? A.—He told me she had had intercourse with other men.

Q.—Do you remember of so answering before the committee? A.—I cannot say how I answered it before the committee, or remember the precise words I used.

### HE NEVER SAID TO HER THAT MRS. TILTON HAD CONFESSED TO ADULTERY.

Q.—Now, when you were in the room with him, and he was relating these circumstances or these things to you, did he say anything to the effect that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to this adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—He never said to me that she had confessed, but he said to me that he saw them—with Mr. Beecher—he did not say that he saw her with these other men.

Q.—Now, I am not talking about the three men—leave those out, please; did he say anything to the effect that Mrs. Tilton had confessed the adultery with Mr. Beecher to him? A.—At that time when I was in the room with him? [After a pause] I have a slight recollection of it, but I am not sure.

Q.—Well, just state your best recollection on that subject what he did say. A.—I have stated what he said as near as I can recollect it.

Q.—No. Upon that subject of confessing you say you have a slight recollection—first tell as near as you can what he did say. A.—I do not think I can.

Q.—State the substance. A.—No, Sir; I do not think I can.

Q.—Give us your best recollection. A.—What he said about it, as near as I remember it, was that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher [illegible] that is what I have repeated before about Mr. Beecher—that is what he said at that time.

Q.—That is another subject. Now, Miss Turner, we have gone all over that, and we have come to a different subject; I am now asking you what he said about Mrs. Tilton's having theretofore confessed to him of having committed adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—You want me to say whether I remember that he said that Mrs. Tilton had confessed adultery to him—

Q.—Yes. A.—I am not clear about that; I cannot say.

Q.—Have you no recollection upon that subject? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I can say.

Q.—Have you no recollection upon that subject?

Mr. Tracy—That is about the sixth time the question has been answered.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; this is an untimely interference.

The Court—He has a right to an answer.

Mr. Tracy—She has answered.

Mr. Fullerton—She has not answered, and your Honor ought to repress this interposition.

The Court—I understand what she has said.

Mr. Fullerton—They think it an opportune time to come to her aid.

Mr. Tracy—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—I understand what she has said. I think the counsel has a right to interrogate her, and keep on interrogating till he gets at what recollection the witness has got on the point—

Mr. Tracy—The question is—

The Court—Less or more.

Mr. Tracy—The question is, when a witness says, "I cannot recollect," when she changes it again, in answer to another question, and says, "I cannot remember"—when she changes again and says, "I have no recollection."

Mr. Fullerton—She has not said that.

Mr. Tracy (continuing)—I submit that that is an answer to the question.

The Court—I think the counsel is entitled to further answers, so that it may certainly appear what, if any, recollection the witness has got.

Mr. Fullerton—She has gone no further than to say that she is not clear—

Mr. Tracy—I appeal to the record.

The Court—I remember it without the record.

Mr. Fullerton—There is a record we had better not discuss.

The Court—She said, or intimated, that she had some recollection, and therefore the counsel has the right to pursue it and see what it is, if anything. That is, as it appears to me, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Have you no recollection upon that subject at all? A.—I have, as I stated—it is a faint recollection—something about a confession, but I am not sure about it; that is the only way I can answer.

Q.—Can you not state something that he said upon the subject of a confession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he state in substance that Mrs. Tilton had made a confession to him although you don't recollect the words that he used? A.—I have no idea; I have a recollection that there was something said about a confession.

Q.—The confession of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Confessions. I would not say whether Mrs. Tilton said anything about confession, but that word is a kind of in my mind in regard to the subject and that is all I can say.

Q.—You had heard nothing about a confession on what he was saying there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You recollect distinctly the story of the lounge, and all about Mr. Beecher and the other three gentlemen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have been able to give us what you supposed were the exact words used by Mr. Tilton on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How then did it happen that what he said on the subject of a confession is so faint in your recollection—can you tell? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Is there any reason why you should not recollect that with the other part of the conversation? A.—I am sure that I am not purposely evading your question, or keeping anything back; I would tell you that as readily as I told you the rest if I recollected it.

Q.—Look at the part I have marked here? [handing witness a printed book of testimony.]

Mr. Beach—There is one question and answer there.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at that which I have marked now?

A juror here suggested to adjourn, as the usual time had arrived.

Mr. Fullerton—There is only one question more, and we will stop.

Mr. Hill—Where is it, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr Fullerton—It is on the last page, just below.

Witness—If this is the way that I stated it before the committee it was a mistake, because he never said to me that Mrs. Tilton had told him of her criminality with Mr. Beecher; he had said to me that he saw them.

Q.—Yes. That is a mistake, is it? A.—If this is the way it is given it is a mistake; he never said to me that Mrs. Tilton confessed to him; but he told me that he saw them—that he saw Mr. Beecher, but he did not say another.

Q.—Now, I will ask you this question. Was this question asked you: "Did he at any time on this day say that she had made any confession to him in regard to Mr. Beecher," and did you answer as follows: "He said she had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher?" A.—I can't remember just what questions were put to me before the committee, or just how I answered; but if I answered them that way that was a mistake, because he never said to me that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him. He told me before her—in her presence—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you need not repeat that.

Witness—That he saw Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton—

Q.—Was this question put to you: "When was that?" and did you answer: "This all occurred on this one day—"

Mr. Porter (interrupting)—Mr. Fullerton, you have passed over portions of the question and answer. The answer is: "She had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher—she was present when he said that, and she said: 'Oh, Theodore, how can you tell the child such base lies?' and then burst out crying."

Mr. Fullerton—I did not expect to pass over anything.

Mr. Beach—Put the whole question.

Mr. Fullerton—I will put the whole question, then. Was this question put to you: "Did he at any time on this day say that she had made confessions to him and in regard to Mr. Beecher?" and did you answer: "She had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher, she was present when he said that, and she said, Oh! Theodore, how could you tell that child such base lies, and she burst out crying?" Was that question put to you? A.—I said, Sir, I don't remember whether that question was put to me or how I answered, but if I answered it as it is there I was mistaken.

Mr. Fullerton—Mark this to be continued, Sir, in our next.

The court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

# THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

### THE SUBJECT DISPOSED OF IN THE SENATE.

ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY 33 TO 22—REMARKS OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, gave notice he would ask the Senate to remain in continuous session to-day until the pending resolution approving of the action of the President in regard to Louisiana was disposed of.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, took the floor and denied the right of the Senate to act upon a resolution of this character during a special session called for executive business. He criticised the acts of the President in relation to transactions in Louisiana and replied to Mr. Morton's arguments.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, also opposed the resolution.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said he understood the substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, first, as an implied recognition of the Kellogg Government, merely as one in the actual exercise of the governmental powers in Louisiana without reference to the question of its rightful origin or legal validity, and in no way involving the propriety of its establishment; second, that it approved the President's action so far only as directed merely to the protection of that Government and the people of the State against domestic violence and civil war, and to the enforcement of the law of the United States, without approving any interference of the military with a legislative body, or in the creation of a State Government, such being, as it seems to me, the most natural and obvious sense of the language and the sense in which it will be most naturally understood by the people. While I adhere to the principles and conclusions which I announced here in my remarks on the 12th inst., and which I here adopt by reference without retraction or qualification, and while I hold that a recognition by the Senate or by Congress of a Government thus initiated can give it no greater validity than it had in its inception, still as domestic violence and civil war which may lead to a complete dissolution of society are not the remedies for getting rid of even an illegitimate Government, I can approve the action of the President directed to the humane purposes mentioned in this amendment, or the substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, and believing the recognition of this Government, for this purpose and to this extent, is justifiable under the peculiar circumstances now existing in that State until by a fair election a more legitimate Government can be initiated, I can vote for the resolution in the sense I have here attributed to it; but in the enlarged and odious sense which has been attributed to it by some of the speakers on the other side, I could not vote for it, and I most deliberately avow my conviction that in such enlarged sense, or in any sense which would assert the validity of the action by which that Government was originally set up and put in power, it could not secure the votes of a majority of this body.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, modified his amendment, offered yesterday, so as to read:

*Resolved*, That the use of the Army of the United States to enforce the unwarrantable and void order of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the Marshal to seize the building occupied as a State-house for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the employment of United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States.

The question being on the above amendment it was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 33, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom—33.

The question then being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Anthony to the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. THURMAN offered the following as a proviso to the resolution:

*Provided*, That nothing herein contained is meant to affirm that said Kellogg is *de jure* Governor of Louisiana.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 24, nays 33 Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, being the only Republican who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. THURMAN then submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Anthony:

*Provided*, That nothing herein contained is meant to assume that the body of men which elected P. B. S. Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 31.

Mr. THURMAN then offered the following as an amendment: "Provided that nothing herein contained is meant to approve of the interference by the United States troops in the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana on the 4th of January last," which was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 32.

The question then being on the resolution of Mr. Anthony as a substitute for that of Mr. Frelinghuysen, it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron, of Wisconsin; Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan; Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Nevada; Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, Vermont; Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, and Windom—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Gordon, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—23.

In giving his vote, Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, said he would vote for the resolution because it approved of the action of the President in suppressing domestic violence, but in voting for it he did not commit himself to the legality of the State Government in Louisiana.

Messrs. Hamlin, Conover, Oglesby, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Merrimon, Johnston, of Virginia, McDonald, and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative. The following-named Senators did not respond when their names were called, and no announcement was made that they were paired: Messrs. Alcorn, Clayton, Dawes, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton, and Wright, Republicans; and Messrs. Eaton and Goldthwaite, Democrats.

The question being on adopting the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as amended by that of Mr. Anthony, it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 24.

The resolution as passed reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.

The Senate then, at 4:25 P. M., on the motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 6 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

### THE ITALIAN SCHOOL AND MME. RISTORI.

Our readers are acquainted with the work that the Children's Aid Society is effectively and unpretentiously doing among the low classes of our population. While temporary wants are prudently and discriminatingly relieved, the permanent elevation of the poor is never lost sight of. The Italian school, among other institutions under the charge of the society, presents some features strikingly illustrating its operations. From a humble and unpromising beginning, that school, during the nineteen years of its existence, has steadily advanced to its present prosperity. The attendance from thirty has reached nearly 500, for both day and evening sessions, and among the attendants are several children of the old scholars. The "Italian School Young Men's Association," composed of former pupils, has been established and furnished with a reading-room. Some of the most ambitious of the young men have studied also music in the evening, under Signor G. Conterno, and formed an "Italian School Band," which has met with encouragement from all sides. The want of accommodation, however, threatened to impair the prosperity of the School, and Mr. A. E. Cerqua, who has had charge of it from its beginning, did not fail to represent the case to the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society. Owing to the impossibility of finding rooms adequate to their requirements, the plan of building a school was discussed and approved. The Messrs. Fabbri started a "building fund," to which their friends, as well as the friends and Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, liberally contributed, and the new, solid, commodious and fine structure in Leonard street, near Centre, was the result. It was executed on the plan of J. C. Cady, Esq., the architect, Messrs. E. P. and E. G. Fabbri devoting their personal attention to the minutest details.

The "fund" still left a considerable burden on the society, so that there is room for further contributions to entirely clear the building from debt. Mme. Ristori, having heard of the deficiency, has most generously volunteered to appropriate to this object the proceeds of a performance she proposes to give on Friday evening, 26th inst., as a token of her sincere appreciation of the good our benevolent citizens have done and are doing to her poor countrymen in this City. In accepting the short engagement in this country, Mme. Ristori had reserved that day for herself; but, considering the exceptional character of the charity that appeals to her sympathy, she does not hesitate to devote to it the only day of rest she anticipated enjoying. Such self-denying and noble action deserves the utmost encouragement that our public can accord. In order to promote the end in view Messrs. Grau & Chizzola have kindly offered the Lyceum gratuitously, charging only actual expenses for the evening. "Suor Teresa," a drama of a sacred character, and specially adapted to draw forth to the fullest extent the artistic genius of Mme. Ristori, has been appropriately chosen for the occasion.

### THE CASE OF JACOB B. STOCKVIS.

THE INQUEST CONCLUDED—CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE CORONER AND ONE OF THE JURORS—THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The final determination of the inquest in the case of Jacob B. Stockvis, who died, it is claimed by his relatives, from injuries received after his arrest for intoxication by Officer Fallon, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and his committal to the Workhouse for six months, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Flammer, was reached yesterday. Previous to the jury retiring to consider their verdict, Dr. Hadden, one of the jurors, had a personal controversy with Coroner Kessler, during the course of which Dr. Hadden informed Coroner Kessler that his conduct of the case and his introduced and irrelevant remarks were a gratuitous and unprovoked insult to the jurors and to him, Dr. Hadden, in particular. Coroner Kessler disclaimed any intention of insulting the jury. The jurors retired to consider their verdict, and at 6 o'clock found the following verdict:

"That the said Jacob B. Stockvis came to his death by phlegmonous inflammation of the arm, caused by internal disease, and contributed to by softening of the brain and general feebleness of his system. And we further find that the condition of the said Jacob B. Stockvis was aggravated and hastened to a fatal issue by exposure during his absence from home on the 20th of February, the day of his arrest, and by want of medical aid and proper treatment and nourishment after his arrest, and while confined in the station-house of the Nineteenth Precinct, in the Police Court Prison, and in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. And we further find that sufficient care was not taken by the officers in charge of the Police Court Prison and the Workhouse to ascertain the true physical and mental condition of the said J. B. Stockvis, and to provide for him the necessary medical aid and such other treatment as would have been in conformity with his deplorable and critical condition. And we further find that the system now prevailing under the directions of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction relative to medical inspection, and during the confinement of prisoners is defective, and that the whole management of affairs, and the manner of distributing the prisoners after their arrival in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island is irrational, and their treatment during the confinement is, in many respects, degrading, and demands thorough investigation and reform.

We also find that the affidavit of Officer Fallon and the sentence by Police Justice Charles A. Flammer were based on insufficient information, and in misconception of the physical, mental, and social condition of the man, and that therefore their respective actions were not in conformity with the nature of the case, but from all the evidence before us, we cannot find any culpable neglect of duty on their part. In connection with this case we give it as our opinion that while we deprecate all attempts to encourage weakness and leniency in the arrest and punishment of vagrants and criminals, as such leniency would increase the audacity and recklessness of a dangerous class of our population, we find, however, that there should be a more strict and thorough system of examination and discrimination in regard to the different persons brought to trial before a Police Court, and more uniform laws relative to the dispensation of justice; and we further find that the usage of curtailing or leaving out any part of a dispatch ordered by the Inspector of Police describing a lost person is unwarrantable, and we therefore recommend that when descriptions of persons, missing or lost persons, are furnished by the Police authorities to a telegraph operator, they should be forwarded to the various stations in full, without abbreviations, and we further recommend that a competent medical officer be in attendance at each of the various Police Courts while in session, in order that the various persons brought before Magistrates may be seen, and if necessary examined, to the end that a recurrence of such deplorable results as in this unfortunate case may become impossible."

### THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DR. DAY'S REPORT ON HOUSE DRAINAGE—SEWER GAS IN OUR HOUSES ONE OF THE MOST FRUITFUL CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH—VITAL STATISTICS—THE NEW ABATTOIR AT FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following interesting report on "house drainage:"

"The Board of Health has long recognized the importance of proper house drainage. All sanitary authorities agree that the presence of sewer gas in our houses is one of the most fruitful causes of sickness and death. No one who has studied the subject can doubt for a moment that this subtle poison is directly responsible for many sudden attacks of obscure disease ending fatally, for the preparation of the system for the more aggravated forms of diphtheria and other grave diseases, and for those milder forms of blood poisoning which betray themselves by aches and pains and general ill-health.

Even in the better class of houses, when the attention of the inspectors is called to them by their inmates, or by physicians in attendance on their sick, it is not uncommon to find that the plumbing, designed to carry off the refuse from basins and closets, conducts sewer gas into the sleeping-rooms, while in the tenement-houses the providing of traps, the ventilating of soil-pipes, and the remedying of faulty plumbing constitute a very considerable part of the orders of the board. Defects of this kind are due sometimes to the false economy of the architect, sometimes to the culpable ignorance or carelessness of the plumber, and sometimes to the ignorance and apathy of the inhabitants. The occupant of the house, unless he has been its builder also, generally knows absolutely nothing of the existence or location of the traps, or the condition of the house drains. When the inspector is called to trace a stench to its source he is often troubled to say positively whether a trap exists, especially when purposely misled by the owner or agent.

The important relation which house drainage bears to the public health is in no danger of being overestimated. If it were pecuniarily practicable, a systematic inspection in this direction of every house in the City by experts would, without doubt, signally reduce our mortality; but such a course is precluded at present by want of means.

During the past year 900 new buildings were erected, and 1,300 underwent repairs so extensive as to bring them under the supervision of the Department of Buildings. There is no reason why that department should not co-operate with this one. It is willing to do so if requested by the board. The architect should be required, with his other specifications, to submit to the Superintendent of Buildings specifications of the plumbing, including the location of all basins, closets, sinks, traps, soil-pipes, waste-pipes, cellar drains, and sewer connections, together with the material of which they are to be constructed, and a copy of this specification should be on file in this bureau for the use of citizens and our inspectors. Some salutary lessons would thus be taught the plumbers and architects; the attention of the public would be directed to this most important subject, and the work of the inspectors would be greatly facilitated."

In connection with the above report the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of Buildings be respectfully requested to forward to the Sanitary Bureau every week copies of specifications of plumbing in all new buildings, including the location of all basins, closets, sinks, traps, soil-pipes, waste-pipes, cellar drains, and sewer connections, together with the material of which they are to be constructed.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following in relation to the mortality for last week:

"There were 530 deaths reported in this City last week, against the 596 which were verified for the previous week. The decrease occurred in the mortality from phthisis, small-pox, diphtheria, and generally from those diseases which had been unusually prevalent, inflammatory affections of the lungs excepted. Diphtheria was charged with thirty-eight, scarlatina with nine, small-pox with seventeen, typhoid fever and measles with no deaths during the week. Puerperal diseases, which caused twenty deaths in the previous week, in as many different localities of the City, were charged with fifteen deaths last week. It was not in hospitals but in crowded dwellings that nearly all these cases occurred.

The death-rate fell from 32.65 per 1,000 the first week in March to 29.80 the second week, and 26.50 per 1,000 last week. The rates of mortality in the cities of the West and South-west have increased during the past three weeks. The twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain reported for the first week of March an average equal to 30 per 1,000 annual death-rate, London reporting its rate at 28 per 1,000, Glasgow at 32, Liverpool at 32, and Dublin at 35, per 1,000. Paris reported 29.3 per 1,000; and in the previous week Berlin gave its rate at 34.2, Hamburg 37, Vienna 32.8, in the 1,000 inhabitants."

The following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks was reported by Dr. Day:

Week ending March 13—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 35; measles, 2; diphtheria, 85; small-pox, 70; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending March 20—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 44; measles, 1; diphtheria, 88; small-pox, 53; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

From the above statement it will be seen that during the past week there was a decrease of seventeen in the cases of small-pox, and an increase of three cases in diphtheria.

During the past week there were 1,303 inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 61 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 54 houses, 54 privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Twenty-nine persons sick with small-pox were removed to the hospital, and 3 dead bodies to the Morgue, by the Ambulance Corps.

Mr. W. F. Martin, the architect who planned the new abattoir to be erected by the Union Stock Yard and Market Company, appeared before the board and exhibited the plans for the new building, which is located in Fifty-eighth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, in the vicinity of the Roosevelt Hospital. The plans which were submitted to the board for their approval were very complete. All the blood, scrap, and offal are to be disposed of on the premises, and will not be allowed to accumulate. The gases emitted during the process of rendering are to be consumed, and no disagreeable odors allowed to escape. Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, counsel for Roosevelt Hospital, appeared in opposition to the application for a permit for the erection of the abattoir, on the ground that by the proximity of the abattoir to the hospital, the usefulness of the latter institution would be seriously impaired. He said he had no doubt that the board would do all in its power to make the projected abattoir unobjectionable, but he was afraid that they could not control the actions of the persons in charge, so as to render the place harmless.

Dr. Vanderpoel remarked that he did not think the proposed abattoir would be as objectionable as the stock-yards which already exist in the vicinity of the hospital. The plans on which this building is to be erected are at present in successful operation in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and several of the large European cities.

Mr. Delafield asked that the plans for the abattoir be submitted to the Medical Board of Roosevelt Hospital, and also to give them an opportunity to make such suggestions and improvements as they might deem essential, and asked that the matter be laid over for two weeks; but President Chandler thought that one week was sufficient for the purpose, particularly as time was very valuable to the projectors of the abattoir, who were anxious to have the building ready for occupancy before the warm weather, and the matter was laid over until next Tuesday.

### HEAVY GALES ON THE ATLANTIC.

ROUGH WEATHER ENCOUNTERED BY THE OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS—A FLEET OF ICEBERGS—THE BRITISH SHIP AMBASSADOR DAMAGED.

The incoming European steamers all report having encountered unusually heavy weather. The steam-ship State of Georgia, of the State line, arrived yesterday. The third officer informed a TIMES reporter that he had been a sailor for eleven years, and during that period he had never experienced such continuous heavy weather. Reference to the steamer's log-book verified his report; "high seas and heavy weather" formed the bulk of the space allotted to "remarks." On the 11th inst. the strongest gale was encountered, during which the vessel was hove to for twenty-three hours, and the mainsail was torn to ribbons. On that day the vessel entered a large field of ice, which impeded navigation for a considerable length of time. On the same day the steamer passed a full-rigged British ship, in latitude 52° 49', longitude 54° 02', with main and mizzen topgallant masts gone, and foresail in tatters. As usual in such cases, the disabled ship got out of sight as soon as possible in order to conceal her name. On the 17th inst. eight large icebergs were passed, the largest appearing to be about fifty feet high.

The Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, also arrived yesterday. Chief Officer Bently stated that from the time the vessel left Queenstown until she arrived at this port she had met a south-west sea, and during his experience in seafaring he had never experienced such heavy weather. In latitude 42° 50', longitude 48° 42', several icebergs passed the vessel to the south; the largest of the fleet was about sixty feet high and over 400 feet long. No accident occurred to either steamer during the voyage.

The British ship Ambassador, reported as having arrived in London in a damaged condition, and as having been obliged to throw overboard a portion of her cargo, is an East India vessel, and does not ply regularly to this port. Her consignors were Peabody, Willis & Co. She cleared from this port on Feb. 8, with a cargo consisting of 7,132 bags of oil-cake, and 4,800 bundles of staves, but was obliged to put back by the ice, and did not sail finally until Feb. 21.

### POLICE COURT NOTES.

William Stiles, the man who shot his employer, Henry Kleinknech, a cigar-box manufacturer, at No. 26 Willett street, on Monday night, was arraigned yesterday at Essex Market Police Court, and held to await the result of the injury.

An examination in the case in which John Batterberry is charged with complicity in the attempt to rob the St. Nicholas Bank, was begun yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, and adjourned until next week.

Henry Loeser was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of obtaining four dozen morocco skins of Mr. George C. Guion, of No. 71 Gold street, by falsely pretending that he had been sent for them by the firm of Henry Retter & Co., customers of Mr. Guion.

Patrick McManus and John Hines were yesterday arraigned at Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, William H. Lopez, testified that while in a saloon in Thirteenth street, near East River, he was set upon and robbed of his watch, valued at $15.

On the night of the 21st inst. the store of William Snell, No. 12 Elizabeth street, was broken into and property of the value of $50 stolen, among which was a clock, which was seen in the possession of Nicholas McDonell just after the burglary, and the key of it subsequently found on his person. McDonell was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

A young man, giving the name of Henry Smith, and describing himself as a tailor without work and no home, yesterday stole from a waiting-room in the Grand Central Depot a valise and umbrella, the property of Mr. Jay R. Van Deuser, a merchant of Michigan City, Ill. The stolen articles were found in the possession of Smith, by Officer McMahon, of the Nineteenth Subprecinct. The accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail, by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court.

The following persons gave $100 bail each yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license: Robert Kehoe, No. 2 New-Chambers street; John Finken and William Brunges, No. 175 Chatham street; Herman Berger, No. 191 Chatham street; Francis Benseller, No. 107 Chatham street; Mary Haefner, No. 157 Chatham street; Frank Voss and Bernard Oltman, No. 153 Chatham street; Edward Peterson, No. 149 Chatham street; Frederick Petman, Jacob Hess, and Charles Melvius, No. 464 Pearl street; Henry Reymers, No. 155 Chatham street, and Andrew Peterson and David Stevens, No. 165 Chatham street.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 474.—*Bailey et al. vs. The Pacific Railroad Company, Maguire et al., and two other cases.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Missouri.—These are suits to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed against the Pacific Railroad for 1869, under the authority of the general laws of the State. The complainants are stockholders who sue, the Board of Directors of the road having refused to litigate the question of the validity of the tax for county, State and school purposes against the capital stock of the company. The judgment on demurrer was against the bill, and the case is brought here on the point made that by certain laws of the State which constitute a contract between the State and the road, the capital stock of the latter cannot be taxed, the act requiring all assessments for State revenue to be made on the property of the road, and not upon its capital stock. The State denies the statutory contract, and maintains that exemption will not be presumed, and cannot be derived from the act by a proper construction of its language. It is also said that this is not a case for equity jurisdiction; it is only when the tax is wholly illegal, or fraudulently authorized, that injunctions will lie.

James Boker, for appellant; B. A. Hill, for appellee.

No. 474 (assigned.)—*David Bailey et al., appellants, vs. The Pacific Railroad Company et al.*—The argument to this cause was continued by Mr. H. A. Cloxer and Mr. B. A. Hill, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the appellants.

No. 528 (assigned).—*John M. Bailey, late Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

In the Supreme Court to-day on motion of Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Samuel Bell Maxey, of Paris, Texas, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Casey, Clinton Lloyd, of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Wilson, Myron H. Black, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Adjourned.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, March 23:

MOTION.

No. 19.—*Turner vs. Reges.*—Motion to open the default. Samuel Hand for the motion; William H. Robertson opposed. The court took the papers.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 308.—*Mary Cook, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.*—Argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant, and by John C. Strong for respondent.

No. 300.—*Amelia Fowler, respondent, vs. Mortimer L. Fowler, appellant.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward B. Merrill, for respondent.

No. 282.—*In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks, &c., to acquire lands in New-York for a parade ground.*—Submitted.

No. 310.—*William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants, in error.*—Argument resumed; the case is still on, and it is understood will occupy the entire time of the court to-morrow.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Wednesday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

### A HOTEL LARCENY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Ellen Sheridan, formerly a servant at Barnum's Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth street, was placed on trial charged with larceny of silver-plated bowls, pitchers, ladles, knives, and spoons and household linen valued in all at $35. On the 1st of July the housekeeper and Mr. Barnum took stock of the plated-ware, and missed a number of articles. Suspicion was subsequently directed toward Mrs. Sheridan, who had meanwhile left her employment at the hotel, and on the 12th of the present month she was arrested. None of the stolen property was found in the woman's rooms; but in a cellar, the key of which was found in her possession, a number of plated articles were discovered and identified by Mr. Barnum as his property. The evidence having shown that the stolen articles had been taken at different times, the prisoner could only be found guilty of petit larceny, which verdict the jury returned. Judge Sutherland sentenced the woman to six months in the Penitentiary.

# LAW REPORTS.

### LIABILITY FOR INJURIES TO CITIZENS.

VIEWS OF JUDGE FREEDMAN—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAR?—THE STREETS NOT TO BE USED AS A PUBLIC WORKSHOP.

The suit of A. S. & E. Odell to recover $2,500 for injuries to a valuable team of horses and a carriage, caused by an alleged unauthorized pile of flag-stones in the public street, involves questions of interest touching the liability of the City, as well as private individuals, for injuries resulting to citizens or their property by reason of the unauthorized occupation of the streets. The suit is brought against the City, and against the owner and contractor of the premises in front of which the flag-stones were, and is still on trial before Judge Freedman and a jury, in Part 1 of the Superior Court. After the testimony on behalf of plaintiff was all in, motions were made on behalf of all the defendants to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. D. J. Dean, on behalf of the City, moved to dismiss the complaint as against his client on the ground that, though it might not have been plaintiffs' fault, yet it was their misfortune, if their horses became unmanageable, and thus caused the the accident, and that the City was not and could not be held responsible for that.

Mr. Henty Nicol, on behalf of his client, Mr. Donnelly, the owner of the building going up, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that he had let out the contract to his codefendant, Williams, and that the latter, if any one, and not his client, Donnelly, was liable.

Mr. Green, as counsel for Williams, moved to dismiss the complaint as against him, on the ground that the evidence had failed to connect him with the act of piling the disastrous flags on the street.

All three motions were opposed by Mr. Thomas Allison, on behalf of plaintiffs, who cited and reviewed at great length the leading decisions applicable to the case.

After some deliberation Judge Freedman rendered a decision on the motions, giving his views on the liability of the parties, as follows:

"It is lawful for the owner of land bounded by a public street, in this City, to erect a building on such land, and for that purpose the right must be conceded to him to unload and temporarily deposit, on the street immediately fronting on the land to be covered by the building, all necessary materials; but such use of the street cannot be justified beyond the actual necessity for the occasion. If maintained for a longer period, it becomes a nuisance. No ordinance of the corporation can lawfully authorize the creation of a public or private nuisance, and hence it follows that no such ordinance will justify him who creates or maintains one. This being well-settled law, the evidence as it now stands presents a *prima facie* case for the consideration of the jury as against the owner of the premises, the defendant, John C. Donnelly. But as against the contractor, William S. Williams, Jr., no case has been made out. There is no testimony, nor is there any admission in his answer from which the inference can be legitimately drawn, that he created or maintained the obstruction in question. He is therefore entitled to a dismissal of the complaint as against him. As to the Corporation of the City of New-York, the case is more complicated. If the Corporation possesses implied power to license such temporary obstructions, and, perhaps, it does possess it under its charters, it is bound to exercise that power with reasonable discretion and in subordination to and in conformity with such special grants, restrictions, or limitations as have been prescribed by the Legislature, (see charter of 1870, chapter 137, section 22,) and one of these is, that the streets in said City shall be kept open for public use. The testimony is wholly insufficient to create a liability on the ground that the obstruction in question was licensed. But the plaintiffs claim that they have sufficiently established a neglect of duty on the part of the corporate authorities to keep the street in question clear. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are not only the owners in fee of the streets laid out by the Commissioners under the act of 1807, and opened in accordance with the provisions of the statute of 1813, to which class of streets Fifty-second street belongs, but they hold the land covered thereby in and upon the trust "that the same be appropriated and kept open for public streets forever." This trust creates the obligation and duty to keep the land free and open as and for streets forever; and any *cestui que* trust, interested in the question, or the Attorney General may enforce the execution thereof. Section 78 of the charter of 1870 invested the Department of Public Works with the cognizance and control of keeping the streets clear, and by an amendment made in 1871 of section 79, a bureau was created in said department for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or sidewalks. (Laws 1871, vol. ii., p. 1,249.) The Corporation endeavored to discharge the duty thus specifically imposed by the passage of an ordinance, which provides: No person shall incumber or obstruct any street, wharf, or pier in the City of New-York with any article or thing whatsoever, without first having obtained written permission from the Mayor or Street Commissioner, under the penalty of $5 for each offense, and a further penalty of $5 for each day or part of a day such obstruction or incumbrance shall continue. (See Ordinances, Edition of 1866, p. 272, section 1.) And by another ordinance, (section 14, p. 96, of same edition,) it was made the duty of the Street Commissioner to present and report to the counsel or attorney of the Corporation all encroachments on the streets or avenues in the City of New-York which may be brought to his notice, or to take such other action thereon as may be prescribed by ordinance in relation thereto.

Having done this, it is claimed that the City is not liable for an unauthorized obstruction of a public street. But the courts have invariably repudiated this proposition. In Reinhard vs. The Mayor, (2 Daly, 243,) it was held that in case one, without fault on his part, is injured by a defect in a public sidewalk, which defect has existed long enough to imply notice of its existence, the liability of the Corporation is not affected by the fact that if its ordinances had been complied with by the owner of the property fronting on the sidewalk the injury would not have occurred, for it is the duty of the Corporation to enforce its ordinances, and the public may rely upon such enforcement. And it was further held that in that case such liability was not affected by the fact that the executive duty of enforcing its ordinances by inspection of streets and reporting violations of them was at that time vested by law in the Metropolitan Police, an independent body, which was not subject to the authority or control of the Corporation; but that the general control of all public streets being vested in the Corporation by law, the right which the Corporation has to pass ordinances, and to appoint a City Attorney to enforce them, carries with it the power to make those ordinances effectual by the appointment of the necessary servants to accomplish the object. In Wendell vs. the Mayor, &c., of Troy, (4 Abb. Ct. of App., Dec. 563, affirming s. c. 39, Barb., 329,) it was held that a municipal corporation which consented to the making of a drain under a public highway by an individual for private benefit, under the supervision of a corporate officer, and which agreed to exercise such supervision, is liable to any third person injured by a defect in the structure, and that the fact that the imperfection was of a secret or hidden character, does not exonerate it, if such imperfection might have been detected by proper *supervision* of the work. The claim that actual notice to the authorities of the existence of the obstruction or the defect is necessary has also been overruled by the courts: In Requa vs. City of Rochester, (45 N. Y., 129,) in which the plaintiff had fallen into an opening in a bridge caused by the removal of a plank or planks by some unknown person, the point was distinctly made that the city was not liable for any resulting injury to an individual, unless there was shown to have been express notice to the city of the existence of the defect. The Court of Appeals refused so to hold, saying: "It has been held in this court, (Griffin vs. The Mayor, 5 Seld., 456,) that when injury incurred to an individual in a street of a municipality by the placing in it by persons not in municipal employment of obstructions, in violation of an ordinance forbidding such act, that the corporation was not liable when notice of such obstruction was not shown to have been received by its officers. A distinction seems to have been taken between the case of a street out of repair by the act of a third party and an obstruction placed in the street by such party in violation of an ordidance. * * * We should not hold that a municipal corporation is liable for an injury resulting from a defect in a public way, when such defect is from the willful act of some person without authority, and the injury has followed close upon the unauthorized act. But if, between the doing of the willful act and the befalling of the injury, there has elapsed such length of time as that the defect in the way has become known and notorious, and there has been full opportunity for the municipality, through its agents charged with that duty, to learn the existence of the defect, we are of opinion that it is as much the neglect of the municipality not to have amended the defective way, as though the way had fallen from repair by ordinary wear and tear, or other natural cause."

To the same effect are: Mayor vs. Sheffield, (4 Wall, 189;) Mosey vs. The City of Troy, (61 Barb., 580.) The plaintiff has made out a case within these authorities as against the corporation to entitle him to go to the jury upon it. The only objection that remains to be considered is that the plaintiffs or their driver were guilty of contributory negligence. If the horses on approaching the obstruction were manageable, then the collision must have been caused by the driver's carelessness in guiding them, and if the jury upon all the evidence should come to this conclusion, it will be their duty to render a verdict for all the defendants. But as the case now stands, I am not authorized to determine this as matter of law. Upon the motion which has been made I am bound to construe the testimony in the light most favorable to the plaintiffs, while the jury will not thus be bound. The defendants, Connelly and the Corporation of the City of New-York, must therefore be put upon their defense.

On the rendition of this decision by the court, counsel for plaintiff asked leave to offer additional testimony in respect to Williams. This was granted, and Williams was himself placed upon the stand to testify. He admitted having placed the flags there, admitted that they had lain there about fifteen days, and that they could be dressed in the yard as well as on the public street. This the court held to be sufficient to put Williams also on his defense, remarking that it could not be well seen why the street should be used as a public workshop. The trial was then continued against all the parties, and is still unfinished.

### AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

BRET HARTE AND HIS "'MLISS" IN COURT—HAS AN AUTHOR A RIGHT TO HIS NAME?

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, was tried and submitted for the decision of Judge Van Brunt the suit of Bret Harte against Robert M. De Witt. The suit is one in equity, and is brought by Mr. Harte to restrain the defendant, a publisher, from courting public patronage by attaching his (Mr. Harte's) name as author to a book of which he is not the author. As claimed on the part of plaintiff in the suit, and not denied on the other side on the trial, the cunning device of defendant was to publish and offer for sale a book purporting to be the story of "'Mliss," written by Mr. Harte, but the first thirty pages of which was taken from Mr. Harte's book of the same title, and the 110 succeeding pages written by some one else. At the point where there plagiarism of Mr. Harte's book ends, and the unknown author's production begins, is inserted a brief note informing the reader that the remainder of the story is not the production of Mr. Harte. This act of defendant, it was claimed on behalf of Mr. Harte, by his counsel, Mr. Stephen A. Walker, was not only an infringement of Mr. Harte's copyright, but also of his right to his name as a trade-mark; was a fraud upon the public, and, on all three grounds, a proper case for the exercise of the equitable powers of the court in the form of an order of injunction. Pending the trial being reached on the calendar, a preliminary injunction had been granted by one Judge of the same court and perpetuated by another, restraining the acts of defendant of which Mr. Harte complains, until the final decision in the suit which was tried yesterday.

Mr. Ira D. Warren, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, admitted the facts as alleged by plaintiff to be substantially true, but claimed that, the story of 'Mliss had, by dedication to the public, become public property; that plaintiff could not copyright his name, nor had he under the circumstances a trade-mark right in it; that in a religious point of view, his books contained characters of an immoral tendency, the right of authorship in which, a Court of Equity would not interfere to protect, and that the use of his name as author, by defendant was legitimate and lawful, notwithstanding but a portion of the book to which it was so attached, was the production of his pen.

Mr. Harte was placed on the stand and testified to the facts generally that he did not surrender his copyright of his stories which were published by him originally in monthly magazines; that he never authorized the use of his name by the defendant; that 110 pages of the book in question were not written by him, and that he considered his rights and fame as an author and his pecuniary interests to have been injured by defendants' act.

Not disputing Mr. Harte's facts, counsel for defendant confined his cross-examination to the question of the irreligious tendency of his books. On this point he asked:

Q.—What was the design in your mind in drawing those characters, that is, "Kentuck" and "'Mliss?" A.—In "Kentuck" I endeavored to draw the character of a great-hearted, good-hearted, rough man, a man whose nature was fine but whose education was limited, and who had lived a good deal in rough life—whose tenderness was awakened by a helpless child, who became devoted to that child and his nature refined by it, and who eventually sacrificed his life for the sake of the child.

Q.—And the lesson to be drawn from that character is, in your judgment, what, as a literary man? A.—The lesson of sacrifice.

Q.—What was the character of "'Mliss?" A.—The character of "'Mliss" was that of a bright, rather preternaturally smart child, with something of a man's intellect, who had been very ignorant and was put to school; who had before her certain problems in her school lessons, of which she had very little prior knowledge, and which she was endeavoring to understand. One of these ran counter to something that had been taught her in the Sunday-school class, and she found some difficulty in reconciling the two statements, and expressed herself that way.

In reply to further questions on this subject, Mr. Harte testified that he did not consider any of his characters as tending to discredit the doctrines of the Bible, and certainly were never so intended by him; he did not consider that anything in the story of "The Outcast of Poker Flats" or "The Luck of Roaring Camp" had any such tendency.

At the close of the testimony in the case, Mr. Warren, on the part of defendant, asked a week to hand in points of law on the questions involved. He thought he would be able to satisfy the court as matter of law that plaintiff [Mr. Harte] had no right to prohibit the use of his name in the form in which the defendant had used it—that, in fact, he had no exclusive right to his name as an author.

Judge Van Brunt—Do you mean to contend that a man has no right to his own name—that you can publish something under my name as author, and I cannot restrain you from the act?

Mr. Warren—Yes, your Honor. I mean that we have a right to publish a book of which you may be the author, putting your name as author, and inserting the Lord's Prayer at the back of it, and you cannot object.

Judge Van Brunt—I can restrain you from publishing the Lord's Prayer as my production. This book, I find, as matter of fact, to be a fraud, and a court of equity has a right to interpose to prevent fraud. It is sold as *'Mliss*, by Bret Harte, and the purchaser as such, after reading thirty pages, meets a note by the publisher informing him that the remainder of the book is not by Bret Harte. If that is not a fraud, I'd like to be told what can be.

Mr. Walker closed in in by adding that the name of Bret Harte, coupled with *'Mliss*, was clearly within the law of trade mark, and as such to be protected by injunction. This closed the trial, except the submission of points by counsel, and the court reserved its decision. In the meantime the injunction against the publication of the book in controversy in the form of which Mr. Harte complains is restrained by injunction.

### COEQUAL RIGHTS OF STREET CARS AND VEHICLES.

HORSE CARS HAVE NO SUPERIOR RIGHTS IN THE PUBLIC STREETS—OBSTRUCTIONS MUST BE REMOVED BY PEACEFUL AND LAWFUL MEANS.

A suit brought by Jacob Cohen to recover damages against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, for injuries to the plaintiff and his wagon, was yesterday dismissed by Chief Justice Monell, in Superior Court, Part 2. It appeared from the testimony on behalf of plaintiff, that in April, 1873, while driving in a light wagon in the vicinity of East Broadway and Catharine street, the street became blocked, bringing plaintiff to a standstill, and compelling him to halt his wagon partially on the railroad track. While in this position, one of defendants' cars came along, the driver of which asked plaintiff to move his wagon off the track, to which plaintiff replied he would as soon as he could. The driver replied that he would make him move then, and letting go his brake, drove the car against plaintiff's wagon, breaking and upsetting it, and throwing plaintiff to the pavement, injuring his shoulder. For these injuries to his person and property plaintiff demanded $2,000. At the conclusion of his testimony Mr. John M. Scribner, Jr., counsel for the railroad, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the company was not liable for the willful or vicious act of the driver not within the scope of his duties to the company. Chief Justice Monell granted the motion on that ground, at the same time taking occasion to lay down the doctrine that horse cars had no superior rights in the public streets over the vehicles of private citizens; that the rights of both were coequal, neither having the right to obstruct the other; that if either did obstruct the other it became proper to have the obstruction removed, but the removal must be by peaceful and lawful means, and not by violence, as was done in this case.

### A RAILROAD RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURIES TO A PASSENGER.

George L. Dale recovered a verdict for $2,000 damages against the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, yesterday. Plaintiff was a passenger riding over a portion of defendant's road, which had been originally constructed on the narrow-gauge principle, but subsequently changed to the broad gauge; in passing over a bridge which had been constructed for the narrow-gauge cars, the broad-gauge cars in which he was riding rubbed so close to the sides of the bridge that some loose boards on the latter were caught in the window at which he was sitting, and inflicted serious and permanent injuries to his arm, for such injuries the verdict was given.

### "BRICK" POMEROY'S NEGRO NURSES.

Charles Williams, a powerful-looking negro, one of Mark M. Pomroy's nurses, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with an attempted outrage on the person of Mrs. Fanny Berkley, another of Mr. Pomeroy's nurses. The complainant, who is an intelligent mulatto, swore, in answer to the questions of District Attorney Nolan, that on the night of the 13th of February, while Mr. Pomeroy was lying dangerously ill at his residence No. 22 West Twelfth street, Williams came into her room and attempted to outrage her. She resisted and a dreadful struggle of some twenty minutes' duration ensued. The prisoner assaulted her brutally, she said, catching her by the throat, placing his knees upon her stomach, and striking her a violent blow on the face, causing the blood to flow from her ear. He also placed the bed-clothing over her face to prevent her making an outcry. Williams, who denied the attempted outrage, said that certain advances on his part had been encouraged by Mrs Berkley, who led him to believe that she was unmarried. After a long deliberation, the jury being unable to agree were discharged. The prisoner was subsequently discharged on his own recognizance, the evidence being considered insufficient to hold him.

### SURETIES WHO WANT TO BE RELIEVED.

A JUDICIAL OPINION OF THE CONDUCT OF A JUDGMENT DEBTOR—APPLICATION NOT SUSTAINED BECAUSE NOT MADE BEFORE A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE UNDERTAKING.

Kate Hissong, a minor, obtained a judgment for $722 71 against one William Hart, for seduction. Hart gave bail in $500, but was not forthcoming to respond to the judgment. A motion was made before Judge Curtis in the Superior Court to have Hart's bondsmen relieved from liability. In deciding this motion, the Judge states the case, and gives his opinion thereon as follows:

"The bail of the defendant apply for an order exonerating them from liability. Judgment was recovered Nov. 21, 1873, against the defendant, and an execution against defendant was issued Oct. 9, 1874, to the Sheriff, which, by section 290 of the Code, is returnable in sixty days. Jan. 11, 1875, more than a month after the return day of the execution, the bail surrendered the defendant to the Sheriff, and the defendant, on the 15th of January, gave bail to the Sheriff for the limits, and on the 20th of January the Sheriff returned the execution, 'defendant not found.' Jan. 22, 1875, the plaintiff sued the bail, who now apply for an exoneration. The application cannot be sustained under section 188 of the Code, because it was not made before a failure to comply with the undertaking. The proceedings for the surrender by the bail were under this section, but were too late, and especially after the expiration of the execution, to be operative. (Hathaway vs Howell, 54 N. Y., 113.) The proceeding by the bail should have been under section 191 of the Code, and the mode of procedure not being pointed out by the Code, is governed by the former practice. (Section 469 of the Code, Cozine vs. Walters, 55 N. Y., 304; 2 R. S., 380, sections 21-22.) There being a failure on the part of the bail to take the proper steps to make a valid surrender of the defendant, in accordance with the former practice, they cannot be exonerated from liability under section 291 of the Code. The proceedings thus far taken by the bail have consequently been of no effect. An appeal is made by the bail, also to the favor of the court, asking that they may be exonerated. The court can exercise a discretion in this behalf. (Gilbert vs. Bulkley, 1 Duer, 668; Bank of Geneva vs. Reynolds, 20 How., 18.) The attention of the court is called to the nature of the action, in which the plaintiff recovered the judgment against the defendant, and for which the bail are only in part liable. The evidence at the trial showed that the defendant was engaged to be married to the plaintiff; that he took advantage of her extreme youth and simplicity to seduce her, left her pregnant and unprovided for, while he visited Europe, refused to marry her, or to make any provision for her support or that of the child, and left them both in such destitution that the young mother, who worked and seemed to have led a correct life, barely lived, and the child, after some months, perished apparently from want. The defendant displayed a remarkable degree of baseness, cruelty, and niggardly meanness. Still, I am at a loss to see how this necessarily comes up for consideration, as is urged, on the present application, or how the defendant's account of the way in which the Sheriff's deputy came to him on two occasions during the lifetime of the execution and omitted to arrest him has any relevancy. The theory advanced by plaintiff's counsel that the omission was for pecuniary reasons is not established by the proofs. But I think the reason why the application, so far as it is addressed to the discretion of the court, should not be granted is that there has already been too much delay on the part of the bail. They are the friends of the defendant, and if it is true as claimed in the affidavit on the part of the plaintiff, relying upon the promise of a near and wealthy relative of the defendant that they shall not lose anything by becoming bail, and constantly seeing the defendant who has been here in their immediate reach, and so that they could surrender him in a legal manner, very little excuse exists for their long-continued neglect. The due administration of justice requires that the bail should be held to a reasonable degree of diligence in surrendering their principal when they choose to do so for their own exoneration, and that a plaintiff should not be compelled to wait month after month in the enforcement of his legal rights under a judgment."

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*West vs. Board of Assessors—Same vs. Same—Dierson vs. Board of Assessors.*—Granted.

*Dunlap vs. Board of Assessors.*—Granted; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Cohen et al, vs. Bancroft.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Larremore.*

*In the matter of the Unsafe Buildings Nos. 307 and 309 East Fifty-fourth street—In the matter of the Unsafe Building No. 479 Canal street.*—Orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Curtis.*

*Cruikshank vs. Wheelan.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing to defendant to abide the event of the suit.

*Hissong, by Guardian, vs. Hart.*—Motion for exoneration of defendant's bail denied. Opinion.

*New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Rolston et al.*—Plaintiffs default opened on payment of the defendant's cost of February Term, and also trial fee and stenographers fee, and fees of defendants' witnesses for March Term. Cause when restored assigned for trial on the first Monday of April.

*By Chief Justice Monell.*

*Holbrook, Receiver, vs. Orgler, &c.*—The case must be properly engrossed, with the findings of fact and law, and will then be ordered on file.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The following decisions were handed down in the Court of Appeals to-day:

*Motion denied, with $10 costs.*—Genet vs. Davenport.

*Motion to correct remittitur denied.*—Mapes vs. Snyder.

*Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.*—Lowrey vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; More vs. Rand; Hale vs. Patton; Heard vs. The City of Brooklyn; First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York.

*Order reversed without costs as to either party.*—Alexander vs. Bennet.

*Judgment affirmed with costs.*—Campbell vs. Burch; Develin vs. Crary; Cesar vs. Karutz; Booth vs. Eighmire; Bissell vs. Torry; Brown vs. Elwell; Myers vs. Willard; Eten vs. Leupter, Decker vs. Stickles; Moran vs. Durrin; Pardee vs. Fish; Stowell vs. Chamberlin; The People ex rel. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of New-York; The People ex rel. The Dry Dock Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of New-York.

The People ex rel. The Bleecker Street Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of New-York; Dale vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; Bush vs. Hicks.

*Judgment reversed and new trial granted.*—Kervains vs. The People.

### COURT NOTES.

Philip Crook, indicted for highway robbery, was released yesterday, on giving $1,500 bail, at the District Attorney's office. John Roeder, of No. 138 Seventh avenue, became bondsman for Crook.

Judge Shipman called the equity and motion calendars in the chambers of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and assigned causes for hearing during the term.

Argument on the review of the action of Commissioner White in holding Carl Vogt to await the issuance of the President's warrant of extradition has been set down for next Monday, to be heard before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford.

Judge Donohue has issued a writ of *certiorari* to bring up for review the case of Police Officer Ira M. Clapp, whom Superintendent Walling wants to have dismissed from the force on the ground that when last appointed he was ineligible by reason of age.

Charles N. Blair, a colored man, living in the low tenement-house, No. 42 Wooster street, charged with stabbing a white woman named Jane Clark, in a drunken quarrel, inflicting a serious scalp wound, was tried and acquitted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James Reed, a fruit peddler, who stole seventy-five cents from the change pocket of Herbert Ridley Mooney, on Chatham street, and Julia Devoe, who stole $1 65 from Ernestine Bick, of No 71 Monroe street, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

### THE MANSFIELD-FISK SUIT.

In the suit of Josephine Mansfield against Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix of the estate of the late James Fisk, Jr., in which a verdict for $25,000 was recently rendered in favor of the plaintiff, a motion was made yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order granting defendant a new trial. The motion was made on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, it being claimed, on behalf of defendant, that a Mr. Shearman and a Mr. Cole are prepared to give testimony to the effect that the proceeds for bonds sold by Fisk, which forms the subject of the suit, was paid by him for "Josie's" Twenty-third street house, with her knowledge and consent. The court reserved its decision on the motion.

### LIABILITY OF A DEAD STOCKHOLDER'S ESTATE.

Simon De Visser, as stockholder in the Reveille Silver Mining Company, was sued by William R. Barnes and others to recover $10,275 10 as a personal liability on the amount of defendant's stock to satisfy debts against the company. While the suit was still pending the defendant died, and yesterday a motion was argued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of plaintiffs, to have the suit revived against the representatives and estate of the dead stockholder. The motion was opposed on the ground that the liability of a stockholder, being in the nature of a penalty, is a personal liability, and dies with him. Judge Donohue held that the suit could be revived, and granted the motion to that effect, at the same time providing that plaintiffs, being non-residents, shall file security in the sum of $1,000 to cover costs.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, March 24, 1875: Nos. 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 303, 305, 153.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos.
32—Holyoke vs. Murray.
33—Murray vs. Holyoke.
35—Germania L. Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin, &c., (No. 1.)
36—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
37—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Manuf. Co.
61—Elias vs. Elias.
71—Morse vs. Cuthill, &c.
88—Johnston vs. Kan. & Pac. R. R. Co.

Nos.
92—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright, &c.
102—Hart vs. Petit, &c.
189—Humes vs. Cutler, impleaded.
271—Cornell vs. Slater, &c.
272—Coffin vs. Chi. & N. P. Con. Co.
273—Rooney vs. Lazare.
274—Penfield, &c., vs. James, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

*Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.*

Nos.
137—Kendall et al. vs. Brill.
83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
145—Coulter vs. Board of Education of New-York.
146—Dambmann vs. Schulting.
148—Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.
149—Dows vs. Griswold.
153—Jessup vs. Herzfeld et al.
154—Higgins vs. Murray.
155—Reserve Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Beardsley et al.
157—Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.

Nos.
158—Wheeler et al. vs. See.
159—Gopsill vs. Decker et al.
160—Loaners' Bank New-York vs. Tigney et al.
161—Marvin vs. Prentice et al.
162—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
163—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
164—Fraser vs. Russell and Erwin Mfg. Co. et al.
165—Dederick et al. vs. McAllister.
166—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
167—Strong, Receiver, &c., vs. N. Y. Laundry Mfg. Co. et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.*

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, vs. Cram.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.
159—Odell vs. Odell.
208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
251—First Union Co. of L. & Bdg. Co. vs. Bowes et al.
252—Felter vs. Rankin, imp'd, et al.
257—Messmore vs. Marton
258—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
260—Rube vs. Law, Ex'r, &c.
261—Honbie vs. Volkening.
262—Adams vs. The Pres't, &c., of the D. & H. Canal Co.
263—Church vs. Waldron et al.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
265—First Nat. Ore S. & D. Co. vs. Absterdam.
266—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
267—The Mayor, &c., vs. Haw, Jr., et al.
269—Freedman vs. McCormack et al.
270—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
271—Morton vs. Walker et al.
273—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
274—Ross vs. Johnson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Westbrook, J.*

Nos.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1158—Button vs. Bradley.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.
1374—Ives vs. Crossley.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
1382—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.
2256—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.
1526—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2408—The People, &c., N. Y., ex rel. Stewart vs. Anthony.
2250—Donney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
1314—Norwalk St. F. Co. vs. Lawson B. & S. C. Co.
2238—Parker vs. Gano, Executor, &c., et al.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. T. Co. et al.
1094½—Hyman vs. Brean.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M. & F. M. Ins. Co.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
917—Faris, sur., vs. Fargo, President.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1009—McCloskey vs. France.
2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2429—Met. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1033—Koehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co., of Ohio.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
443½—Nax et al. vs. Rice et al.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
553—McNamara vs. Wallkill Nat. Bank.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
1307—Thorpe vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1031—Saunders et al. vs. Roberts, impl'd, &c.
2561—Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Monell, C. J.*

Nos.
1245—Nat. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Gleason.
939—Carrington vs. Ward.
899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.
933—Landon vs. Bamberger.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President, &c.
1011—Graves vs. Flash.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
1031—Starin vs. Flanagan.
1051—Loughran et al. vs. Mullins et al.
621—Seaman vs. O'Callaghan et al.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
941—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monbeimer.
961—Antler vs. Stein.
881—Lewis vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
597—Burns vs. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.
1116—Allaire vs. Oddie et al.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.
1126—Jones vs. Branegan.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.
862—Lundy vs. Goble.
1170—Mohr vs. Stevens.
1174—Cushman et al. vs. Ellis et al.

Nos.
1176—Moll vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1096—Glanberg vs. Farley et al.
1132—Harrington et al. vs. Daly.
1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.
1016—Smith et al. vs. Sprague.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Robinson, J.*

Nos.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.
1194—Goodheart vs. Davoe.
1525—(Order)—Haas vs. Simpson.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1430—Callender vs. Oliver.
1248—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Chuchy.

Nos.
1249—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
624—Patterson vs. Brennan.
677—Hamilton vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co.
967—Perry, Adm'x, &c., vs. Mass. Mut. Life Insurance Co.
1312—Starr vs. Van Valkenburgh.
251½—Tolman vs. Conner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Spaulding, J.*

Nos.
1886—Scoville vs. Batjer et al.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.
1663—Coburn vs. Sidenberg.
1026—Richard vs. Boller.
1759—Kaiser vs. Aimann.
1831—Metzger vs. Berge.
1834—Boyd vs. Lyon et al.
1836—Reiser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.

Nos.
1885—Mellen et al. vs. Avery et al.
2843—Huth vs. Depeyster.
1651—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.
3193—Morrissey vs. Cook.
3365—Vanhaus vs. Lackenmeyer.
1895—Fenton vs. Byrnes.
1898—Seibert vs. Lampersie.
1899—Alson vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Shea, J.*

No. 1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.*

Nos.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded.
2017—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.

Thursday, 25th inst., motions for new trials will be heard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.*

John Madden, Francis McArdle, and Thomas Kennedy, burglary.
John Moffatt, felonious assault and battery.
Daniel Earle, felonious assault and battery.
Latham Mitchell and John Leonard, felonious assault and battery.
Christina Nielson, grand larceny.
George W. Edwards, grand larceny.
Albin Maier, grand larceny.
John Youngers and Julia Beckhold, forgery.
Margaret McEvoy, receiving stolen goods.
William Stevens, petit larceny.
Mary McCarthy, petit larceny.
Jacob H. Stone, petit larceny.
Anton Eberly, concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Barrett, J.*

Bryan Laurence, robbery.
George Smith, burglary.
William Carroll, grand larceny.
John Dresher, grand larceny.
William H. Chambers, false pretense.
Thomas Smith, petit larceny.

Three persons were yesterday arrested in the Nineteenth Precinct for pushing handcarts along the sidewalks, and all pleaded ignorance of the ordinance violated when arraigned before Justice Murray at the Yorkville Police Court. It appearing that this class of itinerant tradesmen are rarely molested by the Police, and that a majority of them have no knowledge that an ordinance prohibiting the practice exists, but one of the prisoners was fined.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MARIE ANTOINETTE—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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*A new branch office of* THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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It is perfectly clear that the Governor must be looked to for the efficient prosecution of the war on the Canal Ring, which he has so energetically opened. Dilatory investigations and general discussions of the subject in either house will not greatly assist in the detection of the guilty parties. The Governor has recommended to the Legislature the enactment of certain laws which will prevent the recurrence of gross frauds in future. Let the Senate and Assembly show their earnestness in that branch of the subject by proceeding to pass the laws in question, leaving it in the hands of the Governor to devise the sharp and decisive remedies for the punishment of those against whom he possesses the evidences of wrong-doing. He has been clothed with ample powers for that purpose, and the public are anxiously waiting to see how he will use them.

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The art of holding one's tongue has often been highly recommended to the world; but, after all, there are very few men who have the wisdom to practice it. In most conditions of life, it is one of the important essentials to success; no man will ever become a leader of men who does not carry it into his daily intercourse and business. The mischief that may be caused by the total lack of it is well illustrated in the case of Senator ANDREW JOHNSON. His return to public life excited a good deal of very natural curiosity. Many of his errors were forgotten; people generally were disposed to look kindly upon him. A judicious man would have striven to make the most of this favorable turn in his life. He would have seen at a glance that it was scarcely possible for him to say anything which would strengthen his position. Had ANDREW JOHNSON allowed this session of the Senate to pass over without opening his mouth, he would have remained for some time longer the "unknown quantity" in politics; public curiosity would still have followed him. But he made a speech—blunder number one; he made a foolish, unnecessary, turbulent speech—blunder number two. His "splurgy" rant about "mounting the rostrum, humble as I am," his puerile method of treating a great question, his poverty-stricken language and muddled repetitions, only serve to remind everybody of the worst side of his former career. A man may survive the attacks of foes—will do so, if there is anything in him. But when he claps an extinguisher over himself, what remains to be done except to bid him good-bye and pass on?

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On the whole, it is tolerably obvious that the only hope presented for the repeal of the laws enabling certain departments to incur undefined liabilities, and to increase the debt at a constantly accelerated pace, depends upon passing the bills introduced the other day by Senator BOOTH. These bills carry out the suggestions of the Controller's memorial, and are in almost entire harmony with the recommendations made by the Mayor, and now indorsed by the Board of Aldermen. If we are to wait till it has been settled who is to have the honor of originating such legislation, the session will be over and nothing done. A substantial agreement of principle has at length been reached. Let the tax-payers have some consideration in getting the principle promptly embodied in practice.

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The Aldermanic Committee—SHANDLEY and PURROY—to whom was referred the Mayor's Message about the reduction of the City debt, have made a very characteristic report. The time has been too short to admit of a "thorough discussion" of the Message, but not too short, it would appear, to admit of "careful consideration and mature deliberation." This ludicrous sort of contradiction runs through the entire document. They very properly state that the beginning of gross corruption in Municipal affairs dates from the time when the Common Council was deprived of the power to sanction public expenditures, but they forget to state that the City Fathers were deprived of that power because of the reckless way in which they had begun to abuse it. They want the Aldermen to be reinstated in their position as supreme arbiters of all the concerns of local government at a time when they have developed a capacity for jobbery beyond all precedent, and they propose to relieve the City from legislative supervision at a time when the sovereign power of the State furnishes about the only security we have against a relapse into the grossest forms of corruption. They take back nothing of their reckless policy of sanctioning useless and premature public works, and yet they cordially agree with every word of the Mayor's Message which necessarily involves the abandonment of all such enterprises.

### THE LOUISIANA VOTE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate yesterday passed Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution in regard to the President's action in Louisiana, and this, we may hope, is the last we shall have occasion to hear of the matter for some time to come. It will be remembered that the resolution was agreed upon at a meeting of Republican Senators, and that it simply approved of the action of the President in protecting the Government of which KELLOGG is the Executive and the people of the State against domestic violence. We have no doubt that this resolution accurately expresses the only view of the Louisiana question upon which all Republicans are united, and as to this their unity is cordial and permanent. The Democrats fought persistently and adroitly to give the resolution some special character, and to embody with it some expression of the various adverse Republican opinions on the several phases of the question; but this was easily prevented by the silent votes of the Republican Senators, who had resolved to adhere to such action only as all could accept.

A sufficient indication of the unanimity of Republicans in their approval of the suppression of domestic violence in Louisiana by the President, is to be found in the vote in favor of the resolution, which included all the Senators who have lately been chosen by the aid of Democrats. Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, who seems determined to strip himself of the laurels with which the Democratic journals made such haste to deck him, voted for the resolution, and made a brief and clear statement of the reasons which induced him to do so. He regarded the resolution as confined strictly to the course of the President in suppressing domestic violence. It did not involve approval of the methods by which the Kellogg Government was set up, or of the proceedings in the recent organization of the Legislature, nor did it constitute a recognition of the Kellogg Administration in any way as a *de jure* government. But it expressed approbation of the action of the President in checking by the Federal arm the violent course of those who would have remedied the evils they complained of by dissolving the framework of society itself.

This is precisely the extent to which the great body of Republicans are prepared to go in this matter. Whatever they may think of some portions of the President's policy, they heartily agree to his use of all the power of the Government in repressing lawlessness. The country has had sufficient experience of the consequences which ensue when any part of the people take the law in their own hands, and constitute themselves the sole judges of their rights and wrongs. We may consent to forgive the acts of the rebellious South, but we have neither the power nor the right to forget them, and as the Republican Party took upon itself a large share of the sacrifices required to extricate the country from the terrible straits in which it was involved by these acts, it is entitled to resist to the utmost any attempt to inaugurate a repetition of them. Cloak it as they may, plead for it whatever provocation can be alleged, the policy of the Democrats in Louisiana has been simply the policy of insurrection. It has consisted of a series of attempts to control the Government of the State by force. It may be said that the right to control the Government belonged to them, that they were in a majority, and that they were deprived of their legitimate influence by fraud, or by the unjustifiable intervention of the Federal Government. But the fact remains that they resorted to violence, rather than to the means which the Constitution and the principles of our Government placed in their hands. The right they sought to exercise was the right of rebellion, and this, under the circumstances which existed, the country cannot, and the Republican Party will not, concede.

We have not hesitated to express the disapproval which we shared with a large part of the Republican Party, of many things that have been done in Louisiana by the officers of the Federal Government. We have accepted with profound satisfaction, as we know the party generally has, the prospect of an adjustment of difficulties in that State which afforded a reasonable hope that no occasion will arise in the future for Federal intervention. But we have no doubt that the ground taken by the Senate in the resolution passed yesterday is a perfectly just one, and we are sure that it will be sustained. The resolution cannot, so far as we can see, interfere with the settlement recently agreed upon, and it is as timely as its doctrine is correct.

### RAPID TRANSIT AGAIN.

Our readers may have begun to imagine that the plan to achieve rapid transit in this City, by means of a deferred capital fund, forming the basis of future subscriptions to an interest-paying stock, had failed to secure the support which was anticipated. The report of yesterday's meeting of the association which has taken the matter in hand, will show that very satisfactory progress is being quietly and steadily made. As we said when the scheme was first discussed in these columns, the present enterprise differs in several essential respects from all preceding attempts in a similar direction. The gentlemen engaged in it are practical business men, who are committed to no special engineering plan, and to no pre-arranged route. They have not taken up the work in the interests of any existing corporation or previously obtained charter. They have no ends to serve which are not also the ends of the general public welfare; and instead of anticipating any personal gain from their services, they are prepared to make personal sacrifices to obtain a result on which so much time and labor have already been vainly expended.

At yesterday's meeting, half a dozen well-known names were pledged for subscriptions of ten thousand dollars each. Counting the smaller subscriptions previously announced, the total amount now standing to the credit of the deferred capital fund cannot be much less than one hundred thousand dollars. It is confidently expected that in the course of the next few weeks this amount will be doubled. When a gentleman like Mr. HIRAM W. SIBLEY states his willingness to raise his ten-thousand-dollar subscription to one hundred thousand dollars "as soon as things get to working smoothly;" when Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN is ready to put down ten thousand dollars after a few other friends of his have been enlisted in the scheme; and when many other leading citizens are coming round to the belief that this is the only practicable basis on which a comprehensive scheme of rapid transit can ever be carried out, there is good reason for indulging in the most sanguine anticipations as to the ultimate result. Once let the first quarter of a million of dollars be fairly secured, and the most formidable part of the difficulties will have been surmounted. It will then be possible to place the administration of the scheme in the hands of such a body of directors as will command the entire confidence of our large capitalists and property owners, and those who are still hesitating about the practicability of the scheme will show great alacrity to be enrolled among its early promoters.

As was remarked at yesterday's meeting, the great danger to be avoided at this stage of the proceedings is the undue multiplication of legislative schemes in the interest of rapid transit. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S bill, which has already been introduced in the Assembly, seems admirably adapted to furnish a central point, toward which the efforts of all the friends of rapid transit may properly be directed. As the author of the bill is to proceed to Albany to urge its passage, he might very properly consult with experienced and friendly legislators like Mr. PRINCE, with the view of harmonizing in one bill all the measures now before the Legislature. The latter gentleman has introduced a bill intended to achieve a similar result to that aimed at by Mr. ROOSEVELT and his friends. It is all well enough to invite criticism and suggestions from the newspapers, but the drafting of a really comprehensive and solid general law is a work for those who have made a special study of the legal aspects of the subject. The influence of all respectable newspapers may be confidently reckoned on to keep legislators to their duty in dealing with such a question, according to the obvious demands of public interest. The steadfast hostility of the street railroad companies, and of the holders of existing charters, may be predicted in advance, but members of either House will very readily discover that in the present condition of public sentiment it will be a very unsafe thing for them to play into the hands of the obstructives.

Perfect unity of purpose on the part of the promoters of the scheme is all that is needed to get the legislation they want. They have shown admirable tact, so far, in refusing to be diverted from their main purpose by suggestions devised in the interest of those who are hostile to any really public movement whatever. They have been equally careful to ignore no suggestions or promises of co-operation from people honestly interested in the same general object. Ward associations and Aldermanic committees can all find a place in helping forward the work. The Central Committee will always be able to keep such agencies in their proper sphere, and to refuse to identify the movement with visionary schemes or political jobbery. Considering the financial stringency of the times, the progress already made is exceedingly encouraging. Considering the damage done to the cause of rapid transit by a long series of misdirected efforts, the growth of public confidence in the deferred capital plan has been nothing short of marvelous. It is clearly on the way to success, and no effort should be spared to enlist all sections of the community in its further prosecution.

### THE STOCKVIS CASE.

After a long and patient investigation, a Coroner's jury in the case of JACOB B. STOCKVIS, who died under very sad circumstances in this City last February, have brought in a verdict. The jury find that the Police were responsible for the fatal error of treating a sick man as though he were merely intoxicated; but the weight of blame is thrown upon the medical authorities on Blackwell's Island, or, at least, upon the system of medical inspection which there prevails. STOCKVIS, it appears, went away from home in the morning, suffering from a severe attack of a chronic disease. His family attempted to dissuade him, but he thought himself able to get down town. Later in the day he was found by Officer FALLON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in a speechless and helpless condition. He was arrested and taken to the station-house on a charge of drunkenness; was duly brought before Police Justice FLAMMER, and, in default of five hundred dollars bail, he was committed to the Blackwell's Island Work-house for six months. During all this time, he was unable to give any account of himself, and only a few incoherent words escaped him. His family, alarmed at his long absence—for they knew nothing of all this—used all possible means to find the missing man. Information was lodged at the Police office, and, as usual in such cases, was transmitted from station to station. A proper description of the lost man was given, but was not fully circulated. After several days had passed, STOCKVIS was found in the institution at Blackwell's Island. His treatment seemed to have been rough; it was certainly very rough for a sick man to endure; and, when brought to his home, he was still in a sinking condition; he died without returning to complete consciousness. The jury say that his death was from natural causes, hastened by exposure, and by want of proper treatment and nourishment after his arrest and while in confinement in the Police Court prison and on Blackwell's Island. They say that proper care was not taken by the authorities in charge of the case, after his arrest and during his detention, to ascertain his actual condition; and they urge that the system of medical inspection provided for such supposed criminal cases is defective, and needs reformation.

This verdict cannot be considered severe. The plain recital of the facts leaves no other conclusion possible. Here was a man literally dying in the streets from a complaint of long standing. To an ordinary observer, his symptoms were merely those of drunkenness. The Police officer who picked him up honestly thought he knew enough about drunken men to diagnose the case to a certainty. If there was any doubt about it at the station-house we have not heard of it. A Police Justice takes the word of the officer as to the offense of the accused; he cannot make a personal examination into the condition of the man before him. STOCKVIS, indeed, seemed still intoxicated when before the court. He was sent in and out with a batch of small offenders—unnoticed and speedily forgotten. But it does seem hard that this sick and dying man should have lingered along for days in the charge of the officials, and never receive any other treatment than that given to the casual victim of a debauch. He seems to have been tumbled about at Blackwell's Island and elsewhere, as if he were merely a man laboring under the influence of liquor, and needing no nourishment or special care. In his case, certainly, there was no competent medical inspection. In the whole journey of the unfortunate man, from the time of his arrest until his recovery by his relatives, nobody seems to have even thought his condition worth a moment's examination or inquiry. Meantime, the man was missing; the authorities who had him locked up for drunkenness were ignorant of his whereabouts.

We hope the recommendations of the Coroner's jury will receive immediate attention. Certainly, it is due to humanity that there should be at depots for arrested persons at least one official intelligent enough to decide when a case is doubtful. It has sometimes happened—in other cities, at least—that a person dying of apoplexy has been taken to a station-house as "dead drunk." This is an awful possibility to contemplate. But it is a possibility. The instance which we are now considering is almost such a case. It is a degrading system of proceeding which shuffles into common pens the sick and the well together; even the miserable drunkard is entitled to humane treatment, and to such oversight as may prevent him from unnecessary suffering. There is no occasion for any namby-pamby sentiment in such cases; but there should be an intelligent supervision of the condition of all persons under arrest, especially when they are unable to give account of themselves. It ought to be impossible for a sick man to be locked up and done to death as a drunkard.

### SUITS FOR "BREACH OF PROMISE."

What Mr. Weller the elder called a "suit for the breach" has not yet disappeared from the records of our courts. The law columns of THE TIMES for the last few days bear witness to this fact, and show that there are still women who seek to compel a performance of a promise to marry, or to exact compensation for its breach. It is, of course, nothing new to remark, but it is nevertheless worthy of notice, that these suits are always brought by the woman. There are, we believe, one or two cases in the reports in which the plaintiff was of the stronger sex; but they are of such excessive rarity that they may be said, to all intents and purposes, not to exist. And indeed a man would have to be both the meanest and the boldest of his kind to bring such a suit. He would not actually be laughed out of court, but in effect he would be; for the very thought of such a proceeding on a man's part is so ridiculous that Judge and jury would be against him in a contemptuous and risible mood from the beginning, and his counsel would have difficulty in presenting his case with proper decorum. And yet on the ground that a promise of marriage is a contract, which is the only ground upon which a breach of it can be taken into court, one party has the same right to enforce performance as the other; and the fact may be that so far as damage, that is the deprivation of prospective advantage, is concerned, the man in such a case may be a greater sufferer than a woman. But even if a man were successful in getting a satisfactory verdict, which is the most improbable of suppositions, he would ruin himself socially by such a proceeding, and even more among men than among women.

The view of life upon which the suit on the part of a woman for refusal to perform a promise of marriage to her, is to a certain extent a sound one. It is that by the provision of nature, woman is mainly dependent upon marriage for her position and her happiness in life; that time is an important consideration to her in securing that end; and that a man who, after seriously engaging her, and perhaps keeping her bound to him for two or three years, "throws her over," does her an appreciable material wrong, and moreover, by his repudiation of his engagement, casts a slur upon her reputation, at least for that attractiveness and those womanly graces which are woman's most valuable and most highly-valued possessions. A cynical critic of society might say that a woman who fails to get a husband is somewhat in the position of a man who fails in business; and although this would be a harsh way of presenting the subject, there is so much of truth in it that it is really at the bottom of our toleration of these suits on the part of women which we would not tolerate on the part of men. As to money recompense for wounded affection, and cash discount of hopes of future happiness, that, of course, is ridiculous. It has been a laughing stock among the law reporters for the last generation. There is nothing more monstrous than to see a woman come into court with blubbered face and her back hair down—metaphorically—crying, "My hopes of happiness are blasted, my heart is bleeding; make this faithless wretch come up to the scratch or give me ten thousand dollars." Yet, let a woman of tolerably decent conduct and good looks make her appearance in court with such a demand, and the chances are that she would get something. Juries, being composed of men, are notoriously tender and foolish on this point, and we may be pretty sure that if in such cases the sex were tried according to the "advanced" cry, by its peers, many a "minx" would be sent bootless about her business by her sisters in the jury-box, who would be unmoved by her prettiness and her affectations, and who would see through her manœuvres.

But, be the theory as it may, the fact is that these suits are more and more falling into discredit. Even in former days they were, with exceedingly rare exceptions, never brought by women of social position or native delicacy. Such women will not place themselves before the world in the attitude of compelling a man to take them under penalty of paying them in money for their disappointment. They will "die first." Exceptional cases are those in which some such proceeding has become necessary for the vindication of the lady's reputation; which plea may be urged, we believe, in favor of one of these suits now conspicuously in progress in the courts of this city. But generally they have been abandoned to adventuresses, who look to them as a means of spoil. Only the other day a suit, in which a former breach had been settled by the payment of fifty dollars, was brought up for a second breach with the damages laid at ten thousand. The lady got seventy-five; which, as it was an advance of fifty per cent., was a good stroke of business. This was, of course, in very humble life; but the principle or the sentiment of the matter, call it what we will, is not affected by the amount claimed or that received; and such is the general feeling, we are happy to say, among most decent women, whatever their position in society. HELPS, who is wise and prudent, as well as delicate and high-minded, has touched this question in his last book. He says, without reserve: "There ought to be no such cases. It is perfectly monstrous that any person should be compelled to marry by any such pecuniary considerations. * * * If there is reluctance on either side the project should fall to the ground. * * * If I were a lawyer on the defendant's side, I should contend that we are the people who ought to have the money; for we have probably prevented a most infelicitous marriage, and something is due to us for this great service to the other side." Jocosely as this last proposition is put, it embodies the true view of the question. A woman is well rid of a man who is really faithless before marriage; and if his reasons for breaking the engagement are prudent, his course is laudable rather than censurable. It is only in aggravated cases of wrong, when a man deserves to be made an example, that this suit is justifiable from a high moral point of view; and this has become the general belief and principle of action upon this question.

### OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our German citizens held last week a mass-meeting to protest against the exclusion of the German language from the primary schools. If their object had only been to fill the Cooper Institute, and to have eloquent speeches delivered on the excellence of the German people, of German thought, and the German language, they might well be satisfied. If they aimed at proving the justice, reasonableness, and practical wisdom of their demand, their effort cannot be said to have produced a great effect.

The speakers did their best. But not one of them said anything which was not already known, and had not already been said in behalf of their cause. The only thing which was made to stand out clearer than anything else was the difficulty so frequently experienced of honestly meeting the point. This is not the educational value of the study of languages in general. Nobody denies that. Nor was it the particular usefulness of the German language to this man or to that profession. It was rather to show that the instruction in any foreign idiom whatever ought to have a place in the regular curriculum of primary schools. This the eloquent gentlemen who addressed the meeting entirely failed to demonstrate.

In Europe, said one of them, it was considered necessary for all persons of education to learn one language at least besides the mother-tongue. We should think so. We might even go so far as to say that this is also the case in America. But is it the object of primary schools to turn out persons of polished education? This can hardly be admitted. At any rate it did not occur to the framers of the system. They intended to provide for American children the best instruction needed for ordinary purposes of home life, business, and self-culture. Primary schools were meant to be educational institutions of the first degree only. If many of the children who attend them are expected to push on to higher grades of learning, there is a larger number who have, at an early age, to leave the school-room for the workshop, to abandon scholarly contests for the battle of life; and it is for these that primary education should be made as available, efficient, and comprehensive as possible.

The comprehensiveness of a course of studies cannot be defined in an absolute manner. It depends upon certain conditions of age, time, and power. What rightfully belongs to one stage of education may not be at all appropriate to another. The students' powers are to be employed wisely and usefully. It is a waste to devote them to anything that cannot be done with satisfactory thoroughness. On that ground, linguistic studies do not come within the province of primary education, and their exclusion does not tend to lower its standard. The tree of knowledge is, in some respects, not unlike the trees which grow in our parks and fields. It is sometimes advisable to cut off one branch in order to give the others more room and sap.

Many people think that an educational standard is raised by requiring more work from students and extending the curriculum. This is often a great mistake. True, education at present embraces more things than ever it did before. It must by all means be diffused and advanced. The highest possible standard must be set up, but this can only be accomplished through work done properly and thoroughly. It is the quality, not the quantity, by which mental acquirements are judged. However much may be demanded from children to-day, they have not more time or more strength to devote to study than children had in former times. There are many who will never have any instruction beyond what they get at primary schools; and the interest of these ought to be considered first of all.

It certainly would be wrong to require from them application to a study which could not, at an early period, be turned to good and practical account, and the indifferent pursuit of which would only be a drawback to other studies which are more essential and directly useful. A foreign language in a primary course can only benefit those who have an opportunity of practicing it at home, or who are able afterward to go through schools and colleges of a higher grade. It ought not to be imposed on their less privileged companions. If the budget of public instruction allows of an extra expenditure, there are branches which would justify it by a character of more universal usefulness. If some other large cities have yielded to the demands of the German population, it does not follow that we should imitate them. There are good reasons against it. It would not strengthen our system of primary schools, nor make it more efficient, popular, or national. Parents who find it insufficient can always supplement and complete it in public institutions which have the support of the State and the City.

### MR. JOHN B. HASKIN.

In a reply published in the *Herald* to an article from ex-Gov. DIX relative to a charge against Controller GREEN and Trinity Church, Mr. HASKIN says:

"The rate of taxation in this City in 1871 was $2 17 per $100; $115,000 taxes paid by him (ex-Gov. DIX as Controller) and lessees of Trinity Church that year. Estimating the assessed valuation of real estate then at the maximum of sixty per cent. of its real sworn assessed value, (fifty being really nearer to the actual assessments made,) and we have the valuation, according to the ex-Governor's own showing, at $88,333,333," &c.

If Mr. HASKIN will take his slate and try again, he will find that he has made a mistake of nearly eighty millions of dollars. Or, to render it clear to his apprehension, we will work out the sum for him in detail, and save him the trouble of ciphering. Thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2 17 | on | $100 00 make | $2 17 |
| 2 17 | on | 1,000 00 make | 21 70 |
| 2 17 | on | 10,000 00 make | 217 00 |
| 2 17 | on | 100,0.0 00 make | 2,170 00 |
| 2 17 | on | 1,000,000 09 make | 21,700 00 |
| 2 17 | on | 5,345,668 20 make | 115,000 00 |

—the amount of taxes paid to the City in 1871 on Trinity Church property.

Taking Mr. HASKIN'S least favorable estimate, that property is assessed at only fifty per cent. of its real value, and the taxable property of Trinity Church would amount on his theory to $10,691,336 40. Deducting this amount from $88,333,333, (his calculation,) and he is just $77,641,996 80 out of the way, according to his own premises.

It is quite apparent from this gross error in arithmetic that he must have been defrauded of his due share of birch in his youth, and it is a fair question whether he does not deserve to have the deficiency made up to him in his riper years.

### THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER IN THE SENATE—MORE LEGISLATION AGAINST THE EVASION OF TAXES—THE BILL EXEMPTING PRINCETON COLLEGE PROPERTY FROM TAX PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1875.

In the State Senate the whole of the morning hour was consumed in a discussion of the Jersey City charter. The bill which passed the House vacating the offices of all the present Commissioners and providing for the appointment of new Commissioners by the Mayor, had been reported by the Committee on Municipal Corporations to the Senate. Senator Jarrard's bill, retaining the present legislative commissions until the expiration of their respective terms, and authorizing the Mayor to appoint only to fill vacancies as they occur, was called up on its second reading. A part of section 1, vacating the offices of the Finance Board on the first Tuesday of May and providing for the selection, by the Mayor and Council, of a new board, was, on motion of Senator Jarrard stricken out. Mr. Abbett moved to amend the charter, so as to declare vacant the positions of the several Commissioners on the first Tuesday of May, and to provide for the election of new Commissioners by the people at the next ensuing charter election. After much debate the amendment was put to vote, and lost by a tie vote—10 to 10. President Taylor and Senator Willets voted with the Democrats.

In the House, Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, introduced a bill legislating against the evasion of taxes. The bill provides that in making out valuations of personal property in the City of Newark for all taxes, no reduction shall be made of the amount of any personal indebtedness, unless accompanied by an oath that such indebtedness had not been contracted to evade taxation; and providing also that the actual value of personal property shall include all property held by other persons belonging to the person taxed.

The Staten Island Suspension Bridge was called up and indefinitely postponed. A motion to reconsider, made later in the day, was defeated.

The bill exempting from taxation by the borough of Princeton of all such property belonging to Princeton College as is exempt from taxation by the general laws of the State, was called up on its final passage. Those opposed to and in favor of the bill were given a very lengthy hearing by the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House last evening. It seems that the vote of Princeton College is generally cast with the Republican Party. Some Democratic officials of the borough, prompted, as it is said, by political antipathy, levied a tax upon the college property. At the hearing last night, Dr. McCosh, President of the College, and Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, represented the manifest impropriety of making a distinction against Princeton. No other college in the State is subject to municipal or borough taxes. When the bill came up on its final passage, the effort to levy a tax upon the college property was denounced as outrageous. The bill was passed by an overwhelming vote. It was opposed by Speaker Vanderbilt, but he, after he had heard enough votes recorded to secure the passage of the bill, went with the strong party, and gave the bill his vote.

## CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

### LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BRIDGEPORT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR OGLESBY, OF ILLINOIS—THE CLAIMS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO CONTINUED CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE DEMOCRATIC ROLE SOLELY TO OBJECT—A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 23.—At an early hour this evening the Opera-house in this city was filled by an audience which had been attracted by the announcement that Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Senator from Illinois, would address the people in behalf of the Republican Party. Precisely at 8 o'clock Hon. Amos S. Treat appeared upon the stage and nominated P. T. Barnum for Chairman. The name was greeted with applause, and then the great showman appeared escorting Gen. Oglesby. Mr. Barnum made a short speech fully characteristic of the man, as it was a whimsical blending of sound sense and broad humor. The sally that seemed to please his hearers best was his assertion that he was likely to make a poor presiding officer, as he had never tried to be a President but once, and that was of a bank which he had nearly ruined before he was put out. He then introduced Gen. Oglesby, who proceeded to make a speech of an hour in length, which not only delighted his audience but seemed to make a deep impression. Any one who has ever heard the great Illinoisan on the stump knows how impossible it is to do him justice, even by a verbatim report, and much less by a sketch. It is his manner, more than his matter, which produces effect. The rapid changes in his intonation, and the vast compass of his voice, are simply indescribable. To-night he appeared to be in his best vein, and, after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to present the claims of the Republican Party to the continued confidence and support of the people. His first claim was its devotion to the perpetuity of the Union, and this is by no means a dead issue. No one can believe so who has closely watched the recent course of the Democrats in Congress. They may not attempt to forcibly dissolve the Union again, but, once in power, they will make it a Union hardly worth having. He dwelt on this point with great power, frequently rising to real eloquence. The second claim of the Republicans was devotion to peace. It not only wanted peace, but it would have it. There should be no Kuklux nor White Leaguers raiding over the land, murdering and maiming for opinion sake. The Democrats had been very much concerned on this point, but it was only because they feared an end would be put to their way of making votes in the Southern States. Another claim of the Republican Party was its devotion to the maintenance of the public credit. Senator Oglesby treated this portion of his subject with great clearness, and with such power that he was frequently interrupted by applause. His arguments are, however, familiar to the public, and do not need to be repeated.

But the Democrats, he said, insist that the Government shall be turned over to them; and what do they promise to do with it? So far as he could learn from all they said during the last session of Congress they promise three things: First, that they will try to do better in the future than in the past; second, that they will do as well as they know how; and third, that they will do no worse than they can help. This, he said, is all there is in Democracy. They have no principles, and he defied any one to find any in all the platforms they have made in the last dozen years. It has been their province to object when the laws were enforced, life and property protected, peace maintained, and the public faith kept inviolate, and they had so got in the habit of objecting to these things, which good citizens consider rather reputable than otherwise, that they could not get out of it.

Senator Oglesby closed with an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Senator Buckingham, and a powerful appeal to his hearers to stand by the Union and uphold the right of humanity by voting the Republican ticket on the 5th of April. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Gen. Oglesby, which were given at the call of Mr. Barnum.

### AN IMPORTANT LEGAL ERROR.

THE REVISED ELECTION LAWS OF THE STATE—SHALL THE GOVERNOR BE ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OR A PLURALITY—A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER OVER NATURALIZATION FEES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—Several important errors in the revised statutes of this State affecting the election laws, have already been discovered. Another has just come to light in that section providing that State officers who are enumerated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, or the General Assembly shall elect, the word "Governor" is left out, and another section provides that in all elections of any public officers, a plurality shall be sufficient to elect, unless otherwise expressly provided. There is a constitutional provision, however, declaring that the Governor shall have a majority of the votes cast, or the Legislature shall determine. But this section also says the General Assembly shall prescribe by law the manner in which all questions concerning the election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be determined. If this verbal error in the law shall have effect it will, of course, have an important bearing, particularly where a third party polls a large vote. In a close State the successful party in the Legislature has the advantage of choice, and it may be where a minority before the people gets a majority of the Assembly, or a minority party may be able to elect by a plurality where it has neither a majority nor a plurality of the popular vote as shown in the legislative returns.

Considerable excitement occurred in this city to-day over a personal conflict between Gen. W. H. Green, Quartermaster of the State and Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, and E. E. Marvin, Clerk of the United States Court, and also a member of the Town Committee. The row began over fees for naturalization, and Marvin, upon being called a liar, sought to eject Green from his office, and finally called two policemen, De Trobriand fashion, and had him expelled. The affair occurred in the building where Senator Eaton's office is located, and is considered sacred soil as to minions in uniform interfering with the rights of citizens of a sovereign State.

### VENEZUELA.

THE PRESIDENT DISBANDS HIS ARMIES—BUSINESS REVIVING.

HAVANA, March 23.—Venezuelan advices to the 16th inst. are to the effect that the President has disbanded the entire army. Peace and quiet have been completely re-established, confidence is being restored, and business is reviving.

### THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—The Legislature to-day elected Thomas C. Dunn Controller General of the State. Mr. Dunn is a Northern Republican, who was elected to the State Senate by the Conservatives. He was Chairman of the Reform Republican Executive Committee in the last campaign, and is generally respected by all parties in the State. The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Friday next.

## CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

### THE WEST BRANCH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

WILLIAMSPORT—THE HEART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LUMBER REGIONS—GREAT ANXIETY OF THE INHABITANTS—ICE GORGES ABOVE AND BELOW THE TOWN THREATENING DESTRUCTION — PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT PREVENTIVE MEASURES—THE ICE TO BE CUT BY GANGS OF MEN—CONDITION OF THE RIVER AT OTHER POINTS—PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY RAILROAD AND OTHER COMPANIES TO SAVE THEIR PROPERTY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 23.—In this city, situated forty miles from the mouth of the West Branch, and right in the heart of the great lumber regions, the most intense anxiety prevails, owing to the imminent danger from the immense ice gorges higher up the river—at the aqueduct over Lycoming Creek, at Glen Union, and at Lockhaven. The city contains over twenty thousand inhabitants, whose subsistence is almost wholly derived from the lumber interests. The lumber boom and dam at the upper end of the town cost over a million dollars to erect, and it contains at the present time an amount of timber which is valued even at a greater sum. Not only is this vast property in great danger, but the entire city is in more or less jeopardy.

A meeting of the most influential men of the town was held here to-day at the Lumbermen's Exchange, for the purpose of taking measures to arrest the threatened calamity. Mr. White, the President of the Exchange, called the meeting to order and urged that immediate action be taken. He thought that the city was in great danger of being flooded by the sudden breaking of the gorge at the aqueduct over Lycoming Creek, and proposed as a remedy that the ice should be cut and let over the dam at the upper end of the town. Mr. James Higby stated that he had cut and measured the ice above the dam, and it was twenty-two inches in the green inside the boom, twenty-one inches outside, and sixteen inches at Ten Eyck's Mill. Messrs. Taylor and Barrows were of opinion that there was enough to create a terrible flood. Mr. R. M. Foresman, who had just returned from up the river, said that the jam of ice was greater than any that had ever before taken place on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. He thought that all parties interested—lumbermen, railroad and bridge companies—should unite with the citizens generally in an effort to avert the danger which threatened all alike, and to cut the ice out of the river as far up as Linden. He said it was not only possible, but extremely probable, that there would be high water within a week, and in that event he was of opinion that nothing would be left in the river but its bottom. Mr. Foresman believed that by putting the proper number of men to work, a channel for the passage of the back-water could be cut in four or five days. Mr. J. H. Jones, of the Reading Railway, said that the company which he represented was in earnest in the matter, and that they would do as much as others equally interested to save property. Mr. Fry, of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, said that it would be well to communicate with Mr. Chanute, the Engineer of that road, who had used nitro-glycerine under the ice at Port Jervis with excellent effect. Mr. Frank Reading said that experiments had shown that twenty-five men could cut a mile a day, and that if the ice could not be floated out, it might be kept loose until the flood came. Mr. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, said that there was enough ice to cause annoyance and alarm, but he anticipated no trouble in removing it, and was of opinion that the damage on the West Branch would not be nearly so great as on the North Branch. Mr. John White said there was not on the North Branch ten miles of river situated as was the South Branch, with regard to dams, booms, and bridges. If the river were clear of obstruction there would be no difficulty, but the danger was now infinitely greater than ever before, owing to the great extension of the Williamsport boom. In 1866, he said, when they had 25,000,000 feet of logs in the boom they apprehended difficulty, and cut a channel ten feet wide to above the bridge, through which the ice moved down without doing any damage.

During the meeting the following telegram was received by the President from a point above Lock Haven:

"Prompt and thorough work by all parties interested in cutting ice from the dam is important. The outlook from Westport is fearful. The gorge now reaches from Glen Union to Paddy's Run. The Lock Haven ice is coming down upon you."

It was announced by the President that a new danger threatened them from Lock Haven. The citizens of that place were holding a similar meeting to the one over which he presided, and if they took action at once, which was quite probable, the Lock Haven ice would be down in Williamsport to-morrow.

The question of the expense of clearing away the ice and the manner of raising the money was next discussed. A committee was finally appointed to collect money from the citizens and the lumber firms directly interested. It was estimated that $5,000 would be required to begin the work, and of that amount $1,600 was subscribed at once. A committee was also appointed to take immediate action with regard to cutting out the ice. To-morrow morning 150 men will be at work, and before to-morrow night the force will be increased to 200.

After the meeting was over I had conversations with some of the most prominent men engaged in the lumber business here. As far as I can gather, it is no exaggeration to say that by the ice gorges above and below this point over $5,000,000 worth of property is endangered in the West Branch of the Susquehanna alone. Property of this value, principally in lumber and booms, is in actual present danger, but should the gorges break suddenly and force out the different dams along the river, and sweep away the many millions of feet of lumber collected in the booms, the whole lumber business of Pennsylvania would be paralyzed, not to speak of the damage that would result all along the river from the immense number of logs that would be swept down.

There was no change in the situation at Milton to-day, where the first gorge on the west branch has collected. But as here, the people are in hourly expectation of a change from the present cold weather and a consequent disastrous flood. The gorges at Sunbury and Selin's Grove did not present any signs of a breaking up to-day.

The boom of the Susquehanna Company, located here, extends for miles up the river. Some idea may be formed of its capacity when it is stated that logs which "scaled" in the aggregate 180,704,580 feet, an average of 182 feet to a log, passed through the boom last Spring.

Warned by the tremendous ice-flood on the north branch, and anticipating a similar calamity on the west branch, the officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad are making every preparation to save their bridges. Orders have been issued to load 150 gondola cars with stone, and when the water becomes threatening to load the bridges from end to end with these cars. It was the adoption of this plan that undoubtedly saved the bridges at Northumberland and Sunbury. Many of the cars at this place are all ready and waiting on the sidings to move at a moment's notice. It will take about forty cars to reach over a bridge, and as each car, when loaded, will weigh about twenty-five tons, the immense resisting power thus acquired by the bridge may easily be imagined. The railroad bridges at present in danger, on the west branch, are the Queens Run bridge, 962 feet in length; the Linden, 1,078 feet; the Williamsport, 1,135 feet; the Montgomery, 1,251 feet, and the Lewisburg, 1,256 feet. The destruction of any one of these bridges would involve the loss of at least $100,000.

Dispatches from up and down the river to-night show that the people are thoroughly alive to their danger, and that a determined effort will be made to cut loose the ice and let it drift gradually down with the stream. The committee appointed at the meeting to-day are in session to-night. It is the general opinion here that anything but the most gradual breaking up must inevitably lead to much loss of property, and, it is feared, of life.

### THE NORTH BRANCH OF THE RIVER.

AFFAIRS AT WILKESBARRE—THE GORGE AS FIRM AS EVER—NO ABATEMENT OF POPULAR EXCITEMENT—PEOPLE MOVING AWAY FROM THE THREATENED PLACES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 23.—The weather was more moderate to-day, and there was a gentle thaw, not enough, however, to raise the water any, and the gorges remain as firm as ever. To-night everything is frozen up again. The delay of the final rush of the waters, and the removal of the ice, has in no wise allayed the excitement and fear of the people. The banks are lined all day long with anxious sight-seers, and many strangers have come to the city for the express purpose of seeing the miles of ice which lay jammed up along its borders. In this city, in Kingston, and all along the river above here to the northern end of the Ransom gorge, the people are still moving away from the dangerous places, but below here there seems to be less anxiety and fear. Plymouth, a borough of about 8,000 inhabitants, and situated three miles from the lower end of the Wilkesbarre gorge, is peculiarly liable to be flooded in its business portion, but it has escaped so far this Spring, and no particular concern is exhibited at the thousands of acres of icy boulders in the Susquehanna north of it. The steamer Hendrick B. Wright, the only steamboat on the North Branch, built to ply between Wilkesbarre and Nanticoke, and only launched last Fall, is anchored at Plymouth, but when the gorges start, it can hardly escape being torn loose and jammed to pieces. The ice-house of the Wyoming Valley Ice Company, built on a bend of the river, just above the foot of the gorge, and containing 4,000 tons of ice, is considered in great danger from its situation, but nothing can be done to protect it in any way. The bridge company had carpenters at work to-day repairing the damage done to the bridge at the Wilkesbarre end, the ice having settled sufficiently to enable them to get at the broken timbers. At Pittston the river was frozen so firmly last night that hundreds of persons passed across on the ice.

## OBITUARY.

### JOHN HICKMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

John Hickman, who died yesterday at his home in West Chester, Penn., was born near the battle-field of Brandywine, Pennsylvania, on the anniversary of that notable action, Sept. 11, 1810. His father was a farmer, widely known and esteemed for his sound judgment and upright dealings. The son acquired his education mainly from a private tutor, a foreign gentleman who resided in the neighborhood and who took particular care in training his young pupil and in instructing him in those branches of knowledge which should enable him to cope successfully with the difficulties of a business career. He subsequently studied law with Hon. Townsend Haines, who afterward became Judge of the district, and he obtained admission to the Bar in 1832. No great length of time elapsed before he gained an excellent reputation as a successful pleader throughout the Commonwealth. He took an active part in politics, and in his warm espousal of Democratic principles he labored with that ardor for which he was ever after noted. In debate he was quick, terse, epigrammatic, and eloquent, not infrequently carrying conviction with pointed distinctness to doubting minds. He filled the office of District Attorney for a term, and was honored by the nomination and election to Congress from the District (then the Sixth) composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, in 1854, "subject to the rules of the Democratic Party." In the Summer of the following year he became deeply interested in the great struggle which was then in progress in Kansas; and, in order to have the matter properly investigated by Congress, he suggested a certain line of action which was adopted by ex-Governor Reeder, who had recently been removed from the Executive chair of the Territory; and this was to have Reeder run against Whitfield for delegate, and then contest the election. This plan was afterward carried into effect. During those memorable days, at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the vigorous contest resulting in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks for Speaker was pending, John Hickman took the initiative steps to his final abandonment of the Democratic Pro-slavery Party, by "shelving Gov. Aitken," the candidate of the "fire-eaters," for Speaker, and supporting the Republican nominee, for he was determined never to submit to Southern dictation and domination. It was about this time that Reeder went to Washington to contest his election with Whitfield, which he did, and Congressman Hickman, being upon the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to whom the case was referred, wrote the report thereon and presented it on the 5th of March, 1856. This led to a close contest between the latter and Alexander H. Stephens, also a member of the committee, in which no small amount of party animosity was displayed, resulting eventually in the end so much desired by Representative Hickman. A Congressional Committee was ordered to proceed to Kansas and institute the necessary inquiry into the merits of the case, and the ultimate consequence was that slavery was excluded from Kansas. This was the seed which, in after years, produced the rebellion, and during the whole of those exciting times John Hickman never wavered in his stanch support of the North and the party to which he had given his allegiance.

In the Thirty-fifth Congress he was associated with John B. Haskin, of this State, in the fight against the Lecompton iniquity. In the Thirty-sixth Congress Mr. Hickman voted for Pennington for Speaker, and was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was afterward elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and again served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was a warm personal friend of Thaddeus Stevens. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he at first favored the nomination of Charles Francis Adams, though he subsequently supported Mr. Greeley.

In his home life he was a genial companion and a warm friend. He was frank, affable, generous to the faults of others, and considerate of the weaknesses of those with whom he came in contact. He married a sister of Gen. John Wolcott Phelps, a prominent military officer during the war for the Union.

### THE COUNT DE JARNAC.

The cordial understanding which subsists between England and France dates from the time of Louis Napoleon, and is largely due to the thorough knowledge of England acquired by that Sovereign during the years of exile he spent in that country. It was this knowledge which led him to be extremely careful to appoint to the Court of St. James' gentlemen with some tie linking them to the land to which they were accredited, and Marshal MacMahon was recognizing the wisdom of this system when he selected the late Count de Jarnac for French Ambassador at London. It is a remarkable circumstance, lately prominently adverted to, that the oldest officer in the British Army is a Frenchman—the Viscount de Chabot. That nobleman entered the British Army in consequence of political sympathies preventing him serving in that of his own land, and he is the father of the late Count de Jarnac. The Chabots are a historic house, long seated in the neighborhood of Poitou. By a connection with the Countess of Llandoff they succeeded at the death of that lady's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Mathew, the kind patroness of the famous Father Mathew in his childhood, to an immense mansion and extensive property in the south of Ireland. Here Count de Jarnac, whose mother was sister of the late Duke of Leicester, and who himself married the daughter of Lord Foley frequently resided. He had the reputation of being an excellent landlord and popular country gentleman, and filled the chair at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society held last year in the county in which his property is situated. The Count was a particular favorite in the politico-social world of London, where his sudden death will be deeply regretted. At the dinner given at the Mansion House on the last Lord Mayor's day, his speech was the speech of the evening, and drew forth rapturous plaudits and a most flattering tribute to his eloquence from Lord Salisbury.

## CHARITY RECEPTION.

The reception to be given by the Young Men's Charity Association on Tuesday evening next, at the opera-house at Lexington avenue and Fifty-eighth street, will undoubtedly be a very brilliant affair. The association comprises a large number of well-known gentlemen, and they have the support of the same ladies and gentlemen whose influence made the Dispensary Charity Ball so successful. Among those interesting themselves are Gen. Dix, Gen. Sigel, Commodore Trenchard, Mr. George Hoffman, R. Kelly Styles, Dr. Seeger, Mrs. Beach, the poetess, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Hon. William Radde, G. W. Stetson, Mr. L. Stites, E. C. Ripley, O. C. Hoffman, W. S. Miller, Frank Leslie, Gen. Dunn, Judge Barbour, Judge Loew, Mrs. John Bigelow, Hon. D. D. T. Marshall, Daniel W. Morgan, and others.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The rehearsal of "Mary Stuart," at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, was followed by that of the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth." Mme. Ristori acted Giacommetti's drama in Italian, and presented an English-speaking *Lady Macbeth*. Mme. Janauschek, Mr. Fechter, Mr. Bandmann, and half a dozen other artists, at an advanced stage of their careers, have exchanged their native language for a foreign tongue, and Mme. Ristori has herself often rendered whole plays in French before Parisian audiences. Hence we were not greatly surprised at last night's effort, or profoundly impressed by its result. Mme. Ristori recites *Lady Macbeth's* lines with perfect clearness, only an occasional inflexion reminding one of the foreigner, and she pictures with the terrible realism characterizing her every personation the mental agony of the murderess. The mechanical walk and gestures, the eyes of which the sense is shut, and the stertorous breathing, were all reproduced with awful fidelity; possibly the physical eloquence of the effort rather outweighed the force of the words which Shakespeare has put upon the sleeper's lips. Mme. Ristori was called out four times after the scene had ended, by an assemblage which filled the theatre in every part and followed the performance with almost painful attention.

### "DAVY CROCKETT" AT THE PARK.

Mr. Frank Mayo appeared at the Park Theatre, Monday, in "Davy Crockett," and is announced to act in that play until further notice. "Davy Crockett" was given a few months since at Niblo's, and was then reviewed at some length in these columns. There is, therefore, no urgent necessity to go over oft-trodden ground at present. The play is the same, and Mr. Mayo's portrayal of the hero is unchanged. A great deal of nonsense has been written and spoken about both. "Davy Crockett" has been referred to as a representative American play of uncommon originality and merit, and Mr. Mayo's personation has had equal eulogy. In reality there is nothing distinctively American about "Davy Crockett," except the fact that its characters bear American names and live on American soil, and Mr. Mayo's portrayal of *Davy Crockett* is simply the respectable effort of a conscientious and experienced artist. There is no doubt about the popularity of the piece or the performer, however, and this we gladly record. But we cannot help recollecting that "Across the Continent" was for a long while a very attractive drama, although it is only fair to mention that the interest in "Davy Crockett" is excited and maintained by rather less sensational methods. As it is, "Davy Crockett" and Mr. Mayo draw and please, and this is a strong point in their favor. The tone of the piece, too, is wholesome, so that dissatisfaction at its influence is out of the question. Its rendering Monday was witnessed by a large assemblage, and there was much applause. Mr. Stuart has placed "Davy Crockett" upon the stage with infinite taste and evident liberality, and the scenery is pretty, picturesque, and realistic. Miss Rosa Rand, we need but add, fills the principal female rôle, and acquits herself of her task gracefully and acceptably.

### CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

A dramatic and social entertainment by the Windsor Dramatic Club, in aid of the Helping Hand Society of the Church of the Disciples, will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house to-morrow evening. The programme is to include "The People's Lawyer," in which Dr. Waters, Messrs. G. M. Dusenbury, A. W. Toombs, and R. G. Woodbridge, and Mmes. Lizzie H. Schofield and W. A. Rogers, will appear, and "Perfection," in the performance of which Messrs. Stivers, F. A. Chapman, and McMurtrie, and Mmes. J. W. Ranney and R. H. L. Waters, are to be concerned. A reception, to commence at 10 o'clock, will bring what promises to be a very enjoyable reunion and entertainment to a close.

## LYNCHING OF A NEGRO.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE BY A YOUNG NEGRO, AND SPEEDY EXPIATION OF THE CRIME.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Last night a horrible crime was committed in Prince George's County, Md., and the perpetrator, within a few hours thereafter, suffered death, although not by the hands of the law. A Mr. Nelson, who a few years since came to this section of the country from the North, purchased a portion of the Notley Hall estate, in Maryland, nearly opposite Alexandria and about seven miles from this city, since which time he has been engaged in improving the place. He had in his employ a young negro named Simms, about twenty-one years of age. Last night Mr. Nelson had occasion to come to this city, and about midnight the negro Simms, taking advantage of his absence and Mrs. Nelson being alone and unprotected, went to the house, and, entering it, committed a shocking outrage upon her. He left the house but a short time, and afterward returned and repeated his fiendish act. Mrs. Nelson then fled to a neighbor's house and informed them of what had occurred. Simms was taken into custody at an early hour this morning and carried before R. Walter Brooke, a magistrate, who deputized Curtis Smith as a constable to take him to jail. On the road however, Smith was overpowered by a mob of indignant Marylanders, and the prisoner taken away from him, and in a short time thereafter the culprit was hanging to a tree within 100 yards of the place where he had committed the outrage. When our informant left that neighborhood the lifeless body was swaying back and forth in the March winds.

*Later.*—Additional details of the outrage prove it to have been one of the most atrocious and distressing crimes ever committed. The negro had been in the employ of Mr. Nelson for a year, and occupied one of the rooms in his house. When he entered the sleeping chamber of the lady last night he was armed with a revolver, and announced his purpose, not only to commit the crime, but that he also intended to kill himself, threatening at the same time if any outcry or resistance was made he would kill his victim and her babe, two years of age, that was sleeping by her side. The scoundrel remained in the room for three hours after the crime, and then, after repeating it, shot himself in the left shoulder, and went to his own room, where he was arrested. The incensed residents of the neighborhood took him from the authorities, and hung him to the first convenient tree they found. The rope was put around his neck before he was taken from his room, and the scoundrel was seated upon a horse that was driven from under him as soon as the rope was fastened to a limb of the tree. Several colored men in the vicinity took an active part in the lynching.

## BRUTAL MURDER IN BOSTON.

THE BODY OF A WIDOW FOUND IN THE CELLAR OF HER HOUSE—EVIDENCE OF A DESPERATE STRUGGLE—ROBBERY THE PROBABLE OBJECT OF THE MURDERER.

BOSTON, March 23.—About 9 o'clock last night the body of Mrs. Margaret Bingham, widow of the late Samuel Bingham, and aged about thirty, was found in the cellar of her mother's residence at No. 97 Webster street, East Boston, under circumstances which indicate that she was brutally murdered, although the matter is at present involved in mystery. The body was found with the feet lying toward the stairway, the face fearfully bruised and presenting a sickening appearance. The mouth was filled with gravel, which was packed in so solidly that a knife was required to remove it. In the windpipe was found a large stone, which was with difficulty removed. There were several cuts upon the back of the head, with one or two in front, and under the chin. There were also marks upon the neck, as if she had been strangled. There were spots of blood upon the floor and walls, indicating a desperate struggle. Mrs. Bingham lived with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Lovejoy, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the latter descended to the first floor of the house, and found the outside door and the doors leading to the cellar open. Nothing was thought of this occurrence, and the doors were closed. About 8 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Lovejoy went to the cellar for coal and there found her daughter lying lifeless upon the cellar bottom. The body was quite cold, and Dr. R. M. Ingalls, who was called, deemed it certain that death had taken place three hours previous. The last seen of her alive was early in the afternoon, when she went to answer the door-bell, and it is supposed she then admitted her murderer. A lamp was found in the cellar, and as a villainous-looking man had called two doors above and gained success to the cellar, on a plea of examining water-pipes, it is supposed the same man was guilty of her murder, and that Mrs. Bingham innocently accompanied him to the cellar to light his way. She is known to have had money upon her person and this is missing, as well as four rings from her fingers.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN MITCHEL AT NEWRY, IRELAND.

LONDON, March 23.—The funeral of John Mitchel took place to-day at Newry, Ireland. His remains were buried in a church-yard. A great crowd was present but quiet was preserved, notwithstanding that exciting placards had been distributed.

It is estimated that over 10,000 people attended the funeral of John Mitchel.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SON TRAVELING IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of the President of the United States, who has been in this city for several days, has left for Scotland to make a tour of that country.

THE DEBATE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT RELATING TO IRELAND.

LONDON, March 24, 2:30 A. M.—In the debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill for the amendment of the Peace Preservation act the Home Rulers, opposing the bill, contrasted the prevalence of crime in England with the peacefulness of Ireland.

Sir Edward Watkin reported that the English people do not welcome American conspirators among them, but are conspicuous for their loyalty and law-abiding disposition. He said if the Irish would renounce the leadership of stump orators, and adopt industry in place of political agitation, the necessity for exceptional legislation would cease.

Mr. Disraeli pointed out the concessions contained in the bill, and appealed to the patriotism of the Irish members, asking them not to agitate the country by an opposition to the bill that must be futile.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed on its second reading by a vote of 264 to 69.

Mr. O'Clery, member for Wexford, gave notice that after the recess he should offer a motion in favor of the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

LONDON, March 24—A. M.—At the meeting held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey last night, Dean Stanley and sixty Anglican clergymen occupied seats on the platform. The proceedings were opened by Rev. William Conway, Canon of Westminster.

### RACING IN ENGLAND.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING—MUNDEN FIRST, BUT THE RACE GIVEN TO THE SECOND HORSE, CASTLE WELLAN.

LONDON, March 23.—The Nottingham Spring handicap was run to-day at the Nottingham Spring meeting, of which it is the most noteworthy event. Munden was first in, but being disqualified, the race was given to Castle Wellan, who was second. St. Patrick and Malplaquet, who were respectively third and fourth, were placed second and third. The betting before the start was 2 to 1 against Munden, 2 to 1 against Castle Wellan, 5 to 1 against St. Patrick, and 8 to 1 against Malplaquet. The following is a summary of the race:

NOTTINGHAM SPRING HANDICAP—Ten soverigns each, three forfeit, with 100 added; entrance two soverigns; closed with forty-five subscribers; one mile and a quarter. Five started.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Johnson's b. g. Castle Wellan, 4 years, by Artillery, dam Finesse, 102 pounds | 1 |
| Mr. Polak's b. c. St. Patrick, 4 years, by Knight of St. Patrick, dam Fisherman's Daughter, 98 pounds | 2 |
| Mr. C. Hibbert's b. f. Malplaquet, 3 years, by Moulsey, dam Miss Livingstone, 77 pounds | 3 |
| Mr. W. Nicholls named Mr. R. Howett's br. c. Munden, 4 years, by Hanstead, dam Ambush, 98 pounds | 0 |

### SPAIN.

DON CARLOS ON GEN. CABRERA—A MILITARY TRIAL AWAITS HIM IF CAPTURED.

BAYONNE, March 23.—Don Carlos has issued a decree declaring that Gen. Cabrera has forfeited his former honors, and that he shall be delivered into the hands of a military tribunal for trial if he falls into the hands of the Carlists.

PARIS, March 23.—*L'Univers* says Admiral Polo and Gen. Rada are the only important adhesions to Cabrera thus far.

SANTANDER, March 23.—Gen. Cabrera is expected here on Wednesday en route for Madrid.

CABRERA'S SCHEME FOR CREATING DEFECTIONS AMONG THE CARLISTS—OTHER DESERTIONS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Gen. Cabrera has organized a staff of twenty Spanish officers at Biarritz for the purpose of communicating with the Carlists, and obtaining adhesions to his programme.

Members of the staff enter Spain every day. There is no doubt that the premature publication of Cabrera's first manifesto declaring for Alfonso greatly marred the success of the movement.

It is rumored that Mendini has deserted Don Carlos and arrived in Bayonne; also that Lizarraga has been arrested on suspicion of treason.

### RUSSIA.

GEN. KAUFFMANN IN DISFAVOR THROUGH AFFAIRS IN TURKESTAN.

LONDON, March 24—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg reports that Gen. Kauffmann has lost the favor of the Czar in consequence of Mr. Schuyler's report concerning affairs in Turkestan, and that the Russian Government has rejected the General's plans of reorganization in Central Asia.

## THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 24—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen slightly, and clear or fair weather continues in the Southern States, the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. Threatening weather and light rain or snow are reported from the lake region, and thence southward to the Ohio Valley. Generally clear and colder weather prevails in the North-west, where the barometer has risen, with north-west winds. The barometer is lowest near Lake Michigan, and continues high on the Atlantic coast. The Ohio River has fallen at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

*For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather will prevail, with rising temperature, south-east winds, varying to south-west and west, falling barometer, and rain or snow from West Virginia and Ohio, north-westward to Maine.*

For the upper lake region, the North-west, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and colder weather, south-west or north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy, warmer weather, south or west winds, and a slight change in barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, lower temperature, rising barometer, north or west winds, followed by rain near the coast.

The Ohio and central Mississippi rivers will fall slowly.

## DIFFICULTIES IN THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Among the new rules recently adopted by the Board of Trade was one prohibiting members from trading before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M. It became apparent yesterday that members were disregarding the rule and trading as usual. In consequence of this fact, and because it seems unlikely that such trading can be prevented, President Armour and Director Wheeler to-day tendered their resignations to the board. The resignations were not accepted, but a committee was appointed to wait on the gentlemen, and, if possible, persuade them to reconsider their action.

## THE LOSS OF THE GIOVANNI.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DISASTER BY CAPT. MERRYMAN — THE TERRIBLE STORM RAGING AT THE TIME—GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP RUSHING TO HER DESTRUCTION—THE COAST OFFICIALS NOT TO BLAME FOR THE LOSS OF LIFE—THE SHIP TOO FAR FROM THE SHORE—RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following is a report from Capt. Merryman, of the Revenue Marine, to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Italian bark Giovanni:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING STATIONS,
NO. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 23.

*Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 9th inst., (S. J. K.,) directing me to proceed to Cape Cod and investigate the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Italian bark Giovanni on the 4th inst., and to transmit to the department in writing the result of my investigation, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I reached Provincetown, Mass., on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and proceeded at once to Life-saving Station No. 6, "Peaked Hill Bar," three miles distant, accompanied by Superintendent Sparrow. I examined, under oath, Keeper Atkins and the six surfmen belonging to the station. On the following day I visited Station No. 7, and examined Keeper Worthen and his crew. The deposition of the keepers, and two of the surfmen, the former verified under oath by all the surf-men of each station, are herewith transmitted. I met several of the citizens of Provincetown on the evening of the 12th, and was informed that no blame attached to the men belonging to the two stations. It was generally agreed that they were promptly at hand when the vessel struck, and used every exertion within their power to rescue the crew of the Giovanni. I did not, therefore, consider it necessary to obtain the sworn testimony of the citizens, but confined my inquiry to the particulars of the disaster by an examination of the keepers and surfmen, by personal observation of the locality, and by practical tests of the mortar apparatus, regarding the efficiency of which I had heard doubt freely expressed. In questioning the men belonging to the stations separately, I was unable to discover any serious discrepancies in their testimony, and accordingly reduced to writing only the depositions of the keepers and two surfmen, which were afterward read respectively to all the surfmen and substantiated by them. There is no material difference in the depositions except as to points of time and distance, which, under the circumstances, could not be expected to be accurately noted by the men. From the evidence herewith submitted and the verbal statements of several eye-witnesses, the circumstances attending the disaster appear to have been substantially as follows:

During the night of the 3d of March, and continuing through the 4th, and the morning of the 5th, the road was swept by violent north-east winds, accompanied by a thick snow-storm, which, on the morning of the 4th, broke up into violent squalls, the intervals between which were infrequent and of but short duration during the afternoon. Many of the oldest inhabitants of the cape, nearly all of whom are, or have been, seafaring men, declare this to have been the severest gale that has occurred here for twenty-five years. The severity of the storm during the night of the 3d and morning of the 4th was such that the Keeper of the station caused the patrols to be doubled, in view of the dangers which would surround a solitary person exposed to such weather. The patrols of Nos. 6 and 7 before meeting traversed a distance of about two and a half miles each. The distance along the beach between the two stations, roughly surveyed by Superintendent Sparrow, is four miles and 1,300 yards. One of the patrols belonging to No. 7, becoming exhausted from exposure to the fury of the storm, Keeper Worthen himself was compelled to take his place at 4 A. M. on the 4th. About 1 o'clock P. M. the blinding snow-storm that had prevailed during the morning and the previous night began to moderate and soon exposed the ill-fated Giovanni to the view of the two patrols, Paine and Rich, who were then about one mile north and West, from Station No. 7. She was about half a mile outside of the outer bar, under a close-reefed maintopsail, with the foretopsail flowing in ribbons from the yard and bolt ropes.

The sea was tremendous, breaking in seven fathoms, as it appeared to the men of the stations, who are familiar with the soundings off the cape. The bark was on the starboard tack, or heading to the westward, and at the moment she was discovered by the patrols Paine and Rich her foresail was seen to fall before the wind, heading for the beach, as if her master had, at the same instant, discovered the land, and, as a last and desperate resort, had determined to beach her. Doubtless the unfortunate commander saw the patrol, and, believing that help was at hand, steered more trustfully toward certain destruction. She soon came upon the outer bar, over half a mile from the shore, where the breakers were of such extraordinary height that as she surged over their crests her stern was uplifted high in the air, while her bow was submerged, the vessel appearing to the patrol about to "pitch pole," or tumble over head first, apparently crossing the outer line of breakers without damage, the bark now came upon the second or middle bar, as it is termed by the surfmen. For a moment she was enveloped in the breakers and spray, and on again appearing to the view her rudder was seen to be broken and swinging useless across the stern post. Thus disabled and unmanageable, she broached to and went pounding along the outer edge of the inner bar until she brought up on shoaler ground, about a mile and a half to the northward and westward of the place where she first struck.

After a further description of the wreck the writer proceeds to show that the loss of life at this disaster was erroneously attributed to the failure of the mortar apparatus to accomplish what might be expected of it. He also says the crews of the stations zealously kept the required watchfulness, and were indefatigable in their efforts to get the necessary apparatus upon the ground. Capt. Merryman concludes as follows:

"From all the information I could obtain as to the state of the sea it seems scarcely possible that any boat whatever could have reached the wreck, but it is to be regretted that the surf-boat was not at hand that an attempt might have been made. The impracticability of transporting it from either station without the aid of, at least, two horses, was apparent to me after surveying the ground eight days after the disaster. In this connection it is suggested that a few of the stations may be supplied with one or two horses during the Winter months, or authority given by the law to impress teams for hauling the boat-carriage when the safety of human life is involved, as is the case in England. In view of the difficulty experienced on the above occasion in transporting the apparatus and to provide for a similar emergency in that quarter, I recommend the establishment of a relief boat-house midway between stations Nos. 6 and 7. The house need be only large enough to contain a boat and a life car, with, perhaps, a hawser and a few minor articles. In case of any disaster within half a mile on either side of the relief house, the men belonging to the stations could at once assemble there and find the heaviest portions of the apparatus already at hand, and, perhaps, but a comparative short distance from the wreck.

On the 14th inst. I personally examined the scene of the disaster. The spot where the mortar was placed was easily identified and pointed out. The shoals in the direction and neighborhood of the line of firing, (at right angles with the line of the beach,) were examined in a boat 400 yards out and no vestige of the wreck was found, so that the exact spot where she broke up could not be accurately defined. Two hundred and twenty-six measured yards westerly from the line of firing, and 440 feet from low-water mark on the beach I found a portion of the wreck, apparently all that remains in the water. It is evident that during the whole time the vessel was beyond the reach of any life-saving apparatus yet invented. If she had been provided with any one of the various life-rafts it is more than possible that all hands might have reached the shore in safety. Her boats were soon destroyed by the huge seas that were seen to sweep her decks. No portion of Cape Cod is so dangerous as that lying between the Highland Light and the Race. Its outlying shoals extend seaward in some place nearly a mile from the beach, and upon them numerous melancholy disasters have occurred. A light-ship and fog-horn on Stillwagen's Bank would be an important aid to navigation, and largely divest the shoals off the bend of the cape of their terrors. I submit herewith a sketch of the coast line between Stations Nos. 6 and 7, with explanatory notes.

The life-saving men are certainly a fine body of men, and I was very favorably impressed with Keepers Atkins and Worthen, both of whom seem to appreciate the responsibilities attaching to their positions, while their past records in humane undertakings sufficiently disprove the charges of cowardice which have been anonymously made against them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. J. MERRYMAN,
Capt. N. S. R. M., Inspector.

## THE VINELAND SHOOTING CASE.

VINELAND, N. J., March 23.—Carruth is still improving, and the doctors have some slight hope of his recovery. The ball in its passage appears to have disturbed the optic nerve, which will probably impair his sight. Landis appears to have the sympathy of a great many people, and the excitement over the case is subsiding.

## WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

LOWELL, Mass., March 23.—An atrocious wife murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, occurred at the boarding-house of Dr. Martindale, in this city, this afternoon. Mrs. Sarah Low, a young married woman was fatally wounded by her husband, Charles J. Low, who fired two shots from a revolver, which entered her head, and then killed himself with another charge. Mrs. Low was a domestic in the family, and had fled from her husband in New-York State. He pursued her to this city and killed her because she refused to live with him. Low was from Fredonia, and of respectable parentage, but his habits have been of the vilest character. The sitting-room of the boarding-house, the scene of the tragedy, presents a horrible sight, the walls and floors being covered with blood. Mrs. Low was alive at latest accounts, but cannot recover. The murder created unusual excitement throughout the city.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Thomas, of the Nineteenth Precinct, discovered a fire on the second floor of the two-story brick building, Nos. 1,106, 1,108, 1,110 and 1,112 First avenue, near Sixty-first street, occupied by Frederick Buse as a kindling-wood factory, liquor store, and dwelling. The fire broke out in a large room on the second floor of the building used as a lodging room for the workmen employed in the factory, and is supposed to have originated from the furnace setting fire to the surrounding woodwork. The flames spread with great rapidity, and threatened to envelope the whole block in destruction. The officer with considerable difficulty, succeeded in arousing the members of the family, who were asleep on the second floor of the building and bringing them to the street in safety. An attempt was then made by the Police to rescue a number of horses in a stable in the rear of the lot, but their efforts proved futile, as the stable was surrounded by fire. A second alarm brought a large force of firemen to the scene, and after an hour's hard work the fire was extinguished. The loss to Mr. Buse on building, stock, and furniture is estimated at $5,000; insured for $8,000. Richard Newall occupied a portion of No. 1,106 as a machine shop; loss, $2,000, no insurance. Five horses belonging to Mr. Buse, one owned by John Butt, of Sixty-second street and First avenue, and two others were burned in the stable. These animals were valued at $2,000, and were not insured.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the four-story building No. 161 William street, and extended to the lower floors. The first floor, occupied by William Plummer, paper-dealer, was damaged by water $1,000. The second floor is occupied by Edward Smith & Co., dealers in varnish, who also occupied the fourth floor; loss by fire and water, $500. The third floor is occupied by J. McTeale, paepr folders, and Fenton P. F. Mullen, blank-book manufacturer; damage, $1,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

A fire in Kentville, Nova Scotia, Saturday night, destroyed the building occupied by Davis, Strong, & Co., T. D. Dodge & Co., John Blanchard, George Blanchard and Mrs. Anges. The total loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $9,000.

## OPENING OF RODGERS & ORR.

The opening of the stock of Spring suits of Rodgers & Orr, No. 183 Eighth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, took place yesterday. Messrs. Rodgers & Orr have on hand a very extensive assortment of suits, both imported and domestic, a number of which are much handsomer than can be found in many of the first establishments in Broadway, and are set, moreover, at a very much lower price. A description of several toilets with their respective prices will go far toward proving the truthfulness of this assertion. For instance, they show a black silk suit, with narrow flounces all the way up in front, revers up the sides, and a plaited trimming at the back. The price of this elaborately-trimmed article is $45. Another, much in the same style, is made at $35. Some beautiful imported suits, from Worth, are also on view. One of these is black silk, was heavily trimmed with narrow plaited ruffles, and adorned with bows. A gray silk in two different shades was shirred up the front; at the bottom, in front, was a plaited flounce, at the back was a very deep flounce with heading. The apron was shirred up at the sides and finished at the bottom with a narrow ruffle in the two shades alternating; the tunique was trimmed around with a fold in the darker shade. This toilet was marked at $100. A handsome suit at $55 was composed of brown silk and havane-colored poplin. Another was in two shades of brown silk, with plaited ruffles in the lighter shade. The basque waist was finished at the neck with a deep collar. Many of the suits, of more ordinary materials, are beautifully made, and range in price from $7 upward. We saw besides many lace cuirasses and aprons, beaded and plain, all imported. A large assortment of sacques and cuirasses was exhibited, too. One cachemire cuirass, which attracted especial attention, was trimmed with lace, galloon, and ribbon bows, and was cut in the latest style. The cachemire sacques range in price from $18 to $30. There were also on view camel's hair shawls at exceedingly reasonable rates. It is quite clear that no one in the vicinity of Messrs. Rodgers & Orr need visit Broadway.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. C. P. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

W. Graham Sandford, Secretary of the British Legation in China, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Senator Richard J. Oglesby and Judge John J. McKinnon, of Illinois; Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hon. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."

This story has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

THE MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF COLORADO.
THE CONDITION OF LABOR, WASHINGTON SOCIETY, SENATOR JONHSON ON LOUISIANA.
THE STATE CANALS, CONNECTICUT POLITICS.
LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By Mark Twain.
HOW FERTILITY IS MAINTAINED.
SOWING GRASS SEEDS, THE FENCE QUESTION.
UTILIZING NIGHT SOIL. By Alex. Hyde.
WESTERN NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB; NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

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ASTHMATIC TROUBLES AND SORENESS OF THE LUNGS OR THROAT, are usually overcome by Jayne's Expectorant, a sure Curative for all Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

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For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

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To one's comfort is a Boil. A very simple remedy has been discovered. A plaster of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure sooner than anything else.—*Advertisement.*

**To the Consumptive let those who languish** under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

**The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.**
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

**Lundborg's California Water**
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

**Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances.** For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

**Baby Carriage—The Novelty.**
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

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## MARRIED.

SANFORD—CULYER.—On Monday, March 22, 1875, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., HOWARD E. SANFORD, of Corona, Long Island, to FANNIE A., daughter of Mr. John Culyer, of this City.

VAN BUSKIRK—VAN HAUGHTON.—On Monday evening, March 22, by Rev. Mr. Hawthorne, Miss MAUD K. VAN HAUGHTON, of this City, to EDGAR B. VAN BUSKIRK, of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

BALLARD.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday morning, March 23, GEORGE DRAPER, son of Frank W. and Anna M. Ballard, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 21 days.

Funeral services on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of his parents, Broad st., near Washington av., Stamford. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDINER.—THOMAS GARDINER, Jr., on Friday, March 12, at St. Augustine, Fla.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his friend, John McGlensey, No. 332 West 18th st., on Wednesday, 24th March, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

HALL.—On Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, March 23, EMMA S., daughter of Wm. H. and Jane R. Hall, aged 12 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMADRIZ.—On Sunday morning, March 21, 1875, MONICA MORRISON, wife of José Francisco Lamadriz, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the deceased, No. 17 Second place, Brooklyn, Long Island, on Wednesday, March 24, 1875, at 11 A. M.

LEA.—In this City, on the 22d inst., HARRY LEA, son of Dr. Isaac Lea, of Stapleton, Staten Island, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, Thursday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

LOSEE.—At Hempstead, on Sunday, 21st inst., HANNAH, widow of Stephen Losee, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hempstead. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock, by by Central Railroad.

MURRAY.—On the 23d of March, REUBEN MURRAY, of New-York, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, 25th inst., from Bethel Church, Sullivan st., at 12 o'clock.

PHRANER.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday, March 21, 1875, CAROLINE J., widow of the late William Phraner, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Church, Jamaica.

POWELL.—On Tuesday, March 23, in the 55th year of his age, Rev. HOWELL POWELL, Pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

Relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, March 25, from the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

SHEDDEN.—On Monday, March 22, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEDDEN.

The friends of the family, and of her son John W Shedden, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 24, at 11 A. M., at her late residence, No. 48 East 21st st. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

STEWART.—On Monday, March 22, 1875, JANE, wife of David Stewart, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held Thursday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 301 West Houston st.

TOMLINSON.—On Monday, the 22d inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 67 Macdougal st., KATE, infant daughter of Arthur W. and Clara J. Tomlinson.

WILLIAMS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 22, SARAH PLUM, relict of Ambrose Williams, in her 78th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 64 Park place, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT MILK OF MAGNESIA is the best preparation of that alkali they have ever seen, and strongly recommend it for disorders of the Stomach, Gout and Gravel. It is peculiarly beneficial to children and females. Sold by all druggists.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, large sale of household furniture, fine large velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant parlor suites, bedroom and kitchen furniture, office furniture, oil-cloths, crockery, glassware, &c.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ BY Henry Tissington—Union Square Theatre—with elegant lithograph likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and embellished with scenes from the play. Pronounced by all—the gem of the season. Price, 75 cents. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

## BRIGANDAGE IN SICILY.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date March 3: "Any one on reading the reports from certain districts in Sicily might readily imagine they were in a state of war. Patrols of military and police traverse them in all directions, houses beyond certain limits are abandoned by their proprietors, and farm-houses or pretty country villas are alternately the lurking-places of brigands and the scenes of as savage skirmishes as have been witnessed in Spain. A few days only have passed since I reported a conflict of this kind not far from San Mauro, in the Province of Palermo, and now the *Precursore* gives interesting details of it. It was on one of the tempestuous nights we have had recently that a patrol of ten Rifles sought shelter in the house of a Signor Mancuso. No suspicious persons were there, said a man who was in occupation; so the Sergeant advanced with one of his company, having placed the others around the place. On approaching a stable the officer called for lanterns; these were brought by two men, who, on arriving within a few paces of it, threw down the lights and fled. The door was thrown open and a volley of musketry was fired, killing the Sergeant on the spot and the soldier who accompanied him. A general engagement then ensued, in utter darkness and under a pouring rain. The brigands, with their arms on the bridles of their horses, behind which they sheltered themselves, loaded their muskets and fired, wounding mortally another of the riflemen. The soldiers on their part succeeded in killing one of the band and one of the fellows who had betrayed them. A reinforcement was sent from the nearest military station, and all the '*Manutengoli*' were arrested; but three valuable lives were lost among the troops, and the rest of the band escaped on horseback. It is not always that we receive the details of the skirmishes which occur, but in greater or less proportion they are not unfrequent, and the wonder is any one can maintain that, I will not say a country, but districts in so lawless a condition can be governed by the ordinary law. So much for the North. Now let us turn to the South. At the beginning of last week, we are told, a rich proprietor, a Signor Celsauro, was carried off a few miles only from Girgenti. There must have been some communication with his friends, for it was known that 100,000 lire, or £4,000, was demanded for his ransom—a heavy sum anywhere, but, taking into consideration the higher value and greater scarcity of money in the South, a sum which there it would be difficult, if not impossible to collect. Troops and Guards of Public Security were sent immediately in pursuit, and hopes were entertained of cutting off the brigands, but no news to this effect has arrived. Three days later another gentleman of property—a Signor Palilla—was seized and carried off from the neighborhood of Naro, also in the Province of Girgenti. Nothing is said of the amount of ransom demanded, and no information is given of or from the family. The troops, we are assured, are active; but so they were two years ago, when I sent you an official report of the state of the province from a person in authority, and, judging from such incidents as I have narrated, personal security cannot be much greater now than it was at that time. Girgenti is, as is well known, one of the great centres of industry in Sicily, or, at all events, nature intended it should be so; but it may readily be imagined that the want of good roads and the presence of the brigands who thrive on their absence, must be terrible impediments to the development of the material wealth of the country. What the anxiety and agony of the friends of those who are 'sequestrated' must be can be readily conceived, for I have occasionally reported the brutal excesses, and even death, which have been inflicted on the captives. Many months, if not several years, have passed since the famous robbery of the Monte di Pieta, in Palermo. Those who were arrested on suspicion were sent for greater security either to Turin or Perugia. Their trial is to be held shortly, and a demand has been made to the Court of Cassation for the case to be removed to some tribunal on the Continent."

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 22, was large, the result of the day's transactions was not as successful as was hoped for or as was to have been expected from the character of the property offered. Considerable real estate was sold, and some withdrawn where it ought to have been disposed of at the bids made, but bidding was generally inactive, and capitalists present seemed indisposed to invest. The following is a review of the day's business:

A. H. Muller & Son, at a Supreme Court partition sale, Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee, sold the following property: Premises Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry street, north-east corner of Catharine street, embracing a plot 45.2 by 98.1, with a two-story brick store covering same thereon, known as "Brooks' Clothing Establishment," sold for $49,500 to Jesse A. Marshall; premises No. 120 Cherry street, north side, adjoining above, embracing a lot 22.3 by 98.6, with a three-story brick-front house in front, a frame house in centre, and a two-story brick house on the rear thereof, sold to same buyer for $7,700, and premises No. 18 Catharine street, east side, 98.1 feet north of Cherry street, adjoining above, being a lot 25.8 by 100, with a four-story brick house thereon, sold for $20,650 to J. P. Douglass. Total for entire property, $77,850. The same auctioneers also sold, at an executor's sale, the premises No. 74 Catharine street, west side, 29.3 feet south of Oak street, being a lot 16.10 by 71, with frame buildings thereon, known as the "Old Established Catharine Street Bakery," for $11,400, to W. R. Clarkson for J. W. Warren. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold at public auction, in one parcel, three lots, each 25 by about 74, with one three-story and two two-story and attic brick houses thereon, Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Bleecker street, north side, between Broadway and the Bowery, opposite Mott street, for $55,000, to J. W. Wellington. The same firm, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainard, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 92, on Seventh avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, for $10,700 in the aggregate, the buyer being J. M. Duclos, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story brick double tenement-houses, each 25 by 60, with lots 102.2 feet deep, Nos. 224 and 226 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 275 feet west of Second avenue, No. 224 for $10,600 to Thomas Stillman, and No. 226 for $10,500 to David Hollis. Both buyers were plaintiffs in the respective legal actions. The three-story brick store, with lot 25 by 52.4, No. 132 Sixth avenue, north-east corner of West Tenth street, billed for sale by the same firm, was withdrawn upon a bid of $33,500, and the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 22 by 75, No. 248 Third avenue, west side, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, upon a bid of $19,000.

Of the property noticed for sale by Joseph McGuire, by order of the executors of the estate of Henry Leger, deceased, only one piece was disposed of, namely, one lot, 25 by 100, on Twelfth avenue, east side, about 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, sold for $2,250, to C. Woolley. The balance of the realty was withdrawn. For the house and lot No. 120 East Seventieth street, a bid of $18,000 was made; for two lots on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 200 feet east of Twelfth avenue, $1,400 each, and for lots on East Sixty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue, each 20 by 100.5, $6,000 a piece. Mr. McGuire also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Samuel G. Adams, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick building, (with one story extension, covering lot,) with lot 23.9 by 114.6 by 23.6 by 120 No. 25 Spring street, north side, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, for $13,050, to James Barry.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel, the two two-story and attic brick houses, with lots, each 19 by 70, Nos. 19 and 21 Downing street, north side, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, for $10,000, to W. Johnson. The houses are in poor repair. The same auctioneer, at a Sheriff's sale to foreclose a mechanic's lien, disposed of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth avenue, for the nominal sum of $5.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, (brown-stone trimmings,) with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue, for $6,000, the purchaser being Peter Goelet, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lease is dated May 1, 1870, for a term of twenty years, the ground rent being $450 per annum.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 18 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue, for $6,790, including mortgage with interest. The buyer was J. H. Browning, plaintiff.

In the matter of the sale of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, Messrs. Lawrence & Co. announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman have sold the dwelling No. 5 West Fifty-seventh street to Mr. Gardner G. Yvelin for $90,000.

George H. Scott adjourned the legal sale of the premises No. 23 Spring street to April 2. This auction was inadvertently announced for to-morrow, Thursday.

Wilson H. Blackwell also adjourned indefinitely the legal sale of property on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue. A readvertisement in the foreclosure proceedings having, from an error, been rendered necessary. No other business was transacted.

### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, at the Exchange, as noticed are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 46, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 155 Thompson street, west side, between Prince and West Houston streets. Terms of sale liberal.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue. For the premises No. 24 Laight street and No. 3 Vestry street, no bids were received.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the three-story attic and basement brick house, 26.1 by 50, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 167 East Broadway, south side, 52.3 feet east of Rutgers street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.9 by 61.4 and 10.2 by 20.2 by 7.5 by 41.2, No. 426 First avenue, east side, 20.3 feet south of Twenty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 12.9 by 100.5 on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 156.8 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Oliver P. Buel, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.7 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 480.9 feet west of Avenue A.

By ———, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Horton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 110 feet west of Third avenue.

### *EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 23.*

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| *By A. H. Muller & Son.* | |
| 1 two-story brick store and plot Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st., n. e. corner of Catharine st., plot 45.2x98.1, building covers same | $49,500 |
| 1 three-story brick-front house, 1 frame house, 1 two-story brick house and lot, No. 120 Cherry st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 22.3x98.6 | 7,700 |
| 1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 18 Catharine st., e. s., 98.1 ft. n. of Cherry st., lot 25.8 x100 | 20,650 |
| 1 lot, with frame buildings, No. 74 Catharine st., w. s., 29.3 ft. s. of Oak st., known as the "Old Established Catharine Street Bakery;" lot 16.10x71 | 11,400 |
| 1 three-story brick house, 2 two-story and attic brick houses, and 3 lots, Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Bleecker st., n. s., between Broadway and the Bowery; lots each 25x about 74; sold in one parcel | 55,000 |
| 1 lot, 7th av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 121st st., 25x92 | 3,600 |
| 2 lots, 7th av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 121st st., adjoining above, $3,550 each | 7,100 |
| *By E. H. Ludlow & Co.* | |
| 1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 226 East 74th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av.; lot 25x102.2, house 60 ft. deep | $10,500 |
| 1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 224 East 74th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above; house and lot same size | 10,600 |
| *By Joseph McGuire.* | |
| 1 lot 12th av., e. s., about 100 ft. n. of 130th st., 25x100 | $2,250 |
| 1 four-story brick building and lot, No. 25 Spring st., n. s., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., lot 23.9x114.6x23.6x120 | 13,050 |
| *By William Kennelly.* | |
| 2 two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 19 and 21 Downing st., n. s., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., lots each 19x70, sold in one parcel | $10,000 |
| *By D. M. Seaman.* | |
| 1 three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot on East 63d st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d av.; lot 20x100.5; lease dated May 1, 1870, term 20 years; ground rent $450 per annum | $6,000 |
| *By E. A. Lawrence & Co.* | |
| 4 lots on East 93d st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 3d av., each 18x100.8; sold together | $6,790 |

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, March 22.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chambers st., n. s., (No. 35,) 25x75.7; G. Irving to W. I. Clark, 1-6 part | 10,833 |
| Greene st., e. s., (Nos. 194, 194½, 196, 198,) 82.10x70; S. H. Olin, Referee, to A. J. Dittenhoefer | 69,000 |
| Interior lot on centre line, between 14th and 15th sts., 295 ft. e. of 6th av.; runs e. 25 ft., thence s. 36.11 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence n. 42.9 ft.; M. Kelley to M. M. Van Buren | 7,000 |
| LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES. | |
| 43d st., s. s., 270.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.5; D. McLean Shaw to R. M. Estewez and Felix Govin Y. Pinto | $16,000 |
| 45th st., n. s., 515 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; M. Fallon and J. Kennedy to W. H. Roome | 17,500 |
| LEASES RECORDED. | |
| Broadway, No. 435, basement, 2½ years, per year | $1,200 |
| 8th av., No. 637, store and basement, 5½ years, per year | 1,800 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**CHAMBERS ST., THROUGH TO READE ST., OPPOSITE NEW COURT-HOUSE.**—To lease for a term of years, or for sale, the large and valuable property Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., through to Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Reade st., having a front on each street of 75 feet, and being 150 feet deep. The property is now occupied by the United States Government offices and law library.

For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

**TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS**, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner $23,000, easterly house $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE HOMESTEAD BUILDING** Association, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.—$15 monthly—which includes all interest—pays for a house and lot costing $1,500; $20 monthly, for one costing $2,000; $25, for one costing $2,500. Members received. Office open MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS till 9. E. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

**FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE**—THE VERY desirable high stoop house, No. 584 7th av., few doors from its junction with Broadway and 42d st.; all improvements; good order. This property is very desirably located for future business purposes, and must soon double in value price now asked; possession. OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

**FOR SALE—NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., NEAR** 57th st.—Most substantially-built and elegantly-finished new houses, with extensions on the avenue; elegant inlaid cabinet work, pier, consol, and mantel mirrors, cornices, hatstands, sideboards, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, or address CORNELIUS O'REILLY, No. 110 East 45th st.

**FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND** Lexington avs.; a very handsome four-story brown-stone house, built by the owner for his own use; contains all improvements, cabinet trimmed, mirrors, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to D. SCHOONMAKER on the premises, No. 109 East 57th st.

**FOR SALE—NO. 254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH** st.—New and elegant four-story house, with extension, elegant fancy cabinet work, pier and consol mirrors, cornices, hatstands, sideboards, &c.; arrangement entirely new. Apply on the premises, or address CORNELIUS O'REILLY, No. 110 East 45th st.

**A NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH**-stoop brown stone house, near Park av., New-York City, with polished doors, mirrors, and hardwood stairs on parlor story; for sale at twenty per cent. reduction to close out. Address, at once, R. STOBO, Post Office Box No. 4,848, New-York.

**FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NORTH SIDE, NEAR** 5TH AV.—For sale at a low figure, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 25 feet front, finished in hardwood, and in good order. For particulars inquire of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

**A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE HOUSE**, with or without extra lot and stable, near 5th av., on Murray Hill; very cheap. Others, very desirable, $25,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET**—FURnished and unfurnished, at reduced prices. For lists apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

**MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI**DENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

**THAT VALUABLE TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT** house and lot No. 155 Thompson st. will be sold this day, at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

**FOR SALE, FURNISHED**—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

**D. M. SEAMAN**
Solicits the patronage of owners wishing to RENT or SELL their houses. OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For farther particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—IN GREENS FARMS, TOWN OF WESTport, Conn., near Long Island Sound, and within a few minutes' walk of Railroad Station and Post Office, a farm of thirteen acres of good land, with house and other buildings thereon; also a variety of excellent fruit; near to church, schools, &c.; a fine trout stream on the premises. For further information, apply on the premises, or address JOHN ELLWOOD, Southport, Conn.

**A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT** Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story, French-roof, tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—(THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.)—Perfect place; large complete residence, fine terraced grounds; fruit, shade, stables; all modern improvements; excellent neighborhood, near depot; sale low, terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**TO LET AT ORANGE**—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, one to three years; eleven rooms; owner going abroad: on Main st., five minutes' from Brick Church Station; modern improvements. Also, desirable property for sale. A. BALDWIN, 98 Liberty st.

**AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—FOR SALE OR TO let, a nice country house; good stable; near my residence, where we have no chills and fever, nor mosquitos; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

**A FINE OPPORTUNITY.**—NICE PLACE ON THE Hudson, at Nyack, valued $40,000, to lease for two or three years at $900 per annum; over 300 feet river front; all kinds of fruit, spring water, &c. Maps and photographs at No. 364 Canal st., second floor.

**40,000** ACRES ORANGE, COTTON, AND timber lands; perfect title and maps; price, 30c. per acre. Address B., Box 189 *Times* Office.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. L. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FACTORY FOR SALE.**—MUST BE SOLD, TO close a trust. Small amount of cash; balance on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Save your rent, which will buy this property. Building, 100 feet front, two stories, with brick engine-room adjoining; 25-horse engine, 40-horse boiler, in perfect order. Also, building, detached, 20x60; Rogers' planer, which tongues and grooves; sheds and stable. Lot 150x100, with freight depot in front of premises, immediately on line of Flushing and Central Long Island Railroads at West Flushing, five miles from this City, and a short distance from dock on Flushing Bay. Immediate possession if desired. Good roads lead to ferries running to Astoria and Harlem, 34th st. and Chambers st., so that goods can readily be delivered to any part of New-York City. Right in the centre of a thriving village, this property will increase in value quite rapidly. Liberal terms to desirable party. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Headquarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

**FOR SALE**—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**ONLY $1,500 CASH AND $500 PER** YEAR FOR THREE YEARS—Stop paying rent and own your home. Don't wait until your money is all gone. Retrench and provide a home against all contingencies. To be sold at $305 less than cost the builder. Must be sold. A splendid French-roof cottage; six rooms; parlor, kitchen, and dining-room on first floor; newly built by day's work; situated on a beautiful corner lot, with adjoining lot, in the charming village of Flushing; six miles from New-York City; 100 trains daily; fine public schools and churches of every denomination close at hand; cheap fare and quick transit; gas, water, and sewerage accomplished facts. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.**

The building and machinery known as the
BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS,
situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. W. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

**HOMES!**
**RAPID TRANSIT.**

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

**FOR SALE**—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City; twenty acres of land, cheerful, well-built house, gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits of all varieties in full bearing, pure water, perfectly healthy, views of river and mountain unsurpassed in beauty and extent, rural walks and drives of great beauty; in fact, all that is required for a pleasant country home. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—PRETTY COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS; good barn and nine acres land, located one mile from Lehigh Gap, Penn.; four and a half hours from New-York; charming scenery, high ground, healthy; plenty of fruit; near church and school; a lovely little place; great bargain; price $3,000; easy terms; must be sold.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

**FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS** County.—Dwelling house and barn with about one acre of ground in the village of Hyde Park; the house contains thirteen rooms, and the grounds are laid out with garden and choice fruit trees; fine well of water on the premises; price $6,000. Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

**FARM FOR SALE**—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York in Pennsylvania, by New-Jersey Central Railroad; easy terms. Price $1,000.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

**A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT, WITH** extensive front on prominent avenue, seventeen miles from City on the Southern Railroad of Long Island; good buildings, fine grounds, garden, fruit, &c.; a bargain. Apply to E. G. LOCKE,
No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**

ESTATE OF HENRY R. REMSEN, DECEASED.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
ON EAST BROADWAY, WATER, MONROE, RUTGERS, HENRY, CHERRY, MARKET, AND EAST 12TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST BROADWAY.—The three lots, Nos. 11, 13, and 15 East Broadway, and Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine st., being the south-west corner of East Broadway and Catharine st., ground occupied by the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Also, lot No. 18 Catharine st.

WATER STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 584 and 586 Water st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts.

MONROE STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 67 and 86 Monroe st., near Pike st.

HENRY STREET.—House and lot No. 126 Henry st., between Rutgers and Pike sts.

RUTGERS STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 24 and 26 Rutgers st., between Henry and Madison sts.

CHERRY STREET.—The lot No. 164 Cherry st., north-west corner of Market st.

EAST TWELFTH STREET—The house, brick stable, and lot No. 37 East 12th st., between Broadway and University place.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Book-maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**

ESTATE OF EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., DECEASED.
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY ON 6TH AV.,
STABLE LOT ON WEST 18TH ST.
Also,
LOTS ON 5TH AV., 100TH AND 119TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

SIXTH AVENUE (St. Omer Hotel)—The new six-story brick building and lot on the east side of 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., and known as the "St. Omer Hotel." The building is most substantially built, especially for hotel purposes, and contains over fifty rooms. Lot 37 by 95 feet.

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—The lot, with the four-story brick dwelling on the rear, and the brick stable on the front, No. 53 West 18th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE HUNDREDTH STREET—Ten lots, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots south-east corner of 5th av. and 119th st.

TERMS OF SALE—Seventy per cent. can remain on the 6th av. property and sixty per cent. on the remainder.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

**TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.**

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,
have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of
THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,
known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at
UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
**DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,**
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

**NOTICE.**

**WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,**
will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF**
TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on
53D ST.,
south side, between 4th and Madison avs.,
on THURSDAY, MARCH 25th,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE.**—CHARLES B. ALexander, Esq., Referee, will sell at auction at No. 111 Broadway, March 25, at 12 o'clock, MAGNIFICENT MODERN DOUBLE MANSION AND THIRTY-THREE LOTS!!!

Highest point, finest view, best location, and most valuable property on top of Washington Heights. Seagrave estate, fine present, immense future value; forty minutes to Wall st. by rapid transit now running. Office No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS** ON AVENUE A AND 112TH ST. ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.: Two houses and lots east side of Avenue A, 16.9 feet north of 120th st., and one house and lot north side of 112th st., 220 feet west of 3d av.

Maps at office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

**SUPREME COURT SALE.**—COUNTRY-SEAT AT Rhinebeck on the banks of the Hudson; eighty-five acres, owned by Alfred Wild, formerly Augustus James. Sale at Court-house, Poughkeepsie, March 27, at 1 o'clock. R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer, No. 39 Nassau st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**THE DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE NO. 265** West 22d st., near 8th av., will be absolutely sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE ON TUESDAY, MARCH** 30, at Exchange Sales-room, of elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mrs. Anna M. Smith, at Bayonne City, facing the Kills. Maps at
A. J. BLEECKER & SON'S, No. 35 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND** two lots north side of 87th st., 125 feet west of 1st av., on
WEDNESDAY, March 24,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—APRIL 3, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., a fine fruit farm of ninety acres near Plainfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau st., or to Mr. V. GERARD, No. 1 Bond st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LEASE**—AS A DWELLING OR FOR BUSINESS purposes, the four-story brick house, No. 36 Bond st.; lot running through to Great Jones st.; 27x200, house, 27x112; stable in the rear, on Great Jones st.; rented together or separately.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

**PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**—Beautiful and healthy location; convenient to City; one or two adults would board with occupants if desired. Address MOUNTAIN AIR, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

**TO LET AT FLUSHING.**—FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, on Sandford av.; fine location; convenient to the three railway stations; garden, stable, &c.; rent, $900. Apply to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South st.

**FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED**
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

**APRIL LIST.**—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses; reduced rents!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

**TO LET.**—NEAR HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, convenient to Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale, and Yonkers depots; plenty of fruit, shade, stabling for five horses, &c. Rent per year, $2,400. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

**TO LET, UNFURNISHED**—POSSESSION AT once—The fine high-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; all improvements; fine order; $1,500. Apply on premises, or to owner, No. 723 6th av.

**HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.**—THE UPPER part of building No. 90 Chatham st., containing 59 rooms; suitable for hotel purposes, for which it has been used for the past twenty years. Inquire of C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham st.

**THE NEW FOUR-STORY CABINET** FINished brown-stone dwelling, with mirrors, &c., No. 22 East 58th st., near Dr. Hall's new church and the Park. The lease reasonably to a good tenant; seen by permits only from LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

**TO LET**—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, FIVE rooms on each floor, with all modern improvements and in good order, to a small families of adults; No. 232 West 17th; rent second floor, $35; third floor, $30. Can be seen between 10 and 4 o'clock.

**FURNISHED.**—A GENTLEMAN WILL RENT, TO a small family of adults only, a medium-sized four-story high-stoop house, newly and genteelly furnished; situation unexceptionable; near 5th av. and 34th st. Address B. A., Box No. 1,971 Post Office.

**TO RENT**—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**AN ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE ON** 34th st., near Madison av., to rent, fully furnished and at a low rent, to a first-class party, as the owner is going abroad for two or three years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

**$1,500** RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-story high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell; a great sacrifice; FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

**TO LET**—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE AT Elizabeth; ten minutes from depot; owner will receive partial board as payment; only a small family need apply. Address H. J. E., Station D, New-York.

**COTTAGE TO LET.**—ORANGE: PLEASANTLY located; fruit, shade, stable; possession. Also, one at Nyack on the Hudson; river front; romantic grounds; rent reasonable. Apply to owner, No. 3 West 46th st.

**$1,800**—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house to let, West 20th st., near 6th av.; eighteen rooms; good order; very desirable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**TO LET.**—DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT, EIGHT rooms; all light; modern improvements, on West 38th st.; and strictly respectable; $75.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

**TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI**dences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

**A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE SITUATED IN** Orange, N. J., to rent low, within five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to W. G. WILLISTON,
No. 11 Old slip.

**TO LET**—THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms; will be put in complete order; can be seen from 11 to 4. 236 4th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

**A THIRD FLOOR TO LET**—IN A PRIVATE house, with the owner; reference required; rent $35 per month. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST. to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—NO CROCKERY, CUTlery, or bed linen; to a private family, No. 150 West 16th st. Inquire at No. 230 7th av.

**TO LET**—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES**
**TO LET**
IN THE
**DREXEL BUILDING,**
**BROAD AND WALL STS.**

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
**Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.**
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**OFFICES TO LET**
IN
**TIMES BUILDING.**
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO LET.**

The store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, next door.

Buildings No. 46 Hudson st. and No. 45 Thomas st. Ten years' lease.

Store, dwelling, and stables, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order. Rent, $800 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

**TO LEASE**—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.: also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

**TO LET**—STORE NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT TO CORner Laurens. Inquire F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, No. 525 Broadway, also No. 373 Washington, near Beach, for storage. Inquire WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

**TO LET**—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.: marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LET OR TO LEASE**—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LET**—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE AND building, with basement and sub-basement, No. 78 John st., now occupied for the stationery business. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up-stairs.

**TO LET**—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

**TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE**—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

**DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS** TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

**OFFICES TO RENT**—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

**LOFTS TO LET**—33.6X75; STEAM POWER FOR light manufacturing purposes. Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton st.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED** — A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, LOcated between 20th and 40th sts., Madison and 6th avs., to be kept as an excellent private boarding-house by a lady of long experience; she wishes one in which the owner would remain for the rent or a portion of it; satisfactory references furnished. Address E. R. C., No. 54½ West 32d st.

**WANTED**—DESK ROOM IN A LAW OFFICE; USE of library. Address for one week G. W. KEYSER, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY** repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS** German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A young English girl; has first-class City reference, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is clean and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best of recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE, &c.**—BY AN American Protestant young woman; (or light housework, sewing, &c.;) for City or country any distance; for small wages; has good references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS**, OR Waitress alone.—By a very nice, tidy young girl; is a competent chamber-maid, a good waitress; has first-class references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress; would do sewing if required; in a private family. Apply at No. 527 6th st., basement.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; can sew on machine; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl from the country, in a small private family, to do light chamber-work and waiting, or to take care of children. Call at No. 403 West 40th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid, or to take care of a grown child and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st.

**COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—to assist with Washing.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; country preferred. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

**COOK.**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; also understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A steady, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can make superior bread and biscuit, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH** Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a good family cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK AND WAITRESS.**—BY TWO YOUNG, neat girls, with three years' reference from one family; would like to go together; one is a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; the other can do first-class waiting and chamber-work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A SUPERIOR cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A REspectable young woman; is a good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the coarse washing if required; good bread and pastry baker; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 247 West 31st st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**COOK AND LAUNDRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT woman in either work, or as laundress alone; is a thorough laundress; willing to go in country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK—LAUNDRESS.**—BY TWO RESPECTable women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities, and have first-class City references. Call or address No. 220 East 29th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Gorman's, No. 161 West 27th st.

**COOK.**—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; UNSURPASSED in the art of cooking, in no matter what branch; references of the highest character. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

**COOK.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; UNDERstands her business; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; has lived many years in England; best reference. Call at No. 334 East 5th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WITH good references; would like a situation in a private family. Address M. S., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**COOK.**—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS first-class cook, washer, and ironer; none but small family need apply; has good City reference; no notes answered. Call at fancy store, No. 590 3d av.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference; and kitchen-maid required. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-rate cook; trustworthy and has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 689 6th av., third bell.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook in a small private family; best City references from last employer. Can be seen at 322 East 39th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH good references; will not object to some washing. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, in City or country. Call at 249 Bowery.

**DRESS-MAKING.** — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more customers by the day; cuts, fits, and trims in all the latest styles; will also take work home. Miss Ackley, No. 312 West 27th st., near 8th av.

**DRESS-MAKING.** — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day; best reference. Apply at No. 200 East 21st st., corner of 3d av., first floor.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by day or week; cuts and fits; country no objection. Call at No. 332 6th av.

**FAMILIES IMMEDIATELY SUPPLIED** with superior servants of all nations, and for all capacities, male and female. Call at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

**GOVERNESS.**—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS nursery governess in a Protestant family; willing to take entire charge of one or two children; references unexceptionable. Address D. F., Station B, New-York City.

**GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SER**vants, (Southern,) male and female, for every capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well, and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; best of recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will be useful in a family; good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid; understands the care of children thoroughly; is neat in her person; best City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 203 Lexington av., near 33d street.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady as housekeeper. Call or address for two days, Mrs. S. B., No. 445 West 33d st., second floor.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair dresser and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid and seamstress in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be well recommended from her last employer. Address G. K., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A Protestant; would not object to assist with chamberwork or travel; good City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 311 5th av.

**LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND** laundress, or fine washing.—By a highly-respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly in either capacity; French fluting, box pleating, &c.; thorough chamber-maid; best testimonials; honest, neat, and tidy; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 201 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do all kinds of fluting, puffing, and polishing; has excellent references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., 1st floor.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as competent laundress; can furnish good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 914 2d av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A SUperior laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' finery; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in private family; best of references given. Call at No. 256 West 32d st.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as nurse; can take a baby from its birth; good seamstress, if required; first-class City reference. Address J. B., No. 34 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**NURSE.**—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE, who understands the care of a baby from birth; can do neat, plain sewing; first-class City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 326 East 21st st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WELSH girl as nurse to a baby; willing to go in the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 111 West 43d st., between 10 and 4.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby or growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 306 East 24th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman to take charge of an invalid lady, or take care of a baby; willing to be generally useful; good references. Call at 119 West 19th st., basement.

**SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY a Swedish girl with good City references; is a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits underwear; is smart and active, neat and willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; expert at salads, care of silver, &c.; or would take a first-class chamber-maid's place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference from her last place. Address Waitress, Box No. 223 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; no objection to do some chamber-work; good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

### MALES.

**BOOK-KEEPER**—FROM JULY 1; CAN GIVE good references; good writer and accountant. Address Book-keeper, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

**BUTLER.**—ANY FAMILY WANTING A FIRST-class butler, speaking only French and German, but apt to learn English in a short while, may obtain him, with undoubted references, at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

**BUTLER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THOROughly competent; has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, W. Q., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 211 East 26th st.

**BUTLER.**—BY A FRENCH BUTLER THOROUGHLY understanding his business; he is sober, neat, and industrious, as attested by his references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

**COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.**—BY A married man, aged twenty-three years, no children, who can care and drive horses; will also milk and care cows, assist in garden, mow lawn, keep walks and roads in order, and make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK**, washer, and ironer.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged 30 years, no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cows, mow lawns, edge walks; wife is a good cook, also good washer and ironer, and a good seamstress; good references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—BY A MARried man (English) without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employers for first-class testimonials; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Morristown, N. J.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, with good City references, as coachman and groom, in City or country; would be generally useful if required; three and a half years in last place. Address R. W., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address James, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class competent man, a careful driver, and an excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; highly recommended in every particular. Call, on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has an excellent record for sobriety, honesty, and careful driving during the last twelve years. Call or address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best City references. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

**COACHMAN.**—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

**COACHMAN—VEGETABLE GARDENER.**—By a Swede, well recommended for capability, honesty and sobriety; is single, and very industrious; a good groom; will be useful; can be seen at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—BY A COMpetent single man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good reference. Address R. S., No. 58 Chatham st., (up stairs,) for two days.

**COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—Married, no family; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity, and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; town or country; good reference for industry, sobriety, and general good conduct. Address T. Johnstone, No. 625 3d av.

**COACHMAN, &C.**—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, as coachman, gardener, and farmer; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 133 Elizabeth st., harness store.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.** — BY A Scotchman; married, small family; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Address A. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH FIVE years' experience; can furnish best City reference; no objection to the country. Address W. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; IS strictly temperate, and a careful driver; has good reference from last employer. Address J. U. Smith, No. 202 East 42d st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS A THOrough knowledge of his business, which his reference will certify. Call on or address J., No. 108 West 40th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (Protestant,) no family; experienced and capable; perfectly willing and civil; three years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; the best of City references given. Call or address J. Q., at private stable, No. 140 West 18th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman, who is a first-class man. Call on present employer until suited. Mr. Welling, office 340 Broadway.

**FARMER, &C.—DAIRY AND POULTRY.**—By a married man, aged forty-four years, who is experienced in every department of farming, vegetables, and gardening; can also care and drive horses, work machinery, &c.; wife is a good butter and cheese maker, also poultry raiser; also a good laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**FARMER—COOK.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; the man as a thorough farmer; understands the care of horses and cows, and driving if required; wife as first-class cook, or would fill any other capacity; good recommendations given. Call or address for one week, McKeever, No. 175 7th av., top floor.

**FARMER.**—BY A SWEDE, MARRIED, ONE CHILD; will board himself; first-class farmer; can milk, make butter, take charge of horses; strong, willing, neat, strictly sober; well recommended. Can be seen at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**FARMER.**—BY A GOOD FARM HAND; IS SOBER and industrious; wages moderate. Address J. M., Box No. 241 *Times* office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**FLORIST AND GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED man, (English;) is thoroughly competent to take charge of any horticultural establishment, commercial or private; is a good plantsman and rose-grower; references will bear the strictest investigation. For particulars address I. Torwell, No. 876 Broadway.

**FOOTMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTMAN, or second waiter, in a private family; has five years' reference from last employer. Address W. F., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER.**—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CAPAbility; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, propagation of flowers, care of greenhouses; a first-class vegetable gardener; first-class City and country reference; none need apply unless those with first-class places. Address or call on F. for two days at No. 876 Broadway.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands all branches of his business; long experience in this country and England; greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and all kinds of flowers; wife is a good laundress. Address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER AND FARMER.**—BY A PRACTIcal married man; understands gardening and farming in all its branches; twelve years' experience in greenhouse and graperies; first-class fruit and vegetable grower; well recommended for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for two days.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly practical in English gardening; has had ten years' experience in this country; is a practical landscape gardener; any person requiring such, the present is a desirable opportunity. Address H. H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in greenhouse, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; WELL recommended; can take charge of green and hot houses, flower and vegetable gardens; several years' references; is strictly sober and of good conduct. Can be seen at M. Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**GARDENER.**—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; AGED thirty-five, as fruit, flower, and vegetable gardener; is capable of keeping a gentleman's place in first-class order; will be found sober and trustworthy; best of City references. Address Gardener, K., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; capable to attend a greenhouse, vegetable garden, lawn, &c.; lived ten years with his last employer; best of reference. Address J. C., No. 117 East 22d st.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; will take care of a house if required; will make himself useful; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box 230 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, fruit-growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS A PRACtical knowledge in this country in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out-doors and under glass; City reference. Address M. B., seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST of April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week, by letter, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

**GARDENER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER who thoroughly understands all its branches; best recommendations, and satisfaction can be given. Address W., gardener, Mott Haven, N. Y.

**GARDENER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as gardener; can take care of greenhouse and grapery; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 331 East 32d st.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN as gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; can take care of gentleman's place; has good reference. Address H. M., 536 East 14th st., Room 5.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best references from last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MAN WELL VERSED IN HIS business; no mistake. Address G. W., No. 314 East 12th st.

**PORTER OR WATCHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTant man; best of reference given. Address O. A., No. 129 Perry st.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, twenty-two years, who can take care of and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, tend furnace, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN, WITH best references from his present employers; he is a good table waiter; understands his responsible duties; sober, honest, and trustworthy. Call at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A NEAT YOUNG MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG Frenchman, who speaks English; is a good waiter, and well recommended; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; very good references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—SITUATION BY A MARRIED YOUNG man in a wholesale house, in traveling or local capacity; has had experience; highest testimonials; salary moderate. Address A. B. C., No. 31 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

## HELP WANTED.

**MILLINER WANTED.**—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMmer, to go to Hartford, Conn. Best of references required. Inquire at office of AITKEN, SON & CO., Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M. or 4 and 6 P. M.

**WANTED**—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small private family; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 454 West 22d st.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ONE who thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 75 5th av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND A waitress; City reference required from both. Call at No. 41 West 32d st.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR-MAID; ONE who thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 190 Madison av., between the hours of 12 and 2.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO ATTEND to children; also to assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 250 West 39th st.

**WANTED**—AT ONCE, AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse. Apply at No. 123 East 21st st., between 9 and 10 A. M. Best of references required.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG LAWYER WITH GOOD references. Address LAWYER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

**TO MANUFACTURERS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.**

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In Chancery of New-Jersey.—Between HUGO SUTRO, complainant, and GUSTAVE WAGNER, defendant.—On bill, &c.—Pursuant to an order issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey made in the above-stated cause, bearing date the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver appointed in said cause, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 320 Market st., Newark, N. J., the entire machinery, tools, and implements appertaining to and used in the manufacture of silk braids, cord, and dress and cloak trimmings, formerly carried on by them, consisting of braiding machines, machine tables, shafting, belting, pullies, hangers, card-winders, stock-tables, &c. Also, the materials for such manufacture. An inventory of the property can be examined at the office of the undersigned.
E. N. MILLER, Receiver.
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, auctioneers, at public auction, on the premises now or formerly occupied by the New-York Lead Smelting Company, on West street, between Jane and Horatio streets, on April 8, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, one five-horse power steam engine, three blowers, and a quantity of old iron and zinc. And will also sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by the same auctioneers, on April 9, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of the New-York Lead Smelting Company. Dated March 23, 1875.
GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**FRANCKE, LOUIS.** — NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT HAMMACKER against LOUIS FRANCKE. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 318 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.
JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1875.
JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

mh3-law6wW*

## MILLINERY.

**MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 16TH** st., New-York, will open her importation of
PARIS MILLINERY
for Spring, on WEDNESDAY 24th inst.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C., C.&I.C. 1st. 55
200 Western Union... 76¾
2700 do.......... 76⅞
1800 do.......... 77
1900 do.......... 77⅛
300 do.......s3. 77
900 do.......... 77⅛
8200 do.......... 77
1200 do.......... 77⅛
100 do........c. 77⅛
1500 do.......... 77
2000 do........c. 77
800 Pacific Mail..... 41⅞
8400 do.......... 42
1000 do.......... 42⅛
2200 do.......... 42¼
1000 do.......... 42⅜
2400 do.......... 42½
2400 do.......... 42⅝
8200 do.......... 42¾
1300 do.......b3. 42¾
1100 do.......... 42⅞
600 do.......... 42¾
700 do.......... 42⅝
400 do.......... 42¾
7100 do.......... 42⅝
900 do.......... 42½
1200 do.......... 42⅜
1000 do.......... 42½
400 do.......... 42⅝
100 Erie Railway...c. 26⅞
200 do.......... 26¾
400 do.......... 26⅞
1500 Rock Island...105⅞
100 do..........105¾
100 do.......b3.105⅞
5 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¼
200 do..........101
[illegible] Lake Shore....... 74¾
800 do.......... 74⅝
15 do.......... 74⅝
100 do.......... 74⅝
400 do.......... 74¾
500 do.......s3. 74⅝
[illegible] Han. & St. Jo..... 23¾
300 do.......... 23⅝
100 Tol. & Wabash... 13⅝
200 do.......... 13⅜
300 do.......... 13⅛
4300 Union Pacific... 53¾
2100 do.......... 53⅞
6200 do.......... 54
1500 do.......... 54⅛
4800 do.......... 54
200 do........c. 54
1000 do.......... 53⅞
500 do.......s4. 53¾
600 do.......... 53⅞
500 do.......... 53¾
1500 do.......... 53⅞
700 do........s. 53⅛
1600 do.......... 54
100 North-western... 44⅜
900 do.......... 44⅛
500 do.......... 44⅜
1000 do.......... 44½
300 do.......... 44⅜
400 do.......... 44¼
200 do.......... 44⅜
100 do........c. 44⅜
300 do.......s3. 44¼
1000 do.......... 44½
300 do.......... 44⅜
700 do.......... 44¼
1000 do.......... 44⅛
1900 do.......... 44
500 do.......... 43⅞
100 North-west'n Pf.. 57
100 do.......... 57⅛
100 do.......... 57
200 St. Paul......... 36⅛
200 do.......b3. 36¼
200 do.......... 36⅜
200 do.......s3. 36¼
500 do.......... 36⅛
800 Ohio & Miss...... 27½
100 do........c. 27½
100 do.......... 27⅜
100 N. J. Southern... 5⅝
100 do.......... 5⅜
40 Del., Lack. & W'n. 112
500 Pac. R. of Mo..... 48⅜

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........c. 117¼
35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C........b. c. 115¼
6,500 U. S. 5-20 C.'65, new.......12. 119⅛
10,000 do..........119¼
500 do..........119⅛
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b3. 120
63,000 do.......12. 120
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R........12. 114⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 115½
10,000 U. S. 6s, C'y.. 119¼
10,000 do.......12. 119⅛

### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N.Y.S.B.Ln., R. 107
5,000 Va. 6s, Con., 2d series...... 36
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. se. 47
5,000 C.&O. 1st, c. on. 43½
2,000 Am. D. Imp. 7s. 102½
1,000 M.&S.P. 1st, C.. 72½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 90½
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. bds.. 83½
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Con.......b. c. 105¾
5,000 do.......... 105½
6,000 H.& S.J. 8s, Cv. 82
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 107½
3,000 L. S. 2d, Con. C. 93
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s.'87. 99⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s.'76. 101⅜
10,000 Har. 1st 7s, R. 111
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 98¾
7,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Branch. 89
1,000 West. P. bds.. 90
7,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 79½
6,000 L.&N Con.,'98. 91
18,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 96⅞
10,000 do.......... 97
10,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 89⅜
80,000 do.......... 89½
1,000 Tol.&Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 63⅝
1,000 do.......... 63½
1,000 do.......... 63¼
2,000 M.&S.P. 7 3-10. 90
1,000 N.J.C. 1st new. 110
2,000 M.&E. 1st. b. c. 111
25 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 98½
13 Metropolitan Bk. 133
56 B'k of Republic. 100
15 B'k St. of N. York. 112
100 Canton.........c. 64½
100 do.......b. c. 64½
200 do.......b3. 65
100 Quick. Pf....b. c. 40
100 M. L. & M...b. c. 4¾
1700 W.U.Tel. b. c. s3. 77
7300 do.......b3. 77⅛
1200 do.......... 77
700 do.......... 76⅞
1000 do.......... 77
2000 do.......b3. 77
500 do.......b3. 77⅛
800 do.......... 77⅛
1500 do.......b3. 77¼
800 do.......s3. 77⅛
100 do.......... 77
1400 do.......b3. 77
400 do.......... 76⅞
600 do.......... 76¾
300 do........c. 76⅞
2400 do.......... 76⅞
800 do.......s3. 76¾
1000 do.......... 76¾
8200 do.......... 76⅝
800 Con'n C'l. b. c. b3. 49
100 do.......... 49¼
2000 Pac. Mail...b. c. 42⅝
1800 do.......... 42½
1600 do.......... 42⅜
8200 do.......... 42½
600 do.......... 42⅝
3400 do.......... 42¾
2500 do.......... 42⅞
600 do.......s3. 42⅞
2300 do.......... 43
1100 do.......... 43⅛
2100 do.......... 43¼
800 do.......b3. 43⅜
1200 do.......... 43¼
100 do.......s3. 43¼
2800 do.......... 43⅜
1300 do.......... 43½
3100 do.......... 43⅜
1000 do.......... 43¼
600 do.......s3. 43⅜
1300 do.......... 43¼
600 do.......s3. 43⅛
1700 do.......... 43¼
700 do.......... 43⅛
1100 do.......s3. 43
400 do.......... 43
100 do.......s5. 42⅞
2100 do.......... 43
100 M'd Coal....b. c. 18
100 do.......... 18¼
100 do.....b30. 18½
100 do.......s3. 18¼
20 Del.& Hud. Canal. 113½
40 Am. Express. b. c. 63½
150 Adams Ex...b. c. 104½
10 N.Y.C.&Hud. b. c. 100⅞
1200 Un. Pac. b. c. s3. 53¾
1500 do.......... 53⅞
800 do.......... 53¾
50 do.......... 53½
1400 do.......... 53¾
100 do.......s3. 53⅝
1500 do.......... 53¾
100 do.......... 53⅞
1600 do.......... 54
100 do........c. 54
900 do.......... 54⅛
100 do.......b3. 54¼
100 do.......... 54⅜
900 do.......... 54½
1700 do.......... 54⅝
1300 do.......... 54½
1100 do.......... 54⅜
300 do.......... 54½
600 do.......... 54⅝
100 do.......... 54½
100 do.......... 54⅜
600 do.......s3. 54½
1100 do.......... 54⅝
300 do.......... 54½
800 do.......... 54⅜
300 do.......s3. 54¼
100 do.......s3. 54⅛
300 do.......s3. 54
300 do.......... 54⅛
200 do.......s3. 54
30 N. J. Central..... 110¾
9 do..b. c. s3 110¾
100 Erie R....b. c. s3. 26⅞
200 do.......b3. 27
200 do........c. 27
700 do.......... 27
500 do.......... 26⅞
100 L.S.& M. So..b. c. 74⅝
700 do.......s3. 74½
200 do.......s3. 74⅝
600 do.......... 74¾
300 do.......... 74⅝
100 Cl. & Pitts. G'd... 92¼
200 D.,L.&W. b. c. s3. 111¾
100 do.......... 111¾
14 do.......... 112
200 C.& N. W..b. c. b3. 44
2000 do.......... 44⅛
300 do.......... 44¼
200 do.......... 44⅛
200 do.......... 44¼
200 do........c. 44⅜
300 do.......... 44⅜
1200 do.......... 44½
400 do.......... 44⅝
300 do.......... 44½
100 do........c. 44½
500 do.......... 44⅝
200 do.......s3. 44½
300 do.......... 44⅜
100 C.& N. W. Pf..b. c. 57⅜
200 do.......... 57¼
300 Ch.& R.I. b. c. s3. 105¾
100 Chic., Bur. & Q.. 108¾
100 Ch.,M.&St.P. b. c. 36⅛
100 do.......b3. 36¼
50 do.......... 36⅜
100 do.......b3. 36⅜
100 C.,M.& S.P. Pf. b. c. 55¾
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 13½
75 Warren Railroad. 97½
15 Morris & Essex. 98½
25 do.....b. c. 98⅞
100 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.. 99
20 Ch. & Alt. Pf. b. c. 105
100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 23½
200 do.......b3. 23⅝
500 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 27⅜
50 do.......... 27¼
100 do.......s3. 27⅜
400 do.......b3. 27½
200 do.......... 27⅜
100 C. C. & I. C.. 5⅝
100 do.......... 5½
200 do.......... 5⅝
100 do.......b3. 5¾

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup. 48
19,000 Un Pac. 1st.. 97
80,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 89⅝
3000 B., H. & E. 1st. 22¾
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 90
100 Canton......b3. 65
100 West. Un......b3. 76¾
300 do.......... 76⅝
1200 do.......... 76¾
700 do.......... 76⅞
8300 do.......... 77
600 do.......s3. 77
7200 do.......... 77⅛
1500 do.......... 77
200 do.......b3. 77⅛
800 do.......... 77⅛
500 do.......s3. 77
1200 do.......... 77
100 Pacific Mail....c. 42⅞
1400 do.......... 42⅞
2900 do.......... 42¾
600 do.......... 42⅞
1900 do.......b3. 43
800 do.......... 43
300 do.......s3. 42⅞
1000 do.......... 43
1200 do.......... 42⅞
60 do.......... 43⅛
100 do.......... 42⅞
200 do.......... 42¾
600 do.......... 42⅝
600 do.......s3. 42½
1500 do.......... 42½
700 do.......... 42⅝
1200 Erie Railway.... 26¾
100 do.....b60. 26⅞
1500 Lake Shore..... 74½
700 do.......... 74⅝
900 do.......s3. 74½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101
100 Union Pacific.... 53⅞
200 do.......s3. 53¾
200 do.......... 53⅞
900 do.......s3. 54
500 do.......... 54⅛
20 do.......... 54¼
400 do.......... 54⅛
600 do.......... 54
600 do.......b3. 54⅛
400 do.......... 54⅛
1500 do.......... 53⅞
400
200 do.......s3. 54
200 do.......... 53⅞
1500 do.......... 53¾
1000 do.......... 53⅝
1700 do.......... 53½
400 do.......... 53⅝
500 do.......... 53¾
12 do.......... 54
3100 do.......... 53⅝
200 Rock Island...s3. 105¾
300 do.......... 105¾
500 do.......... 105⅝
800 North-western... 44¼
200 do........c. 44¼
200 do.......... 44⅜
100 do.......b3. 44½
800 do.......... 44⅜
50 do.......... 44⅝
200 do.......... 44¼
100 North-west. Pref. 57⅛
6 do.......... 57¾
200 St. Paul......... 36⅛
400 do.......... 36
100 do.......... 36⅛
400 Tol. & Wab....... 13¼
100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27¼
400 do.......... 27⅜
100 Han. & St. Jos... 23½
100 do.......... 23⅜
200 do.......... 23¼

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,300 U. S. 6s, R., '81.............119⅞
$1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......119

### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s.'75. 100¾
12,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 47
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup...... 48½
3,000 do.......... 49
1,000 B'lyn 6s, W. Loan....b. c. 102½
20,000 C. Pac. G. Bs. 98⅝
1,000 do.......... 98½
30,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 97
1,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, coup. on. 43
5,000 S.L.& I.M. 1st. 85
2,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.. 76⅛
5,000 D.& H. reg. '91. 107½
5,000 West. Pac. bs. 90
3,000 M. & E. con. bs. 99
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103½
1,000 C.C.&I.C. 1st. 53½
2,000 C.& N. W. con. coup. G. bs. b. c 83½
5 Hanover Bank... 95
10 D. & H. Can..b. c. 113¾
100 C. Coal of Md. b. c. 49½
300 do.......b3. 50
100 do.......... 49¾
100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 76⅞
1200 do.......... 76¾
1000 do.......... 76⅝
700 do.......... 76¾
2600 do.......... 76⅞
100 do.......b3. 76⅞
100 do......b30. 76⅞
400 do......s10. 76⅞
3000 do.......... 76⅞
2000 do.......b3. 77
100 Canton Co. b. c. b3. 65
15 American Ex..... 64
40 Harlem R.....b. c. 131
4600 Pac. Mail...b. c. 42⅜
2500 do.......... 42½
1400 do.......b3. 42½
850 do.......... 42⅝
3500 do.......... 42½
3300 do.......... 42⅜
1500 do.......b3. 42½
900 do.......... 42½
400 do.......b3. 42⅝
1300 do.......... 42¾
500 L.S.& M.S..b. c. s3. 74⅜
200 do.......b3. 74½
700 do.......... 74⅜
100 Ill. Central..b. c. 102¼
300 Union Pac....b. c. 53⅝
900 do.......... 53¾
2500 do.......s3. 53⅝
1000 do.......b3. 53¾
1000 do.......... 53⅝
3900 do.......... 53¾
300 do.......b3. 53⅞
600 do.......... 54
800 do.......... 54⅛
1000 do.......... 54¼
1000 do.......... 54⅜
1300 C. & N. W..b. c. 44¼
1000 do.......b3. 44⅜
50 N. J. Cen....b. c. 111
300 C.,M.& S.P. b. c. s3. 36
600 do.......... 36
20 Chic. & A. Pf. b. c. 106
100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 23
16 N.Y.,N.H.& H. b. c. 138½

### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 Un. Pac. S F. 89½
10,000 do.......... 90
200 Canton.......... 68
200 Con. Coal....... 49½
100 Quicksilver Pf... 40
300 West. Un......b3. 77
700 do.......... 77
800 do.......... 77⅛
600 do.......b3. 77⅛
300 do.......b3. 77¼
200 do.......... 77⅛
200 do.......s3. 77
1300 do.......... 77
100 do.......s3. 76⅞
300 do.......b3. 77
60 At. & Pac. Tel..... 23½
520 do.......... 23¼
24 Mich. Central.... 75½
1000 Pacific Mail.... 42⅞
200 do.......... 42¾
800 do.......... 42⅞
1800 do.......... 43
1600 do.......... 43⅛
400 do.......s3. 43
2300 do.......... 43
1400 do.......... 42⅞
500 do.......s8. 42¾
1200 do.......b3. 42⅞
300 Lake Shore...b3. 74½
1000 do.......... 74⅜
180 Pittsburg....... 92¼
100 St. Paul.......b3. 36⅛
200 do.......b3. 36
500 Union Pac....b3. 54½
2500 do.......... 54⅜
300 do.......... 54¼
300 do.......s3. 54⅜
1500 do.......... 54⅜
100 do.......b3. 54⅜
500 do.......... 54¼
900 do.......... 54⅛
200 do.......... 54¼
100 North-western... 44⅜
400 do.......... 44½
500 do.......... 44⅝
300 do.......b3. 44⅝
300 do.......s3. 44½
900 do.......... 44⅝
600 do.......b3. 44¾
100 do.......... 44⅝
700 do.......... 44⅞
300 do.......b3. 45
500 Tol. & Wab....... 13⅛
300 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅜
200 Han. & St. Jo..... 23½

TUESDAY, March 23—P. M.

The share speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was active and buoyant with another large advance in prices. The transactions aggregated 301,000 shares, and the dealings were marked by unabated excitement. The largest volume of business was in Pacific Mail, which sold to the extent of 110,500 shares, or more than one-third of the entire business of the day. The activity and advance in this stock were stimulated by announcements of further reduction in the operating expenses of the company, and the reorganization of the affairs of the concern on a more economical and stable basis. Union Pacific was also active, and figured for 80,000 shares in the total business, while the price advanced still higher. In Western Union there was a business of 58,000 shares, and in North-western Common of 24,000 shares. Western Union was strong and reached the highest figures of the present upward movement, while North-western was conspicuously active and firm in the final dealings. Prices advanced ¼ to 1⅝ ⅌ cent. before midday, and afterward partially reacted. At the second call the market regained its strength, and there was a general improvement, accompanied by great animation. Pacific Mail advanced from 41⅞ to 43½, reacted to 42⅜, rose to 43⅛, and closed at 42¾. Union Pacific ranged from 53⅜ to 54⅛ until after the first board, when an advance to 54⅝ took place. At the second call the price touched 53½, but this was succeeded by a recovery to 54½. The closing transactions were at 54⅛@54¼. North-west Common, after selling down to 44, rose steadily to 45, at which it closed. Western Union advanced from 76⅞ to 77¼, fell off to 76⅝, and afterward sold at 77⅛. Lake Shore opened at 74¾ and closed at 74⅜, the two extremes of the day. Rock Island was steady at 105⅞@105⅝, and St. Paul Common at 36⅜@36. Wabash fell off from 13⅝ to 13⅛, rallied to 13½, and closed at 13⅛. Among the miscellaneous shares, Canton advanced from 64½ to 68, and Consolidation Coal from 49 to 50. Investment shares were firm.

There was no change in money to-day. The supply was abundant at 3@4 ⅌ cent. throughout the day, and at the close there were larger offerings at the former rate. Commercial paper was in moderate request, and sold at 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. for best grades.

The foreign advices reported a further gain in bullion by the Bank of England of £93,000. The London market for securities remained quiet and steady, Consols closing at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107¼@107⅜; 1867s at 107¼; 10-40s at 103, and new 5s at 103⅛. The sterling exchange market was quiet, and the nominal rates unchanged. The principal business in bankers' sterling was on the basis of $4 80 for long and $4 84 for demand bills. Gold declined from 116¼ to 116⅛ in the early dealings. The price afterward touched 116⅜, but the advance was not maintained, and sales were made down to 116 at the close. Cash gold was in fair supply, lending free of interest and at 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were strong. Sales of 1867s, coupon, were made at 120; Currency 6s at 119⅛@119¼, and new 5s at 115¼. In railroad mortgages the business was well distributed. The Pacific issues were strong and higher. Union firsts sold at 96⅞@97. Sinking Funds rose from 89⅜ to 90. Central Pacifics sold at 98½@98¾. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis division, sold at 63⅝@63¼, against 63 yesterday. C., C. and I. C. firsts declined from 55 to 53½. In State bonds Tennessee old ex-coupon advanced to 49; do. new were steady at 48, and new series declined to 47.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port for the week ending to-day were $4,104,679, against $5,413,034 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,260,047 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1 were $53,835,021, against $63,014,973 for the same period last year, and $59,026,609 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $1,239,410 22 |
| Gold payments | 774,993 89 |
| Gold balance | 52,556,941 41 |
| Currency receipts | 936,665 35 |
| Currency payments | 565,932 43 |
| Currency balance | 45,449,669 33 |
| Customs | 535,000 00 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 23.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, coup, 1881 | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862 | 117⅜ | 117½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup, 1867 | 119⅞ | 119¾ |
| American Gold | 116⅛ | 116 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 80@$4 80½ | $4 80 |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson | 101 | 101 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 41½ | 42¾ |
| St. Paul Common | 36¼ | 36 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 56 | 56 |
| Western Union | 76⅝ | 76⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 53⅜ | 54¼ |
| Lake Shore | 74⅞ | 74⅜ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 13¼ | 13⅛ |
| North-western Common | 44⅜ | 45 |
| North-western Preferred | 57 | 57¼ |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| New-Jersey Central | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Panama | 113½ | 113½ |
| Erie | 26⅞ | 26¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 27¼ | 27⅜ |
| C., C. & Indiana Central | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| Harlem | 130½ | 130½ |

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 101 | 101 | 300 |
| Erie | 27 | 26¾ | 3,200 |
| Lake Shore | 74¾ | 74⅜ | 8,300 |
| Wabash | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 1,500 |
| North-western | 45 | 44 | 24,100 |
| North-western Preferred | 57¼ | 57 | 500 |
| Rock Island | 105⅞ | 105⅝ | 3,500 |
| Fort Wayne | 99 | 99 | 100 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 36⅜ | 36 | 3,300 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref. | 56 | 55¾ | 100 |
| Pittsburg | 92¼ | 92¼ | 200 |
| Delaware, Lack. and West | 111¾ | 111¾ | 350 |
| Illinois Central | 102¼ | 102¼ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 54⅝ | 53½ | 80,200 |
| C., C. and Ind. Central | 5¾ | 5½ | 500 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 23¾ | 23¼ | 1,100 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 27½ | 27¼ | 2,800 |
| Missouri Pacific | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 500 |
| Western Union | 77¼ | 76⅝ | 58,000 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel | 23¼ | 23¼ | 170 |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ | 41⅞ | 110,500 |
| Quicksilver Preferred | 40 | 40 | 100 |
| Consolidated Coal | 50 | 48⅞ | 1,000 |
| Canton | 68 | 65 | 500 |
| Maryland Coal | 18½ | 18 | 200 |
| New-Jersey Southern | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 100 |
| Total sales | | | 301,200 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 119 | 119¼ | 5-20s, '65, n. c. | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| 6s, '81, r. | 119⅝ | 119⅞ | 5-20s, '67, r. | 119⅝ | 119⅞ |
| 6s, '81, c. | 120⅞ | 121 | 5-20s, '67, c. | 119⅞ | 120 |
| 5-20s, '62, r. | 117¼ | 117½ | 5-20s, '68, r. | 119¾ | 120 |
| 5-20s, '62, c. | 117¼ | 117¾ | 5-20s, '68, c. | 119⅞ | 120⅛ |
| 5-20s, '64, r. | 117½ | 118 | 10-40s, r. | 114¼ | 114⅜ |
| 5-20s, '64, c. | 118 | 118¼ | 10-40s, c. | 115 | 115⅛ |
| 5-20s, '65, r. | 118¾ | 119 | 5s, '81, r. | 115¼ | 115½ |
| 5-20s, '65, c. | 119⅞ | 120⅛ | 5s, '81, c. | 115⅜ | 115½ |
| 5-20s, '65, n. r. | 119 | 119¼ | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $41,000 for interest, and $212,300 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $52,330,000 |
| Gold balances | 893,781 |
| Currency balances | 1,100,862 |

Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $72,237,632 |
| Currency balances | 3,231,946 |
| Gold exchanges | 3,454,663 |
| Gold balances | 792,731 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama 5s, 1883 | 36 | N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91 | 114 |
| Alabama 5s, 1886 | 36 | N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75 | 110 |
| Connecticut 6s | 105 | N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76 | 110 |
| Georgia 6s | 86 | N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. | 17 |
| Ga 7s, new bonds | 95 | N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J. | 50 |
| Ga. 7s, indorsed | 90 | N.C.6s, N.C.R., A&O. | 50 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold bonds | 85 | N.C.6s NCR. c. off J&J | 35 |
| Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877 | 101 | NC.6s NCR. c. off A&O | 35 |
| Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879 | 101 | N. C. Fund. Act, '66. | 10 |
| Illinois War Loan | 102 | N. C. Fund. Act, '68. | 10 |
| Kentucky 6s | 101¼ | N. C. Sp. T., class 1. | 3 |
| Louisiana 6s | 30 | N. C. Sp. T., class 2. | 3 |
| La. 6s, new bonds | 30 | N. C. Sp. T., class 3. | 3 |
| La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. | 30 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 101¼ |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary. | 30 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 105 |
| La. 6s, Levee bonds. | 30 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 106 |
| La. 8s, Levee bonds. | 27 | Rhode Island 6s | 105 |
| La. 8s, Lev. bs. of '75. | 30 | South Carolina 6s | 31 |
| Michigan 6s, 1878-79 | 104½ | S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju. | 29 |
| Michigan 6s, 1883 | 104½ | S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. | 29 |
| Michigan 7s, 1890 | 106 | S. C. Fund. Act, '66. | 29 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1875 | 100½ | S. C. L. C. '89, J.& J. | 29 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1876 | 100 | S. C. L. C. '89, A.& O. | 29 |
| Fund. Bs., due '94-95. | 96 | S. C 7s, '88 | 29 |
| L'g bs., due '81 to '91 in | 97¼ | Tennessee 6s, old | 65 |
| Asy. or. Un., due '92. | 95¾ | Tenn. 6s, old, ex C. | 48½ |
| Han. & St. J., due '86. | 95¾ | Tenn. 6s, new bds. | 65 |
| Han.& St. J., due '87. | 95¾ | Tenn. 6s, new, ex C. | 48 |
| N. Y. Reg't B. L'n. | 107 | Tenn. 6s, new series. | 47½ |
| N. Y. Coup. B. L'n. | 107 | Virginia 6s, old | 32 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75 | 110 | Va. 6s, new, '66 | 32 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77 | 110 | Va. 6s, new, '67 | 32 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78 | 110 | Va. 6s, Consol bds. | 56½ |
| N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87 | 114 | Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. | 52 |
| N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87 | 114 | Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s. | 35 |
| N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83 | 114 | | |

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bds. | 108 | Detroit, M. & T. bds. | 99½ |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds. | 105½ | Buff. & E., new bds. | 103 |
| Bos., H. & Erie 1st. | 22¾ | Buff.& State Line 7s. | 103 |
| B., H. & Erie G't'd. | 25 | Lake Shore div. bds. | 101½ |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. | 43 | Lake S. con. coup. 1st | 101 |
| Chic. & Alt. 1st | 108¼ | Lake S. con. reg. 1st. | 99⅞ |
| Chic. & Alt. Income. | 103¾ | Lake S. con. cou. 2d. | 92¾ |
| La. & Mo. 1st, G't'd. | 91 | Marietta & Cin. 1st. | 104 |
| St. L., J. & Chic. 1st | 101 | Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902 | 103 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 p. c., 1st. | 112 | M.C. 1st 8s, 1882, S.F. | 114½ |
| C., B. & Q. Con., 7s. | 104½ | Mich. C. Equip. bds. | 103 |
| Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 107 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 103 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n. | 109¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883. | 101 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, c. | 105¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887. | 99⅝ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 2d. | 103 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. | 95 |
| C.R.of N.J. con. conv. | 108¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n. | 95 |
| Am. Dock & Im. bds. | 102½ | N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876. | 101⅜ |
| M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P.D. | 107½ | N.Y.C. & H. 1st cou. | 113 |
| M.&St.P. 1st, 7 3-10 PD | 89½ | N.Y.C. & H. 1st reg. | 110⅝ |
| M.& St.P. 7s, G'd R.D. | 82 | Har. 1st 7s, cou. | 110¾ |
| M.& St.P. 1st, LaC.D. | 85 | Har. 1st reg. | 110½ |
| M. & St. P. 1st, con. | 72 | Ohio & M. cou., S.F. | 97¾ |
| Mil. & St. Paul 2d | 80½ | Ohio & M. con. | 96 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 101½ | Ohio & M. 2d, con. | 81 |
| C. & N. W. Cons. bds. | 90½ | Cen. Pac. gold bds. | 98⅝ |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 96 | C.P., San Joaquin Br. | 88½ |
| C. & N. W. C. G. bds. | 83½ | C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st. | 86½ |
| C. & N. W. R. G. bds. | 82 | West. Pacific bds. | 89⅞ |
| Gal. & Chi. Ext'd. | 105 | Union Pac. 1st bds. | 96⅞ |
| Gal. & Chi. 2d. | 102¾ | Union Pac. L. G. 7s. | 99⅞ |
| Peninsula 1st Conv. | 91½ | Union Pac. Sink. Fd. | 89½ |
| Chi. & Mil. 1st. | 94 | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st. | 89⅞ |
| C.,C.,C.&I. 1st 7s, S.F. | 106½ | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st C.B. | 74½ |
| Del., L. & W. 1st. | 103 | Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 101 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d. | 108½ | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. | 109 |
| D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. | 111½ | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. | 104¾ |
| Mor. & Essex 1st. | 110½ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th. | 96½ |
| Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. | 105¾ | C., C. & Ind. 1st. | 53½ |
| Erie 1st Ext'd. | 106½ | C., C. & Ind. 2d. | 18 |
| Erie 2d 7s of '79. | 100 | Rome, W. & O.C. 1st. | 95¾ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. | 90 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st. | 85 |
| B., N.Y.& E. L'ge bds. | 87 | Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. | 77 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts. | 106 | Tol., P. & War., E.D. | 64 |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. | 81¾ | Tol. & Wab. 1st ex. | 80½ |
| Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. | 82½ | Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.D. | 62½ |
| Ind'ps, Bl. & W. 1st. | 30 | Tol. & Wabash 2d. | 56 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d. | 103 | Han. & Naples 1st. | 47 |
| M.So. N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct. | 107 | Great West. 1st, '88. | 79½ |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 105 | Great West. 2d, '93. | 56 |
| Clev. & Tol. new bds. | 103 | Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. | 59 |
| Clv. P. & Ash., old b | 102 | Pek., Lin. & Dec. 1st. | 60⅛ |
| Clv. P. & Ash., new b. | 103 | | |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 155 | Hanover | 95 |
| American Exch'ge. | 118⅜ | Irving | 127 |
| Butch's & Drovers. | 132 | Manhattan | 150 |
| Chemical | 1600 | Market | 121 |
| City | 300 | Mechanics | 140½ |
| Commerce | 118 | Merchants | 121 |
| Continental | 93 | Merchants Exch'ge. | 101 |
| Corn Exchange | 130 | Metropolitan | 133 |
| First National | 200 | New-York | 131 |
| Fourth National | 98 | New-York County. | 215 |
| Fulton | 163 | Park | 142 |
| Gallatin National | 134 | People's | 140 |
| German American | 86 | Republic | 100⅛ |
| Greenwich | 210 | State of New York. | 112 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 23.

*Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 102 | ... |
| City 6s, New | 104⅞ | 105 |
| Camden & Amboy Railroad | *131 | ... |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 55⅜ | 55½ |
| Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. | 57⅛ | 57¼ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 63¾ | 64 |
| Catawissa Railroad Pref. | 43½ | 43¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie Railroad | 20⅜ | 20½ |
| Northern Central Railroad | .. | 33¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 50⅝ | 50¾ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 101 | 101¼ |

*Ex dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend (the sixty-seventh) of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable April 15. The transfer-books will close April 8.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 6 | Spirits, Turp., bbls. | 43 |
| Beans, bbls. | 191 | Tar, bbls. | 34 |
| Cotton, bales | 4,866 | Pitch, bbls. | 225 |
| Candles, pks. | 300 | Pea-nuts, bags | 104 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 77 | Butter, pks. | 2,174 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 2,485 | Cheese, pks. | 806 |
| Flour, bbls. | 19,205 | Beef, pks. | 50 |
| Meal, bbls. | 925 | Pork, pks. | 660 |
| Meal, bags | 622 | Cut-meats, pks. | 539 |
| Wheat, bushels | 26,360 | Lard, tcs. | 2,853 |
| Corn, bushels | 31,800 | Oil-cake, pks. | 500 |
| Oats, bushels | 21,000 | Spelter, pcs. | 1,657 |
| Rye, bushels | 500 | Sugar, hhds. | 129 |
| Malt, bushels | 3,000 | Sugar, bbls. | 76 |
| Peas, bushels | 6,200 | Skins, bales | 292 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 423 | Starch, pks. | 800 |
| Hops, bales | 218 | Tea, pks. | 1,486 |
| Hides, No. | 6,162 | Tobacco, hhds. | 107 |
| Hides, bdls. | 883 | Tobacco, pks. | 278 |
| Oil, bbls. | 132 | Wool, bales | 224 |
| Lead, pigs | 290 | Whisky, bbls. | 450 |
| Leather, sides | 30,812 | Tallow, pks. | 65 |
| Resin, bbls. | 2,635 | | |

ASHES—Have been in some request, in a jobbing way, and quoted at $6 for Pots and $8 37½ for Pearl, ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been salable and firm at from 32½c.@34½c. for Yellow; offerings very light.

COCOA—Has been quoted nominally steady, with Maracaibo at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11½c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold, but has been very dull.

COFFEE—Rather more inquiry has been noted for Rio, but the low bids have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and trade has been slow, quotations remaining nominally as in our last. Sales have been reported of 846 bags by the Lidador, and 3,999 bags by the Blitz, in lots, on private terms. And at New-Orleans, 7,500 bags, by the Slade, at 15⅝c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds dull and irregular within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15¼.; fair, 15¾c.@16c.; good at 16½c.@16¾c.; prime, 17¼c.@17½c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@18¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@18¾c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ⅌ ℔., gold. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 17,518 bags, (including 13,018 bags by the Merrimack;) sales, (to this morning,) 13,363 bags.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been on a restricted scale, with values, however, quoted about steady. The export call has been light, notwithstanding the firmness reported from Liverpool. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 2,055 bales, (of which 1,425 bales were on last evening,) including 750 bales to shippers, 790 bales to spinners, and 511 bales to speculators....For forward delivery there has been a much less confident demand noted, and prices have been quoted off about 3-32c. ⅌ ℔. under the rather more liberal arrivals at the shipping ports, closing dull but about steady at the reduced figures. Sales were reported since our last of 13,200 bales, of which 2,800 bales were on last evening and 10,400 bales to-day, with 2,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options, closing at 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; April at 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; May at 17 1-32c.; June at 17⅜c.@17 13-32c.; July at 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; August at 17 13-16c.@17 27-32c.; September at 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; October at 16 25-32c.@16 27-32c.; November at 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c., and December at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,866 bales, of which 587 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 8,191 bales, against 5,774 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 24,650 bales, against 27,349 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,119,531 bales, against 3,340,476 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 5,620 bales; to the Continent, 7,259 bales. Stock in New-York, 193,016 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 678,933 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 14 | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 15½ | 15½ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Low Middling | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| Middling | 16⅝ | 15¾ | 17 | 17 |
| Good Middling | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Middling Fair | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 18 | 18 |
| Fair | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request, and quoted firm on the basis of $2 40@$2 42½, currency, for full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, the export and home trade inquiry having been limited and values quoted rather weak, though holders especially of desirable lots of low grade stock have been unwilling to make concessions. The sales since our last have been 10,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75 for fair to very good, and $5 for fancy Minnesota (the latter for bakers' use;) inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 85; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,450 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, within our range....Southern Flour quoted somewhat easier in price, on a very limited demand, chiefly for small job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice family Extras....Canada Flour wholly neglected....Rye Flour has been in fair demand, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in very moderate request, and quoted steady, at from $3 80@$4 40 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey; $4@$4 10 for Columbia, in store and delivered, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 400 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔.... Oat-meal continues in limited demand within the previous range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Rather more movement has been reported in this line, in a jobbing way, generally, at about previous quotations for leading kinds. Holders generally meet the requirements of their customers quite promptly at the ruling figures. Raisins have been offered at easier prices, with sales reported of 500 boxes Layers at $2 70@$2 75; 700 boxes loose Muscatel at $3 55. Small lots of Currants, in all 200 bbls., have been placed at 6¼c.@6¼c.; also 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@9c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after by shippers, and in limited request for milling purposes, and has been quoted weaker in price, though the principal holders have been unwilling to sell under yesterday's closing quotations. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand, partly for milling, at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels at $1 21@$1 26½ for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 26@$1 26½ for best Minnesota, afloat; (choice No. 1 wanted;) $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 18@$1 18¼ for stock in store, small lots; $1 16½@$1 19 for (nominally) No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 17 generally asked for prime, in store; $1 16@$1 18½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 11@$1 15 for No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 11@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 16 for fair, afloat; $1 30@$1 40 for ordinary to extra choice White Western; $1 28@$1 30 for Amber Western, mostly at $1 28 for fair car stock; $1 24@$1 28 for Red Western, and $1 28 for Amber State. ....New Corn has been in more urgent request, in good part on speculative account, though partly, also, for regular home trade and export, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels at 84c.@85¼c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84½c.@85c. for car stock, and closing firmly at 85c. for prime, afloat; 85c.@85¼c. for new Yellow Western, and 85c., in part, for new White do....Old Corn nominal, in the absence of any important dealings......Rye has been inactive, within the range of 92c.@97c. ⅌ bushel.... Barley has been held above the views of buyers, thus checking operations, though a fair inquiry has been noted for supplies. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels choice Jefferson County at $1 35; 2,500 bushels Danubian at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Prime Canada West quoted at $1 50 bid, and up $1 55 asked, in store....Barley-malt dull within the range of $1 05@$1 55 for poor to choice ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas have been scarce and wanted for export; quoted decidedly higher. Sales, 10,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 15 ⅌ bushel, in bond....Oats have been in more confident request, chiefly on trade account, at an improvement of ½c.@1c. ⅌ bushel. Mixed have attracted most attention. Sales have been reported of 51,500 bushels at 66¾c.@70c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 69½c.@70c. for good to prime, with 70c. reported bid for prime Chicago, (which are very scarce,) and up to 71c. asked; 68½c.@71c. for White Western, mostly at 68½c.@69c. for inferior car stock; 75c. for very choice White State; 80c. for fancy do., (Probester,) seed stock; 70c. for good White do., and 68½c.@70c. for Mixed State, car lots.... Feed has been firm and in fairly active request within the range of $26@$32 for poor to very choice, chiefly at $29@$30 60 ⅌ ton. Included in the sales were 1,000 bags Mill-feed, 40 ℔., at $1 53 ⅌ 100 ℔....Bale Hay continues in fair demand, with shipping grades quoted firm at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been inquired for, and quoted firm within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, but held firmly, with Domestic Cloth quoted at 12c.@12½c.; Calcutta Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9c., ⅌ ℔. Sales, 150 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12¼c.

HEMP—Has been dull, since our last, at unchanged figures; 600 bales damaged Jute Butts sold on private terms. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7c.@7½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian at $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., (nominally,) $175, currency, ⅌ ton; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold. Jute, 4c.@5¼c. Jute Butts, 2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The market has been generally dull and weak, holders offering supplies quite freely. Demand very limited for nearly all kinds. Sales, 3,000 Texas at 20c.@21½c., currency.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been comparatively slow of sale, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Sales, 100,000 ℔. A limited inquiry prevails for Copper products, with new Sheathing at 28c.; old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Iron has been generally quiet, and quoted somewhat less firm, as to values, in most instances. Scotch Pig has been inactive at former prices. American Pig has been lightly dealt in, even in a jobbing way, at about quoted rates. No. 1 scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Wrought Scrap has been in light supply and demand; quotations rather stronger; 100 tons reported sold at $36. Iron Rails more active, quoted irregular as to values, 10,000 tons reported sold on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38@$39; No. 1 American Pig $28; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$49, currency, at the works; old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $35@$36 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been more sought after at about previous prices, Domestic product attracting most attention. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 75@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 8½c., and Pipe at 9c. Recently extensive purchases (amounting to 2,300@2,500 tons) domestic Pig (Selby) were made on private terms....Spelter has been inactive at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 25@$6 75 for domestic....American Steel continues in liberal stock, within the previous range, on a dull market....Regulus Antimony has been very quiet at 11⅜c.@11½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c., gold, for American, ⅌ ℔....Shot has been in demand at 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been rather more sought after, with sales reported of 250 slabs Straits at 21¼c., 2,000 bxs. Charcoal at $9 62½, 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 75, and 500 bxs. Coke at $7 25@$7 50, gold.... Straits have been quoted at 21¼c., English at 20c.@20¼c., Refined at 20¾c., and Banca at 20¾c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25....Zinc continues inactive at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been quiet but firm to-day. Offerings of desirable lots limited. Sales, 40 hhds. Cardenas at 41c. ⅌ gallon. A cargo of 480 hhds. and 45 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, has been imported by refiners. An invoice of 265 hhds. and 35 tcs. Trinidad, of recent receipt, has not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been tame; values, however, well supported. New crop New-Orleans, of choice to fancy grade, scarce and in request; held at extreme figures....We now quote: Porto Rico, 42c.@58c.; Barbados, new crop, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 41c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 41c. bid, and up to 42c. asked, for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at firm rates....Sugar-house Molasses has been in request at full rates, quoted on the basis of 32c. for hhds, and 35c. for bbls. for new product.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, but held firmly, within the range of $2 10@$2 17½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔.; sales, 250 bbls. Strained at $2 10....Tar and Pitch quoted as in our last on a dull market....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 36c. for merchantable; sales, 110 bbls.

OILS—Whale has been in light demand at previous prices. Sperm has been dull and weak as to values. Linseed has been unusually quiet of late, with buyers having the advantage. Lard, Menhaden, Red, and Olive Oils have been quiet at about old figures. Cod and Neatsfoot Oils held with more confidence on a moderate inquiry. Cotton-seed Oil slow of sale and irregular in price. We quote: Crude Whale, 67c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 87½@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm, $2 07½@$2 10; Bleached do., $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 73c.@74c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 12½@$1 17½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42c.@46c.; Yellow do., 51c.@54c.; White do., 60c.@63c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil 77½c.@85c.; Cod, 65c.@72½c.; Neatsfoot, 90c.@$1 25; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c....At New-Bedford, sales have been made of 200 bbls. Northern Crude Whale at 70c., and 900 bbls. South Sea do., part at 65c.; and 550 bbls. Crude Sperm (old) at $1 88, for manufacturing.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with more confidence, but has been without notable activity....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔., but quiet; sales of 10,000 bbls., April deliveries, rumored at 7c....Refined quoted up to 14⅞c. here, for early delivery, on sales of 3,000 bbls....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 14⅝c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@20½c....City Naphtha, 9¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery, at lower prices, with sales reported of only small lots of New Western Mess within the range of $20 75@$20 90; 40 bbls. Family Mess at $20 70, with prime Mess quoted at $19, and Extra Prime at $16 ⅌ bbl. And for forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported at reduced figures; sales, 1,250 bbls. New Western Mess, May options, at $20 70@$20 85, closing at $20 70, with March quoted nominally at $20 60, and April at $20 65 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet; City quoted at 10c.; Western wholly nominal....Cut Meats have been in less demand, and quoted less firm, with sales reported of 29,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 to 12 ℔., at 11c.; 155 bxs. Rib Bellies, 10 to 12 ℔., at 10¾c.@11c.; 860 Pickled Shoulders, at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c., and of Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 11½c.@11⅝c.; 100 bxs. dry-salted Hams, 16 ℔., at 12c., with Western dry-salted Shoulders, in boxes, quoted at 8¼c., and Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔.... Bacon has been in less demand at essentially unaltered prices, with sales reported of 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c.@11½c., the inside price for heavy; 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 11¼c., with Short Clear quoted at 12c., and Long and Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been less sought after, and at the close quoted a shade lower, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam, fair to choice, at 14⅛c.@14⅜c., closing at 14¼c. for prime; 50 tcs. choice Kettle at 14⅝c.; 30 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c.; and 500 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 14⅛c. ⅌ ℔. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs., April options, at 14c., closing at 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; with March, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; May, at 14⅜c., and June at 14½c., ⅌ ℔.... Beef has been in more demand at former prices. Sales 140 bbls. Mess, in lots, within our range, and 70 bbls. Packet at $15 25@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $29 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in fair demand at $19@$21 for good to choice; 114 bbls. sold at $20@$20 50....Butter has been rather more inquired for, especially the better grades, which have been held with more confidence; other grades weak. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 17c.@27c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 27c.@32c. for choice to very fancy do.; 10c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@20c. for rolls....Cheese has been in less confident demand and less firm. The stronger range of ocean freights has been against the export interest. State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔....Eggs have been in request within the range of from 31c.@34c. for fair to very fancy fresh. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@27c. ⅌ dozen.

RICE—A limited business has been reported in this line, but at steady prices, with Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$8 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been comparatively dull since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at old quotations. Crude quoted nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet but firm to-day. Of prime State, 28 bags sold at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Strictly prime Western quoted at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔....Timothy has been attracting rather more attention within the previous range; 190 bags from dock sold at $2 70 ⅌ bushel; store lots quoted as before....Rough Flax scarce and stiffly held, but inactive....Calcutta Linseed very dull ....Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $2 65@$3, from cars and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in much more active demand, almost wholly on refining account, and quoted stronger in price; offerings less liberal, and holders generally claiming 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good refining. Sales have been made to-day of 3,830 hhds., 48,083 bags, and 2,320 boxes, including 2,031 hhds. and 105 bags new refining Cuba Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 100 hhds. do., at 7 13-16c.; 1,050 hhds. do., at 7½c.@7⅞c.; 158 hhds. new Centrifugal, reported at 8⅝c.; 120 bxs. do., at the same rate; 1,500 bxs. old Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 700 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 500 hhds. Melado at 6⅜c.; 30,600 bags Manila at 7¾c., and 17,378 bags do., rumored at the same rate, but without confirmation. And last evening, 110 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c. And, recently, (but not previously made public,) 727 hhds. Refining Cuba, 810 bxs. Clayed, and 1,696 bags Cuba, including Clayed, Centrifugal, &c., at equal to market rates. We now quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; good do., 7⅞c.@8c.; prime do., 8c.@8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in rather better request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9¾c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Firm at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c. for the best samples; sales equal to 135,000 ℔....Stearine in fair demand, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔. City, in hhds., on private terms, quoted at 14⅝c.@14¾c.; 25 tcs. Western at 14⅝c., and 50,000 ℔. off grade stock at 12c....Of Grease, 15,000 ℔. sold at 9c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Trade in this line has been quite dull as a rule. The demand from all sources has been light, and has been promptly met within the previous range as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 150 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@22c.; 24 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed-leaf at 12½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@55c., and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 87½c.@$1 25 ⅌ ℔. Manufactured stock has been in slack request, as a rule, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 13c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been very quiet since our last, with Arctic quoted at $1 05, gold; South Sea, 95c.@$1, gold, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 15 ⅌ gallon; sales equal to 800 bbls.

WOOL—The wants of manufacturers are not urgent at the moment, and buyers, as a rule, are not disposed to go beyond the limits of pressing requirements in their purchases, unless where some considerable advantage as to price or terms is available. Holders are seemingly quite ready to meet the calls of their customers at about late quotations, but not generally willing to make important concessions as to values on really desirable lots, especially in view of the buoyancy in gold and the favorable English reports from the public sales, which were commenced a week ago. Hence, business has been on a restricted scale, especially so in Domestic Fleece. Domestic Pulled has been in rather more favor. California Fall has been most freely dealt in, but at irregular and easier figures. Foreign Carpet stock has continued in request. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 49,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 46c.@58c., the latter for XXX, small lots; 6,200 ℔. unwashed stock, part at 40c.; 530 pks. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@50c.; 43,500 ℔. Scoured at 65c.@76c.; 6,000 ℔. Combing and Delaine, part at 67c.; 12,500 ℔. Black at 22½c.@27½c.; 5,000 ℔. Black Pulled, part at 42½c.; 16,000 ℔. Texas at 23c.@34c.; 200 bales and 2,000 ℔. Oregon, part at 40c.; 10,000 ℔. Sorts, 50 bales Montevideo, and 5 bales Persian on private terms; 12,000 ℔. California Spring at 26½c.@34c.; 80 bales and 169,000 ℔. California Fall at 16½c.@25c.; 250 bales Australian (rumored) on on private terms, quoted at 49½c.@52c., and 8,000 ℔. Domestic Noils within the range of 45c.@48c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—A moderate demand has been noted for accommodation in the way of berth Freights, chiefly for Provision room, rates on which have been quoted stronger. Grain room has attracted but little attention, and the few bids reported have been under the somewhat firmer views of ship-owners. Cotton and other general cargo room has not been much sought after. In the chartering line business in the local market has been somewhat brisker, but rates have favored shippers. Tonnage for Petroleum, Grain, Naval Stores, and Lumber has been in most request....For Liverpool, the engagements since our last have been, by steam, 40 bales Cotton at ¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1,450 pks. Bacon and Lard at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 18,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s., mostly at 40s., ⅌ ton; with Grain room quoted nominally at 7¼d.@7¾d. ⅌ bushel....For London, by steam, 350 tcs. Provisions at 8s. ⅌ tierce; 250 bbls. Pork at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. Also a Norwegian bark, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (room taken a few days since, but not previously made public) on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ standard bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Australian bark, 427 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Exeter, a British brig, 377 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, a French brig, 186 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl...For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 527 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ⅌ quarter; an Italian bark, 619 tons, with about 4,200 quarters do. from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; a British bark, 533 tons, (to arrive from an Eastern port,) with Naval Stores from Wilmington, reported on private terms. Also a British bark, 678 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms—quoted at about 75s....For Havre, an Italian bark, 639 tons, hence, with about 4,700 quarters Grain, in bulk, (privileges including Antwerp or Rotterdam,) at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅞c. ⅌ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 bags Coffee, 500 sides Leather, and 150 bdls. Hides at full rates....For Bremen, a German bark, 734 tons, hence, with about 400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 450 pks. Lard and Tallow, 500 bxs. Starch, and 800 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For the River Platte, an American bark, 575 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms....For Savanilla and back, an American schooner, 356 tons, reported on private terms....For Cardenas, an American brig, 299 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c.; also, an American schooner, 440 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads, at 80c., and back north of Hatteras, reported at equal to market rates for Sugar....For Matanzas and orders, a bark and schooner, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 15½c.@16c....For the north side of Cuba, a British schooner, 178 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c....For New-Orleans, an American ship, 1,552 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $6,500, currency. ....For New-York, three schooners, with Laths, reported from St. John, on the basis of 60c., and a brig and three schooners, with Sugar and Molasses, reported from Porto Rico, on the basis of 37½c. and $3 75.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,550 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,803 head, or 459 cars, against 348 cars the same time last week, and 177 cars the same time last year. The market is slow and strong; ¼c. advance; 500 head were disposed of; sales, 200 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 954 to 1,332 ℔., at $5 40@$6 40; 150 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,067 to 1,158 ℔., at $5 80@$6 20; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,534 ℔., at $5 65@$7 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 9,800 head the same time last week and 7,700 head the same time last year. The market is active, ⅛c. advance; 1,800 head were disposed of; sales 376 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 90 to 147 ℔. at $6 50@$7 80; 1,424 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 to 120 ℔., at $6@7 35. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,100 head, against 5,900 head the same time last week, and 7,700 head the same time last year; demand dull; demand for Eastern markets light; 1,400 head were disposed of for the week; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 75; heavy Hogs, $8@$8 12½.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cattle quiet and weak; market slow, with a downward tendency; receipts, 4,000 head. Sales—Butchers and Stockers, $3@$4 75; shipping, $5@$6 50; choice Steers, $5 80@$6 25; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs unsettled and lower, especially for light grades, which sold at $6 75@$7 25; heavy, $7 20@$7 75, closing dull and heavy. Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep steady and active. Sales at $4 50@$6 75; a few fancy sold at $7.

WATERTOWN, Mass, March 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 423 head; no improvement in the demand; prices remain steady; owners could not force an advance even on fancy Cattle; choice at $10 50; extra, $9 50@$10 25; first quality, $8@$9 25; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,906 head; market inactive and no improvement in prices from last week; sales, in lots, at $3@$3 75 each; extra, $4@$7 50; fancy Sheep, 8c. ⅌ ℔.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Petroleum steady at 14½c.@14⅝c. for Refined for March; 14⅞c.@15c. for April; Crude 10c., in bbl.; 7c., in bulk. No. 1 Quercitron Bark, $34 ⅌ ton. Clover-seed in good demand at $9@$10 50 for Pennsylvania; $10 50@$12 for Western. Timothy-seed is worth $2 65@$3. Flax-seed sells at $1 90. Flour in good demand for consumption at full prices; sales of 600 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6; fancy brands at $6 25@$8. Rye Flour sells at $5. Wheat firm; sales of Red at $1 22@$1 25; Amber, $1 26@$1 27. Rye, $1 01. Corn rather quiet; sales of Yellow at 81½c.@82c.; Mixed Western at 82c. Oats steady; sales of White at 69c.@69½c. Provisions unchanged; sales of Mess Pork at $21@21 50; Smoked Hams at 13c.@13½c.; Pickled Hams at 11½c.@12c.; Smoked Sides at 12c. Lard, 13½c.@14¾c. Whisky sells at $1 15 for Western. Butter unchanged; New-York and Bradford County firsts, 26c.@28c.; do. seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. seconds, 16c.@17c.; do. rolls, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 16½c.@17c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 34c.@35c.; Western, 33c.@34c.; Southern, 33c.@34c.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Flour firm; unchanged. Wheat firm; inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13½; No. 2 Spring, 93½c.@95c. Corn excited; higher; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70½c. Oats excited; higher; but little done; few sales; No. 2, 62c.@62½c., cash; 61c., April. Barley firm; sample lots of choice Spring, $1 25@$1 27½. Rye firm; nominal; no sales. Whisky declining at $1 10. Pork easier; lower for futures; sales at $21, cash; $20 25, up-country, March; $20, here April. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon easier, but prices maintained; only a limited jobbing demand. Sweet Pickled Hams steady; sales of 12 ℔. average at 11c.; 15½ ℔. average, at Quincy, at 11¼c., April. Lard firmer and higher at $13 80, here, $13 50, up country. Live Hogs firm; supply mainly of low grades; Yorkers, $6@$6 65; medium to fair Packing, $7@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active and firm; demand exceeds the supply; good Native Steers, $6; fair to good Native Butchers', $5@$5 75; common to medium Mixed Stock, $3 50@$4 75; fair to good Texans, $4@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,800 head.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; closed easier; No. 1 Spring, 98c.; No. 2 do., 94½c. bid for strictly fresh; 93⅝c. for Regular, spot; 94c. April; 98¼c. May; No. 3 do., 89¼c.@89¾c. Rejected, 82c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 67½c., spot; 67⅝c. April; 74⅝c. bid May. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 54⅜c.@54½c., spot; 54⅝c. bid April; 58c. May. Rye in good demand; No. 2, 98c.@98½c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, spot; $1 04½@$1 05, April. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 50@$9. Pork in fair demand and lower at $19 87½@$19 90, spot; $19 90, April; $20 10, May. Lard steady at $13 82½, spot or April; $14, May. Bulk Meats firm, in fair demand. Whisky advanced, in fair demand, at $1 11@$1 12. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was higher at 94½c., April; 98⅜c., May. Lard, $13 80, April. Other articles strong, nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23.—Flour steady; firm; unchanged. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 25; Maryland Red, $1 23@$1 33; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 16@$1 18; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; firm; Southern White, 81c.@83c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@81½c.; Western Mixed, 82c. Oats quiet; Southern, 65c.@70c.; Western White, 67c.@68c.; Western Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye dull; steady at $1@$1 03. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland $17@$23. Provisions very strong, with upward tendency. Pork steady at $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib sides, 11c.@11¼c. for car loads, loose, jobbing; packed, 8¼c.@11½c. Bacon firm, with upward tendency; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard steady at 14c.@14¼c. Butter dull, unchanged. Petroleum nominally 7⅛c.@7¼c. Coffee dull, unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 15.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Flour firm; prices fully sustained; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine, $5@$5 50 for common Extras, $5 25@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 75@$7 for Illinois, $5 75@$8 for St. Louis, including choice brands. Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 for common Extras and choice family. Corn quiet at 87½c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 69c.@73c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. Receipts—Flour, 808 bbls.; Corn, 54,800 bushels; Wheat, 29,200 bushels; Oats, 19,705 bushels; Shorts, 5,800 bushels; Barley, 614 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Flour nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 99¾c.; No. 2, 93c.; April, 93¼c.; May, 97½c. Oats nominally unchanged. Corn excited; higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 68c. Rye quiet; steady; No. 1, $1 03½. Barley in fair demand; higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 09; No. 3 do., fresh, 90c. Provisions firm nominal. Mess Pork a shade lower at $20, cash, and April; $20 25, May; prime Mess and Extra Pork scarce and nominal. Sweet-pickled Hams steady at 10½c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@11¼c. Prime Lard firm; Steam, 13¾c.@$14c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbs.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Receipts, all through shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; asking $1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 18 for No. 1 do.; $1 22 for No. 1 hard Minnesota; $1 07 for No. 2 Chicago. There were no transactions. Corn firmer; new scarce and higher; sales of 5 cars on the track at 77c. Old Corn is out of the market; none here for sale. Oats—Retailing only. Rye neglected. Barley in fair demand and firm; sales of 3,000 bushels Western at $1 22@$1 25; 5 cars two-rowed State privately. Pork, Lard, and Seeds firm at unchanged rates. Highwines nominal.

TOLEDO, March 23.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced and in good demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 21; Amber Michigan, $1 11¾; April, $1 14¾; May, $1 16½@$1 17; June, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 13½@$1 14½; April, $1 15; May, $1 17½. Corn higher, and in fair demand; High Mixed, cash and April, 71c.; May, 74c.; Low Mixed, 70¼c.; no grade, 69½c.; damaged, 65c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 58½c.; White, 60½c.; Michigan, 58½c. Clover-seed, $6 50; Mammoth, $6 85. Dressed Hogs, $8 20@$8 30. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn dull at 68c. Oats firm at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Clover-seed firm at 11c.@11¼c. Provisions opened firm but closed dull. Pork quiet at $21, cash. Lard quiet; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Live Hogs firm; common, $7@$7 75; fair to medium, $8@$8 50; no choice offering; receipts, 1,000 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 23.—Flour steady; sales 1,600 bushels, at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White Winter, $7 for Double Extras. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Corn dull; sales of one car at 87c. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted, $33 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, nominally 66c.@67c. Oats, nominally 64c.@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong and in good demand. Pork, $21 50@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Cler Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; tierce, 14⅞c.@15c.; keg, 15¾c.@16c. Whisky, $1 10. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

DETROIT, March 23.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; Extra, $1 21¼; No. 1, $1 18¼; Amber, $1 13½. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 50. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels, Oats, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Wheat quiet. Rye, 93c. in the street, and 95c. bid for stroe lots. Oats firm, but quiet, at 65c.@68c. Corn quiet and steady at 84c.@85c. Barley quiet; sales of 1 car No. 1 two-rowed State at $1 30. Malt steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Pork strong; small stock, none coming in; sales at $21 50@$22. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; sterling, $5 57; Gold, 116.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin quiet at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—Wool quiet but firm, with no change from last quotations.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,210 bales; gross, 2,415 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,013 bales; to France, 2,418 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 225,313 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—Cotton inactive; demand light; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 730 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,492 bales; to the Continent, 35 bales; sales, 148 bales; stock, 51,120 bales.

GALVESTON, March 23.—Cotton firm; demand light; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,721 bales; gross, 1,766 bales; exports coastwise, 2,349 bales; sales, 807 bales; stock, 60,378 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 894 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,520 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,878 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for the account, 93@93⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 23¾@24; do. preferred, 38.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £93,000. Erie Railway shares, 23¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 27½c.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 97⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. do. do., deliverable March at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 19,000 quarters, including 18,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 9s.@9s. 5d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 7d.@9s. 10d. for Club do.; and 8s. 4d.@9s. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 42s. 6d.@43s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 75s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June at 8⅛d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d. Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, March 23.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Whale-oil scarce and firm at £35 ⅌ ton; Linseed-oil, 25s.@25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.; Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d. @59s.

ANTWERP, March 23.—Petroleum 30 francs for fine pale American.

## A DISAPPOINTED AUDIENCE.

A large crowd which attended what was advertised by a slight-of-hand performer as a gift entertainment, in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday night last, was astonished and disgusted when, at the close of the entertainment, he said to them, with a provoking degree of complacency: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry to disappoint you with reference to the promised prizes, but the fact is I must, for, according to the law, if I were to distribute the prizes to you each gift would cost me a fine of $100." With this explanation the facetious Professor glided behind the curtain. The audience sat immovable, but made a great deal of noise with their tongues, nearly every man in the house counselling the rest to keep their seats, and many declaring that they would have their prizes. In the midst of the confusion Prof. Zito reappeared on the stage, and said he hoped that no one had misunderstood him; that he could give no prizes, and that the performance was over. Then again he dodged behind the curtain. A shout then arose from the audience, and a scene of great excitement ensued. A half dozen stalwart fellows made a rush for the stage and went for that facetious Professor. They surrounded him, caught him, and were just in the act of exterminating him when Policeman Herrick appeared on the stage, separated the showman from the mob, and allowed him to escape. In the meantime in the hall men were yelling and cursing, and women began to scream with fright. In the midst of it all somebody turned out the lights, and then from every quarter of the house the crowd began to rush for the doors. Chairs were thrown wildly about in every direction, and several persons received severe blows on their legs and feet, and the weaker persons, both men and women, found themselves wholly at the mercy of the stronger ones, every one, regardless of the welfare of the other, struggling to get out. Finally all came out the doors without the loss of life or limb.

## THE CONNECTICUT FOURTH DISTRICT.

The nomination of Dr. Robert Hubbard for Congress from the Fourth District of Connecticut is warmly indorsed by the Bridgeport *Standard*. Speaking of his services during the war, that journal says: "Going out as a regimental surgeon, his superior qualities were soon recognized, and he was rapidly advanced to the first medical position in the armies. And there he not only did his duty, but he did it in such a kindly, considerate, and genial manner that every soldier, feeling that he was his friend, became personally attached to him, and he is to-day bound to him by the noble ties of gratitude and friendship. Many of those to whom he thus kindly ministered are now in the Democratic ranks, but they broke those ranks the moment they heard he was nominated, and have declared their determination to give him their vote on election day. These are men whom Barnum's money cannot buy. That Dr. Hubbard will make a splendid run we thoroughly believe; that he can overcome Barnum's purchased majority we do not now promise, although we concede that his prospects do look much more flattering than we had expected. If the Republicans will work faithfully he may be elected. It all depends upon that."

## KALAKAUA AT HOME.

### AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION, WITH ADDRESSES OF WELCOME AND A TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION—THE KING GIVES AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

King Kalakaua and party reached Honolulu by the United States steamer Pensacola on the 20th of February, and were the recipients of an enthusiastic reception, for which extensive preparations had been made. The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says of the reception:

Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, the preconcerted signal from Punchbowl announced that the ship bearing his Majesty the King was in sight from the outer station. The general impression had obtained that the royal party would not arrive for some days yet, and that the mail steamer would be here first. Consequently the community was taken by surprise, and the arrangements for the demonstrations of welcome, as contemplated by the Committee on Reception, were to a considerable extent incomplete. But whatever was wanting in the way of the usual wealth of evergreens and flowers, rendered unavailable on so short notice, was fully compensated for by the enthusiasm of the crowds of people that poured down to the Esplanade, where, at the foot of Fort street, the debarkation took place.

A few minutes past 9 o'clock, the United States steamer Pensacola, bearing the flag of Admiral Almy, and carrying the royal standard of Hawaii at the main, steamed slowly into the harbor and took up her position between the United States steamers Portsmouth and Tuscarora, while her Britannic Majesty's steamer Reindeer lay in line beyond the latter, all the ships being gaily decorated with flags. At 10 o'clock his Majesty and suite left the flag ship, while a royal salute was thundered forth from the Pensacola and Portsmouth, and was followed by the battery on Punchbowl. As the King stepped on shore, hearty cheers of welcome went up from the crowd gathered at the landing, which were taken up and continued along the route through Fort and King streets, until the palace was reached, while all the bells of the city rang forth a merry peal. His Majesty, who was looking extremely well, frequently removed his hat and bowed in acknowledgment of the greetings of his people. The procession was formed of public school children, the Fire Department, military, and citizens, the entire line from the landing to the palace being strewn with rushes. Appropriate mottoes were displayed along the route, and arches were built on several street corners. At the palace the immense crowd poured into the grounds, and the King was again welcomed home with enthusiastic cheers. His Majesty alighted from the carriage at Kinau Hale, and, standing on the veranda, said a few words of "aloha" to the assembled crowd, which heartily gave an "aloha" in return. The Committee of Reception, through its Chairman, S. B. Dole, Esq., delivered an address of welcome, in which he said:

"May it please your Majesty: We, your subjects and residents of Hawaii Nei, welcome you with gladness at the threshold of your Kingdom on your return from foreign lands. We have watched with great interest the progress of your visit to America. We have rejoiced in the enthusiastic reception which our American friends have so heartily given you; and we honor the unfailing manliness, modesty, and dignity with which you, Sire, have received their attentions. For the first time in their history a crowned King has been the guest of that nation who claim to be all Kings, and they have proved themselves royal hosts to the royal visitor. We congratulate you upon your successful and pleasant visit and safe return; we congratulate you upon the tranquillity and loyalty which have existed during your absence; we congratulate you upon the increased friendly relations which your visit has inspired between your Government and the great nation which has so hospitably entertained you. Now, as you return to your own family and people, to take up the work to which Providence and your subjects have called you, we unite in prayer that God may grant you a long and prosperous reign; that our common country may be increased in prosperity, and that, under the leadership of your fatherly hand and heart, the nation may grow in numbers and strength. Your Majesty, in the name of all Hawaiians, from Hawaii of Keawe to Kauai of Mano, we welcome you to your native land with Aloha."

His Majesty made a brief reply, and then the populace cheered again. In the evening there was a torchlight procession by the firemen and citizens, and all the buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

On Thursday, the 18th of February, his Majesty gave a reception to his Excellency Henry A. Pierce, United States Minister Resident, and Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy, commanding the United States naval forces in the North Pacific Station; also Capt. Gherardi, United States Navy, of the United States flag-ship Pensacola; Capt. E. S. Skerrett, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer Portsmouth; Capt. H. Erben, Jr., United States Navy, commanding United States steamer Tuscarora. Later in the day his Majesty received the Consular Corps, who extended a cordial welcome on the safe return of his Majesty.

On Saturday noon, Feb. 20, the King was pleased to address his people in Kawaiahao Church, which was crowded. We make the following extracts from the address:

"Only three months have passed away since we last met in this place, and during that time I have journeyed nearly 5,000 miles on the ocean, and 6,000 miles on the land, or about 10,000 miles in all, through the perils of the deep and amid and over the snows and frosts and mountains. On the arrival of myself and suite on the western shore of America, at the City of San Francisco, we were received with salutes from the forts and vessels of war, and with every demonstration of high honor by the officials of the Government. Gen. Schofield met us on behalf of the American Government. The General was at these islands in 1870, during the reign of Lunalilo, at which time I made his acquaintance, and our meeting again was cordial. On landing, we were received by Mr. Otis, the Mayor of San Francisco, and by the military were escorted to our hotel. The city assumed the payment of all expenses incurred during our stay, and this was but the first instance in our experience of the generous feeling of that nation toward ours. I remained in San Francisco one week, and then we took up our long journey of 6,000 miles across the continent by rail. Through the kind courtesy of the road officials we were provided with three magnificent cars for our special use."

The King then gave an account of the trip and the different cities visited by him, and continued:

"I am much indebted for the kindness and courtesy which I have invariably experienced at the hands of the gentlemen detailed by the Government of the United States to attend me on my journeys. These were Col. Wherry, of the staff of Gen. Schofield; Lieut. Commander Whiting, United States Navy; Capt. Temple, United States Navy; Lieut. Totten, United States Navy; Lieut. Palmer, United States Army; Lieut. Hooker, and another lieutenant of the United States Navy. Throughout all these various journeyings, and at every stopping place, the Government and the people of America have placed us under weighty obligations by the unvarying kindness, respect, and good feeling which they have exhibited toward our nation through myself. Therein has that great and powerful Government evinced that it is in truth a friend to our small nation. As I observed the vast wealth and prosperity of that nation, I was impressed with the reflection that it was the result of the industrious habits of the people. They are never idle, day or night. The wealth and greatness of nations are created by the cultivators of the soil, and by the men who toil with their hands; and thus has it ever been since forms of governments were first instituted on earth. To these considerations let us of Hawaii Nei earnestly direct our attention, to the end that by our industries we may be enabled to attract foreign commerce to our ports, and freight it with the product of our country. If we take a retrospect we shall plainly perceive that a failure to put our hands and our faculties to a proper use has been one of the causes of the decline of our nation. Indolence, while it degrades the individual, saps the life of the entire nation. And therefore there is a vast difference to-day in the numbers and in the habits of industry of the people, from what was to be seen in the days of Kamehameha I. Our position is a most favorable one, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, on the highway of the world's commerce. California on the east, Australia on the west, Chili on the south, Japan and China on the north. All these countries are progressing, and it will be impossible for us to remain stationary. Col. Steinberger, who came in the same ship with us to Honolulu, is the United States Commissioner to Samoa. We do not know the precise nature of his mission, but we do know that it is humanitarian in effect, and that this officer has already displayed his devotion to a remarkable people, whom we are proud to call kinsmen. The Pacific Ocean, with its productive islands, now attracts the attention of the world. Our commerce will now enter upon a new and grander course, and we are proud of the elevated view and modest action of the United States in Samoa. Let us therefore wisely take care of ourselves, and the best way to do this is to endeavor to make such material and social progress that the powerful Government whose friendship we now fortunately possess shall be convinced that we deserve their aid and support. Let us, in short, prove to the world that Hawaii is worthy of her position among the independent nations of the world."

## A BOSTON BANKRUPT ON HIS TRAVELS.

John H. Higgins, of the firm of C. Haynes & Co., liquor-dealers in Boston, made an affidavit a few days ago before Commissioner Shields, that Edwin H. Bennett, keeper of an English chop-house in Boston, who had filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, had surreptitiously sold the fixtures of his place for $3,000, absconding to New-York with the proceeds, in order to defraud his creditors, among whom was the firm of Haynes & Co. The Commissioner issued a warrant for Bennett's arrest, and intrusted it to Deputy Marshals Newcomb and Harris for service. The deputies ascertained that Bennett, under the alias of "William H. Watson," and his wife, had arrived here from Boston by a steamer of the Norwich Line, had purchased tickets for Liverpool on the steamer City of Montreal, and were temporarily stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. Yesterday morning they arrested Bennett as he was leaving the hotel, and brought him before the Commissioner, who held him, in default of $2,000 bail, for an examination at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

### HARPER'S MONTHLY.

Among the most amusing papers in this number is one by Hon. S. S. Cox, on "American Humor." It is to be hoped he will follow it up with other articles of the same kind. "The Stone Age of Europe" is a useful contribution, the first apparently of a series compiled by Prof. Rau, the archæologist. Michael Angelo is the subject of a notice by Edward Howland. Hon. David A. Wells writes the sixth paper of the First Century series, devoting himself to a general survey of our progress during that period, and introducing his views as to the cause of the Revolution. Fiction is well represented by three short stories from the pens of Rose T. Cooke, H. Eckford, and Harriet P. Spofford, and by the continuation of Mr. Mason's "Rape of the Gamp" and Miss Thackeray's "Miss Angel." In connection with the latter, there will be read with interest a memoir of Angelica Kauffman, by E. Mason, who, without heeding Miss Thackeray's claims, gives us an insight into the romantic and somewhat remarkable character of the lady, who, a hundred years ago, was all the fashion in London. Her clandestine marriage with the "Count de Hora" is thus concisely described:

> "About this time—in the latter part of the year 1767—there suddenly appeared in London society a young man calling himself Count de Horn, claiming alliance with the noble families of Sweden; and his birth and rank being passports, he was soon made welcome everywhere among the fashionable set then ruling society. He especially selected Angelica as the recipient of his attentions, and being young, handsome, and fluent of speech, she, though no longer a young girl to be dazzled by honeyed compliments, lent a too-willing ear to his flatteries and protestations. He confided to her that he was the victim of some vaguely hinted-at persecution at home, that his love for her, though ardent, must not be openly spoken of, and implored her to consent to a secret marriage. The romance of the affair appealed strongly to Angelica's sentimental nature, and in an evil hour she yielded, and secretly, without witnesses, was married to her beloved Count. Within a few days a rumor, starting no one could trace from whom, arose that Count de Horn was an impostor—a courier who had assumed the title of a nobleman. The tale spread with rapidity, and, alas for Angelica! was found to be true. In despair she avowed her folly, the pseudo Count fled, and through the power and influence of friends at court the marriage was declared annulled Feb. 10, 1768."

The opening page we must not omit to notice. It contains a well-drawn sketch of "Summer Sleighing in Western North Carolina," an illustration of a genial description, by Miss Woolson, of a tour among the mountains of that region. Verses are contributed by Louise Moulton, Titus M. Coan, Will W. Harney, and R. H. Stoddard; and the "Easy Chair," "Scientific Record," and "Drawer" are comprehensive and interesting. The last-named department contains some fresh anecdotes of President Lincoln.

### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich occupies the foremost place in these pages with a quaint "Midnight Fantasy," drawn upon Shakespearean creations in a ramble across Boston Common. Mr. George Waring, Jr., follows with a sketch taken from war times, "Campaigning With Max;" and Allan B. Magruder writes "A Piece of Secret History" in relation to the Virginia Convention of 1861 and President Lincoln, showing the President's evident desire to avoid the war, and the pressure brought to bear to defeat the proposition of Col. Baldwin at the convention; "Old Times on the Mississippi," by Mark Twain, is continued; so too are "Roderick Hudson," by H. James, Jr., and "The Virginia Campaign of John Brown," by F. B. Sanborn. T. S. Perry has a notice of Mr. Rossetti's edition of the poetical works of William Blake; Rose Terry Cooke tells a short tale under the title "The Thing Which hath Been Shall be;" and Oliver Wendell Holmes supplies a more weighty contribution in a notice of Desplues' *Psychologie Naturelle*, under the head of "Crime and Automatism," a title which fully defines the purport of a well-written and suggestive article. The *Atlantic* is generally rich in poetry. There are seven specimens here from the pens of S. M. B. Piatt, Edgar Fawcett, J. M. Thompson, Helen B. Postwick, T. B. Aldrich, John G. Whittier, and M. B. C. The art department contains a notice of the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colors; that devoted to education has a review of the last report of the Board of Education of New-York, and the literary notices are numerous. In many respects this is an unusually good number.

### LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The contents of this magazine are, as usual, varied and good. A large installment of Mr. Black's "Three Feathers" brings us to the end of the thirty-second chapter of that capital novel; and there is also the concluding chapter of "Australian Scenes and Adventures," which is illustrated. "The Golden Eagle and his Eyrie" is the title of a paper by W. A. Baillie-Grohman, descriptive of an incident in eagle-hunting. There is an account of Nice by R. Davey; a notice of "The Raskol and Sects in Russia," from the French of Leroy-Beaulieu: a story by J. A. Prokop; an outline of what "An American Lady's Occupation Seventy Years Ago" was, by Ethel Gale; an article on "Conclaves," by T. Augustus Trollope; "A Page Gleaned from Slave Times," by Jennie Woodville, and a "Study of Shakespeare's Sonnets," by Kate Hillard. Poetry is represented by the pens of F. A. Hillard and Emma Lazarus. The "Monthly Gossip" includes several interesting notes touching at Rome, Poland, Havana, and France, and then diverging into two or three briefer topics. One writer on "Artists' Models in Rome," after having given a detailed account of the picturesque dresses worn by these people, notices their personal characteristics. He says:

> "If the first glance is given to this singularity of costume, the second will not fail to take cognizance of the remarkable beauty of feature to be observed in almost every individual of this race of models. The men are well grown, almost invariably wear their black hair streaming over their shoulders, and have generally fine eyes and picturesquely colored, swarthy red faces. But the beauty of the girls is in almost every case something quite extraordinary; and the same may be said of the children."
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> There is often much beauty among the Roman women of the lower classes, but it is of an essentially different type. The Roman beauty is generally large in stature and ample in development, with features whose tendency to heaviness needs the majestic and Juno-like style of beauty which the Roman women so frequently have to redeem them. But the countenances of the women of whom we have been speaking have nothing at all of this. The features are small, delicately cut, the form of face generally short, rather than tending to oval, being in this respect also in marked contrast with the ordinary Roman type. There is a type of face well known to most English eyes, though less so, I take it, to those on the western side of the Atlantic, which is strangly recalled to the memory by these model-girls, and that is the gypsy type. There is the same Oriental look about them, the same brilliancy of dark eyes under dark low brows, the same delicately-cut noses and full yet finely-chiseled lips. They have also almost invariably the same wondrous wealth of long raven black tresses, glossy but not fine. The complexions are fresher, more delicate, and with more of bloom than is often seen among the gypsies; and this is the principal difference between the two types. There is also another point of similarity, which, if the accounts of Eastern travelers may be accepted, seems also to point to an Oriental origin. I allude to the singular gracefulness of 'pose' which is observable in these people, among the men and women alike. There they stand and lounge, or sit propped, half recumbent, against a balustrade in the sun, in all sorts of attitudes, but in all they are graceful."

### THE GALAXY.

Quoting for a title the common phrase "A New Country," Mr. T. M. Coan, in this issue, makes some further comments on the United States, chiefly from an æsthetic point of view, and takes occasion to return a sharp reply to his critic of *Appleton's Journal*. Other noteworthy articles are "Louis II. of Bavaria," by E. Reclus; "The Tale of the Forest of Arden," an adaptation from "As You Like It," by Richard Grant White, and "Michel Angelo," by S. L. Austin, who wrote last month of Canova and Napoleon. "My Farm at the Five-mile Stone" is a well-rendered page of New-York history, illustrative of the changes that have within a few years come upon the Island of Manhattan. And in the province of fiction we have a short story by M. E. W. S., entitled "The Ring with Two Lions," and installments of three others—Mr. McCarthy's "Dear Lady Disdain;" "A Norseman's Pilgrimage," by Mr. Boyesen, and Mrs. Edwards' "Leah." A. B. Street, Edgar Fawcett, W. L. Flagg, and L. C. contribute the verses, and the miscellaneous departments, as usual, close the contents, scientific topics only being rather scanty.

### SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

We have here the completion of the ninth volume, a volume which surpasses its predecessors in interest, variety, and the spirit of its contents. "A Chat About German Parliaments" is a well-written paper, humorously illustrated, by Prof. W. Wells, who himself experienced some of the inconveniences of one Berlin revolution when at the university there. Mr. Edward King describes Baltimore, styling it the Liverpool of America, and his account is illustrated by some exceedingly well-executed engravings. They are small, but very clear, minute in detail, and effective. So, too, are other engravings in an article on "Hollowland," telling of a farmer's vacation tour among the Dutch. It is by Col. Waring, who is to follow it up, we understand, by a detailed account of the draining of Haarlem Lake. W. H. Rideing, in a paper entitled "Death-dealing Trades," treats briefly of the dangers of cigar, artificial flower, and wall paper manufactures, also match-making and other occupations. The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is again revived, this time by G. A. Vaile, who, however, is content to summarize the old arguments. Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" is continued, and we have, besides further chapters of "The Mysterious Island," three short stories from the pens of George P. Lathorp, H. H. Boyesen, and C. A. Stephens, the last named taking his material from the Dominion. There are verses by Harriet Kimball, Elizabeth A. Allen, Julia Dorr, Titus M. Coan, Helen Bostwick, B. F. Taylor, and Joel Stacy. Of these the most ambitious is the "Proud Lady of Staroren," by Mrs. Allen, but there is a humor about Joel Stacy's production which tempts us to quote at least a part. It is *apropos* of the talk about "Carnivorous Plants," and runs thus:

"What's this I hear,
My Molly dear,
About the new carnivora?
Can little plants
Eat bugs and ants,
And gnats and flies?
Why—bless my eyes!
Who is the great diskiverer?

* * * * * * * *

Alas 'twould be
Sad news to me,
To hear your own dear Fido, pet,
Had lost his breath
In cruel death,
Because, one day
In thoughtless play,
He went too near a violet!

Or, horror! what
If, heeding not,
Some cruel plant carnivorous
We ventured near—
Yes *we*, my dear—
And swallowed were,
With no one there
To succor or deliver us.

* * * * * * * *

Ah, science knows
Each flower that blows
And all its wicked habits
'Tis not for us
To make a fuss;
For aught we know,
The lilies grow
From dining on Welsh rabbits!"

### ST. NICHOLAS.

A new version of Cinderella, by Frank R. Stockton, with a pretty frontispiece from Mr. Champney's painting, fill the first pages in this boys' and girls' favorite, but there are several chapters equally attractive. The two serial stories, "The Young Surveyor" and "The Eight Cousins," are continued, presenting great contrast and variety. The Peterkin family, under the care of Lucretia P. Hale discuss the best way of proceeding when snowed up; and there is a bit of Bunker Hill history supplied by George J. Varney. A sketch of the life of a pilot, by Major Traverse, and another entitled "The Great Freshet," by Jennie Zimmerman, are graphic and exciting, as also is an "Adventure with a Grizzly," which Samuel Cozzens has thought would just suit the boys. But they, and perhaps the girls too, will be equally interested in "John Spooner's Great Human Menagerie," where Mr. Joel Stacy gives pictures and descriptions which will enable girls and boys of moderate ingenuity to make a collection for their own amusement and for the edification of the uninitiated. It will probably be one of the most attractive papers in this number. There are several other contributions, too many for us to enumerate, besides poetry in abundance and the customary supply of riddles, correspondence, and the wise sayings of Jack in the Pulpit. Mrs. Dodge well sustains the high standard she established at the outset for this magazine.

### THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

An enumeration of the principal rowing events in 1874 occupies the first place in this number. But the "correspondence" presents great variety and some novelty. Letters from "Centre-board" and "Skimmer," the latter defending the modern style of "racing machines," have some freshness about them. But the contributions of older pens will attract more notice. Mr. Norcross discourses at some length on "Sail Stability;" "Coxswain" has some notes on rowing in Philadelphia, and there are other letters from "Oars-a-Peak," "Nautilus," "Maltese" on aquatics in New-Orleans "Hard-a-Lee," and others. "Yachting Foam" and "Rowing Ripples" are full of interesting notes, and we find appended the resolutions agreed upon in connection with the Centennial Regattas, and the rules of the College Association. The "Boatswain's Locker" contains a chapter on the "Islands of the Pacific," but rather historical than descriptive. However it is not yet concluded. The remark we before made of the visible improvement in this magazine is fully justified by the present number, which is full of aquatic news and articles of interest.

### OLD AND NEW.

Here, too, the approach of the Centennial is indicated. "A Hundred Years Ago" is the title of the introductory paper, and in it is mentioned the event which happened on the 19th of April, 1775, and is, therefore, very timely. The brighter side of "Rebel Prisons" is depicted by William C. Bates. Louise Stockton writes of "The Sand Philosopher," Dr. George Newman, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Smith concludes her paper on "The Class of '71," and we have a further lengthy installment from advance sheets of Anthony Trollope's novel "The Way We Live Now." As is the custom in this monthly, a large space is given to literary and musical reviews, correspondence, fine arts, and progress, and several items of importance will be found in these several departments. One on "Art Education," another on "The Bogus Charities of New-York," are especially noticeable.

## HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Statistics of the Hawaiian Islands for 1874 show a decrease in the value of domestic exports of $103,052 41, also of foreign exports of $185,361 98, with a total decrease in value of $988,464 39.

# FRENCH NOTES.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION—TWO AUCTION SALES.

### VAIN ATTEMPTS TO FORM A CABINET—REFUSALS ALL ROUND—AN EXPLANATION OF THE ANOMALOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—TWO AUCTIONS—SALE OF MR. TIFFANY'S RESIDENCE AND ITS CONTENTS—HOW HE CAME TO SELL OUT—THE STORY OF NORMAN STORY'S DEATH—THE GUIZOT LIBRARY UNDER THE HAMMER.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Wednesday, March 9, 1875.

Nothing has yet come from the persistent negotiations going on at Versailles, and to-day we seem as far as ever from the expected Cabinet. Every day decreases the chances of getting a Ministry that will last, and some of our best men have now withdrawn because unwilling to compromise themselves any further in these vain attempts. No one now believes that a Cabinet can be drawn from the Chamber that will have any certainty of living beyond the Easter vacation. M. Buffet has given up the task in despair. This was not the first time that he has done so, but on Sunday night the Marshal's appeals to his patriotism failed to move him. He declared that he should offer no more portfolios to be refused. M. Buffet was a Cabinet Minister at the age of thirty, under the Republic of 1848, and hence has long had an opportunity of writing "*Ancien Ministre*" after his name—a piece of vanity that excites the ambition of so many Frenchmen. Having this title, he will not now think of sacrificing his dignity to gain it. And there are others who make many objections when asked to form a part of the Government. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier laid down a number of conditions. He declared that he would not accept a place in the new Cabinet unless M. Buffet was President of the Council, and it was reported and denied, and reported again, that he also demanded the retirement of Gen. Bourbaki and the restitution of the Prefect of the Rhône. But if he makes the first condition a *sine qua non*, it is quite sufficient, for M. Buffet now says that he will not form a Ministry. He presided over the Assembly on Monday, and took occasion to thank his colleagues for their confidence in him. This was regarded as an announcement that he had given up the task of forming a Cabinet, and meant to remain President of the Assembly. In the succeeding combination M. Dufaure was designated for the Interior and Duc Pasquier for Public Instruction, but the latter declined this miner rôle. It was then offered to M. De Meaux, son-in-law of Montalembert, but he positively refused to take any office under present conditions. The same thing was said by M. Bocher—a man of great talent, by the bye—and he had to be left out of the various combinations. M. Bocher declared that he was not one of those who had voted for the Republic; he had endured it, and that was all; he had abstained from voting against it, but had not given it his sanction, and now he must decline to take an active part in the work of building it up. This is the policy of the Comte de Paris, who denies that he instructed his partisans to vote the Republic. He left them free to vote as they pleased, but advised submission to the Republic, if it were found inevitable.

### A PLAIN EXPLANATION OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Doubtless many will find it strange that so many men should refuse to accept office, when the quarrels in the Assembly are mainly over the possession of the offices. I have already given the reasons for this seeming anomaly, but will try to put them in very plain and simple language. The present crisis has endured ever since the 6th of January. The De Cissey Ministry fell before an adverse vote, but entered into an agreement to hold their offices until their successors were named. Then it was found inexpedient to form a Ministry before the Constitutional bills were disposed of, and that matter was settled on the 25th of February. Then came new difficulties. The majority of 425 votes that adopted the Wallon propositions was composed of 345 Republicans and eighty members of the Right Centre or Orleanist Party. As four-fifths of the majority was composed of Republicans, it was only natural that they should have four-fifths of the offices, and the Orleanists one-fifth, or thereabout. But exactly the reverse was the case. The eighty Orleanists wanted six of the eight portfolios, and an absolute majority in the Councils of the Government. They voted the Republic under the supposition that, with the help of MacMahon, they would be able to exclude the Republicans and keep the reins of power in their own hands. Of course the Republicans resist such pretensions. They are perfectly willing to give the Orleanists a majority in the Cabinet, and even the Ministry of the Interior, the most important of all, and say that they will support such a Ministry so long as it keeps in the Republican alignment. There is the trouble, for the object is to make a strongly Monarchical Ministry, and a Republic without Republicans. But this the Republicans will not permit, and the Orleanists will be obliged to yield in the end; for if they break with their present allies, the Bonapartists and Legitimists will succeed in breaking up the present majority and in overthrowing any Ministry that can be formed. The Orleanists have left themselves no way of retreat. They have burned their boats, and must now fight in the Republican ranks—succeeding with the Republicans or going down with them before a new coalition. The whole thing is so precarious that no really good man likes to risk his reputation by trusting it to the shaky majority of the 25th February. Every hour diminishes the chances of getting good men into the new Cabinet, so that, perhaps, the Marshal will be forced to designate one himself, and then cover it with his own responsibility, and protect it with his *glorieux épée*. Should this be done fancy how M. Thiers will laugh in his sleeve.

### MR. TIFFANY'S RESIDENCE AND ITS CONTENTS SOLD—WHY HE LEAVES EUROPE.

Two very interesting auction sales are going on at this time, one being that of Mr. Tiffany, of Baltimore, and the other the sale of the Guizot library. Mr. Tiffany was a warm personal friend of Norman Story, who was killed at Pau, and both members of the Washington Club of Paris. Some time last Summer Messrs. Tiffany and Story took down a lot of English hunters and pack of hounds, and established a splendid hunt at Pau. They had about twenty very fine hunters in their stables. Some two months ago Norman Story was killed, and I can only give the popular version of the affair. While following the hounds, Story came to a gate upon which a peasant was leaning, and asked him to throw it open. The man said that he should not do so unless he was paid for it, and demanded a piece of money. Being in haste Story turned back a few yards and put his hunter at the gate. It would have been carried easily enough, but just as the horse rose the malicious brute of a man threw the gate wide open, and the horse and rider came crashing down upon it. The horse being a very heavy animal, Mr. Story was badly injured, and had his canteen driven into his liver. He died in a day or two. Mr. Tiffany was deeply affected by the death of his friend. He at once bought the ground upon which the accident occurred, (it was little better than a murder,) and intends erecting a memorial chapel upon it. He sold out his stable and then announced his intention of selling out his hotel in Paris and of leaving Europe forever. The sale has been a curious one, for during his residence in Vienna, where he was Secretary of Legation, if I remember rightly, and in Paris, Mr. Tiffany had made a rare collection of works of art. The hotel was crowded and the bidding exceedingly animated, most of the things selling for more than they cost. For instance, there was a curious lot of American pistols that brought more than the manufacturers' prices, and all the hunting cups and other objects of art brought their full value. The four-in-hand drag sold for about 4,500 francs; a coupé, badly used, for 2,200 francs; a Victoria for 1,900 francs, and so on, nearly every article fetching more than it was worth in its present condition. To-day the furniture is to be sold, including a solid silver bath-tub, for which a number of *demi-mondaines* intend to bid. They can afford to do so, for, thanks to the advice given them by their broker friends, many of them have made large sums of money during the recent rise. One cleared 400,000 francs in a month on Spanish Credit Mobilier, which, owing to a corner, has gone up already to 1,340 francs. It rose from fifty to eighty francs a day.

### SALE OF THE GUIZOT LIBRARY—THE COLLECTION OF A SEVERE STUDENT.

The Guizot sale is quite another thing. There are few outside bidders, nearly all the books being taken by the second-hand dealers. The library contains a large number of volumes, but few works of value and few rare editions. One can see at a glance that it was the library of a student and not of an amateur of finely-bound books. A majority of the books were roughly bound in the time of Louis Philippe, and many of the works were published during that period. Yesterday M. Thiers drove up to the Hotel der Ventes and looked on for some time without buying anything, meantime examining the catalogue with great care. It is probable that the books he desired are marked for sale to-day. The sales yesterday did not bring a high price. An edition of *La Harpe, an* VII. *an* VIII., nineteen volumes, in 8vo, were knocked down for the small sum of 16 francs. *Tom Jones*, in six volumes, brought the ridiculously small sum of 3 francs 30 centimes, or 70 cents. Several other fine standard works sold as low. An English edition of Dante's *Inferno* brought 650 francs, and the *Pasquillorum, tomi II.*, with annotations and notes by Martin Luther, with a certificate of authenticity, brought 505 francs, ($101.) The work was little disputed, since the auctioneer announced that he had a private bid for it of 450 francs. Of romance there was little in the library of M. Guizot—at least not in French. He had a number of standard English novels, and Eugene Sue's works in Spanish. There was not a single one of De Balzac's novels in the collection, nor a copy of Moliere; but there was an English translation of one of Moliere's plays. The first day's sales produced 4,353 francs 20 centimes; yesterday's sales amounted to 4,886 francs, or a total for the two days' sales of 9,239 francs 20 centimes.

## WITH DUE DELIBERATION.

### THE STORY THAT A ST. LOUIS WOOER TOLD—HOW A PROMISING COURTSHIP WAS SPOILED BY A TOO APT ILLUSTRATION.

*From the St. Louis Republican.*

In the future great city is a young man who is supposed to be somewhat anxious to find a young lady of many virtues and few wants who will consent to share with him the munificent sum of $15 per week, or thereabout, which represents the value attached to his services by his employers. For some time the aspiring young man has been paying his distresses to a young lady of the most estimable character and antecedents, residing in an aristocratic locality, and, strange to relate, he has been received with favor.

Well, after about six months of somewhat arduous courtship, at a total cash expense of about $7, the young man concluded that the momentous occasion had arrived when he might fling himself at the feet—they were not large, she wore threes—of his adorable, and beseech her to be his wife, his own forever and ever, &c. The critical moment arrived. The young man propounded the question fraught with such a world of joy or with such a universe of woe, according to the nature of the reply.

"Will you be mine forever; w-w-w m-m-ay I hope—will you marry me?" he stammered out, never in all the course of his life having propounded a question so difficult to articulate.

"Oh, dear," said the girl, "what shall I do? Please let me think about it. I will give you my answer next Sunday evening. I can't answer now."

This was Wednesday night.

"So you want to take four days in which to decide, do you?" asked the journalist, all the assurance of his guild returning to bear him up in the emergency.

"Oh, yes, four days," murmured the girl, "it's only a little while."

A happy thought struck the young man. He was much given to illustration by anecdote. Why should he not illustrate the present case? So he said: "Darling, you remind me of an old Dutch Judge down in one of the Mohawk counties of New-York."

"How in the name of goodness do I remind you of an old Dutch Judge?" inquired the astounded girl, her gentle brown eyes wide with wonder.

"Well," began the wretch, coolly, "a good many years ago the Whigs of Schenectady County, N. Y., elected to the office of County Judge and Surrogate an old Mohawk Dutch farmer, who knew no more about law than a street-car mule knows about love. The first case that came before the old Judge was a suit for damages involved in the opening of a road through a man's farm, and it was tried before him without any jury. After he had heard all the testimony and the arguments of the attorneys, he elevated his 275 pounds of solemnity to a perpendicular position, and made the following speech:

'SHENTLEMENS: I haf listened to dur teshdimony unt der arguments von der gounsel mit a great teal of batience unt much addenshun, unt I haf become brofowntly imbressed mit der great importance of dot gase. It ish a gase vich involfs many nish boints of jurisbrudence, and vich requires a great teal of teliberashun. Derefore, in view of the great imbortance of dot gase, unt in order dat tue teliberashun may pe operfed py dis court, I shall dhake four days in vich to tecite dot gase, but shall effentually find shudgement for der blaintiff!'"

Somehow this beautiful illustration did not seem to produce a happy effect. The young lady's dignity seemed to rise as the story progressed, until, when she heard the last of it and the beauty of the illustration dawned upon her mind, she quietly remarked:

"I don't think I shall require the four days. I can decide now, and I shall find judgment in this case for the defendant. I don't believe that any man who was in earnest would tell such a story as that under such circumstances."

Then she glanced wistfully at her watch, and remarked that she had not thought it was so late. The young man put on his hat and overcoat and walked down the front steps, murmuring to himself that he was always putting his foot in it.

## DEATH OF A VERY AGED LADY.

Mrs. Ariah Goss died at Amherst, N. H., on Saturday morning, aged 105 years, one month and nineteen days. She was the oldest person in the State. Mrs. Goss was the daughter of Stephen Bathrich, of Lunenberg, where she was born Feb. 1, 1770. She went to Amherst in 1785, then being 15 years of age, and one year later married Ephraim Goss, a soldier returned from the war, with whom she lived fifty-four years, till his decease in 1840, and by whom she had ten children, seven daughters and three sons, two daughters being still alive, Mrs. White, of Manchester, now being in her eightieth year, and Mrs. Wilcox, who has made her home with her mother, ministering to her wants in her declining years. Three grand-daughters survive her, one the wife of Hon. Person C. Cheney, of Manchester; Mrs. Josiah Laselle, of Manchester; and Miss Elizabeth Whitney, of Boston. The deceased retained her faculties in a remarkable degree until within a year or two, since which time her memory failed her, and also her eye-sight. She was among the last Revolutionary pensioners in the country, her husband having been a fifer in that war.

## A HARD-HEARTED DAUGHTER.

The flower-girl Isabelle, of the Paris Jockey Club, has just been the defendant in a suit brought by her mother to obtain an alimentary allowance. The plaintiff, a poor peasant woman and widow, named Briant, living at Sannois, (Seine-et-Oise,) now infirm and unable to work; is quite destitute, and only supported by an allowance of a few francs a week made by another daughter who is also in a very humble situation of life. Isabelle, on the contrary, is in affluent circumstances, her income being estimated at 16,000 francs a year; she lives in a handsome apartment in Paris, and has two houses at Sannois. The mother demanded a pension of 780 francs a year, which the daughter refused to give. The counsel for the latter denied that her earnings were as much as stated, and showed that they were only of a precarious nature. The tribunal, however, gave judgment against her, but fixed the allowance at 600 francs a year.

# RUSSIAN POLICY.

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AND THE LAND OF THE CZAR.

### RESULTS OF FOREIGN CRITICISM—ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS—WHAT IS EXPECTED OF RESIDENT ENVOYS—THE NO-PUBLICITY RULE.

*From a Special Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

The latest Russian news telegraphed to London from Berlin concerns America more than it does England. But Prince Gortschakoff's alleged irritation at the contents of Mr. Schuyler's published dispatches from Central Asia has excited a great deal of attention in this country; and people are all rather glad, I think, to find that Russians, equally with Prussians, are quite as much annoyed with the free criticism of Americans as with that of Englishmen. Mr. Michell, Second Secretary in the British Embassy at St. Petersburg was objected to by the Russians, and, indirectly, compelled to abandon the diplomatic career: first, because he understood what was taking place around him; secondly, because he was suspected of having written very unfavorable accounts to his Government of Russian proceedings in Central Asia. To vary the French proverb, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*," and if the Russians take it for granted that any Englishman who knows what they are doing in Central Asia must necessarily give a bad account of their goings on in that region, what are we to conclude except that the Russian rule in Turkestan, Bokhara, and the annexed portion of Khiva is really bad? I have already told you how Mr. Michell suddenly left St. Petersburg, and, after remaining here for some time, returned to his post with the full approbation and support of our Foreign Office; and how, notwithstanding this support, he took an early opportunity of giving up diplomacy in order to take charge of a large commercial enterprise at Odessa. Yet Mr. Michell's reports to the Foreign Office on the conduct of the Russians in Central Asia have never been printed. Perhaps the very fact of their not being included in any of our Blue Books caused suspicion. However that may be, the Russians only suppose that Mr. Michell's reports have been adverse to their claims as pioneers of Christianity and civilization in Central Asia; whereas they know, by the published papers, that Mr. Schuyler's verdict, after inquiry made on the spot, is dead against them.

Mr. Schuyler being the only non-Russian diplomatist who has ever visited Central Asia, it was very desirable that the result of his observations should be made known. I rather think, however, that, had he been an English diplomatist, his dispatches would never have seen the light. In the United States they seem to print everything sent home from your various Legations; and I remember some dozen years ago reading a dispatch from Gen. Cassius Clay, then Minister at St. Petersburg, in which, indignant at the attitude of a portion of the English nation during the civil war, he advised Mr Seward to bring the English Government to their senses by sending a hostile expedition to Ireland. This communication was rendered quite harmless by the fact that it was followed by one in reply from Mr. Seward requesting Gen. Cassius Clay to confine his attention to the proper business of his Legation; and the members of the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, where I happened to see it, looked upon the whole affair as a joke. This same report, by the way, tells how the Emperor of Russia, on Gen. Cassius Clay being presented to him, addressed the American envoy in "American;" with many other noteworthy particulars, from which the curious must be referred to the document itself.

Indeed, the American rule is, apparently, to print all the dispatches received from abroad. The custom in England is to publish just as much as will satisfy the House of Commons and the public without offending foreign Governments or compromising the authors of the dispatches. The Austrians, in their "Red Book," reproduce the instructions sent out from the Foreign Office, but very little of what arrives back to the Foreign Minister. The French, under the Empire, (I do not know what their practice has been of late years,) reproduced in their "Yellow Book" the instructions from the Foreign Minister to the chiefs of Embassies and Legations abroad, and nothing else. Prussia publishes no Blue Books; and when Prince Bismarck was once asked, in the Prussian Chamber, why he allowed his country to be distanced in this respect even by Austria, he replied that if he undertook the publication of diplomatic Blue Books he should be obliged to double the staff of clerks in the Foreign Office; inasmuch as, besides copying genuine dispatches for the archives, it would be necessary to prepare false or garbled dispatches for the general reader. This, indeed, with a candor which his enemies call "cynical," the Prince has said again and again; and, without any approach to "cynicism," he has more than once explained that if foreign diplomatists knew that their communications to Prussian or German envoys would in due time be submitted to the public gaze, they would often be prevented from making communications of great importance. For these reasons, Prussia publishes no diplomatic Blue Books, while in Russia there has never been the slightest question of such a thing. In England, as I was before saying, they publish mutilated dispatches. But, apart from what it is sometimes found necessary to cut out, (the omission of which is duly indicated by blanks or asterisks,) the dispatches are genuine as far as they go; and in almost all cases they enable one to form a fair idea as to what they must have been in their original form. According to that eminent Russo-phobist, Mr. David Urquhart, who, in every complication, sees the hand of Russia, as Mr. Whalley and Mr. Newdegate see that of the Jesuits, dispatches, however much mutilated, are always of use to a discerning critic. "They are of the same service to me," he once wrote, "that the clothes of a murdered man are to a detective. They show that a murder has been committed, and often enable me to find out all the particulars of the crime."

As regards Mr. Schuyler's report on the affairs of Central Asia, it seems absurd to blame him for having described what he himself saw; but if the Russians have any just ground of complaint on the subject it must be against the United States Government as indiscreet publishers, rather than against Mr. Schuyler as a conscientious and truth-telling reporter. But the fact is, the Russians believe, or affect to believe, that if a man receives the slightest civilities at their hands he is bound for that reason to speak well of everything in Russia. "Only think," they will say of a traveler, who, after being kindly received in Russia, has perhaps ventured to remark that the Russian Government in Poland is by no means perfect; "only think of that ungrateful man writing against us after the Princess Vera had asked him several times to dinner, and Gen. Popimoff had lent him horses!" Mr. Schuyler is doubtless looked upon at this moment as a monster of ingratitude, because, after being permitted, as a particular favor, to visit the Russian possessions in Central Asia, he has presumed to find fault, here and there, with what he saw.

The fact is, the Russians, regarded from one very important point view, are barbarians. I do not wish to use the word offensively, and I know better than most people that the Russians have produced a large number of poems, novels, and comedies, many of which are admirable; that they possess considerable talent for music, and that some of their painters are excellent both by their original qualities and by their acquired skill. But they are barbarians in this sense, that they are strangers to that political civilization which allows and even implies freedom of criticism for foreign as well as for home institutions. The Prussians, in this respect, are not so very much better than their more primitive neighbors; witness the trouble that an American correspondent, Mr. Jackson, and an English correspondent, Mr. Kingston, have lately got into at Berlin for publishing news or comments unfavorable to the Prussian Administration.

In England the general feeling against Russia is, at this moment, very bad indeed—unjustifiably bad, as it seems to me, since the Russians have recently been making advances, and are quite prepared to be good friends. But it is precisely when they make advances that they are most mistrusted; and their friendly demeanor, now that they are convinced that England will have nothing more to do with the Conference on the Usages of War, is looked upon with more suspicion than their seeming hostile attitude when it was still uncertain whether we should retire or not. Russia had a certain number of friends in England even during the last Polish insurrection. Indeed, while the Crimean War was going on there were English journals (those of the so-called "Manchester Party") which from time to time used to put in a good word for Russia. But the moment there is a question of coming to an understanding with Russia, all parties unite in rejecting the idea. If the code submitted to the conference had been proposed by Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland we should certainly have subscribed to it. There is nothing objectionable in it except that it is apparently of Russian origin. I say "apparently," for as a matter of fact it is nothing but a repetition of the code for the American forces proclaimed by President Lincoln in 1863.

Mr. W. A. White, formerly Acting Consul at Warsaw, has just been made Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Servia. The last English agent in Servia, Mr. Longworth, was appointed to Belgrade on account of his knowledge of Turkish. Now that Servia has no connection with Turkey except through its yearly tribute, Mr. White is sent there for his general political knowledge, and also for his knowedge of the Slavonian language. The outlying provinces of Turkey are, in fact, slowly but surely losing their Turkish character. S. E.

## STRANGERS IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

An unusual incident, says the London *Times* of March 11, occurred at the sitting of the House of Commons last night. During the debate on Mr. Pease's motion, two strangers entered the House by the Members' doorway, and, passing unchallenged, took their seats in the body of the House, on the Liberal side, close by the chair of the Sergeant at Arms. There they sat, according to their own story, for over half an hour. How they passed the policemen and door-keepers by whom the entrance is so jealously guarded it is hard to say. Probably they were helped by the easy unconsciousness which comes from ignorance of wrong doing. As they saw the gentlemen around them with their hats on, the two strangers observed what they thought was the etiquette of the place, and kept their hats on too. They had comfortable benches, were not at all crowded, and must have been charmed with the accommodation so thoughtfully provided by Parliament for visitors. At length a division was called. The Speaker's wonted emphatic warning, "Strangers must withdraw," fell upon deaf ears, for the two strangers did not understand the summons, and remained in their places. When the doors were locked and tellers were appointed, and members passed leisurely into the division lobbies, the two visitors must have begun to feel uncomfortable, and see that they were not quite where they ought to be. By this time Capt. Gossett's attention had been called to them, and the first order they received was, "Take your hats off." As the doors were locked the intruders could not be turned out; and it would have been against all Parliamentary precedent to unlock the doors for any purpose. They were therefore led up stairs into the gallery reserved for distinguished strangers, and after the division was over were severely taken to task by Capt. Gossett, Col. Forester, and the officials of the House. Their explanation was simple. They had orders for the strangers' gallery, signed, oddly enough, by Col. Forester himself. They were told by a policeman in the Central Hall to walk "straight on," and, having done so only too literally, they found themselves in the body of the House, where they sat down, knowing no better. By one of the standing orders of the Commons, the Sergeant-at-Arms is directed "from time to time to take into his custody any stranger or strangers he shall see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the House or gallery appropriated to the members of this House, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the House or gallery shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw while the House or any committee of the whole House is sitting; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of the House. It was thought, on the whole, inexpedient to make too much of this incident by taking the delinquents into custody, as they really appeared to have erred through ignorance, and therefore no notice was taken by the House of their intrusion. But they were severely admonished, and, it is to be hoped, were duly scared by the representation of the penalties they might have incurred and the serious breach of the standing orders they had committed. We understand that one of the strangers was a respectable licensed victualler residing in London, who had procured an order of admission for a country friend of the same calling. They will be able to relate to their friends a wholly exceptional experience.

## JAPANESE PAPER

At the great Vienna Exhibition a complete collection of articles of wonderful variety, and all made of paper, attracted much attention in the Japanese section. The process of manufacture was a secret at the time, and the public were at a loss to comprehend how pocket-handkerchiefs, napkins, dresses, ornaments, umbrellas, &c., could be made so strong and durable from so frail a material. A member of the Society of Orientalists, M. Zappe, has at length penetrated the mystery, and published the process by which this paper is obtained. The substance employed is the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a sort of mulberry-tree, which is also used by the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific for a sort of cloth, the manufacture of which, however, differs completely from that employed by the Japanese for their paper. The rearing of this tree is extremely easy; its roots are cut up into pieces three inches in length, which are stuck into the ground, where they strike with astonishing rapidity. Within the first year their offshoots attain the length of nine inches, and thrice that within the second. The stem also grows fast and reaches the height of thirteen feet in the course of three years; and if care has been taken to prune it properly, the plant has the appearance of a vigorous shrub. At the beginning of Winter the branches are lopped off and cut into bits two inches long, then boiled until the bark strips off easily. The latter is then laid out to dry in the air for two or three days, and afterward exposed for twenty-four hours to the action of a running stream, and ultimately carded, whereby two kinds of fibres are separated from each other, viz.: the outer ones, called *sarakawa*, which are coarse and serve to make paper of inferior quality, and the inner ones, called *sosori*, for first-rate sorts. These latter are rolled up into bales weighing thirty-five pounds each, which are again exposed to running water, then dried, and, lastly, boiled in large kettles. After rinsing again in cold water, these fibres are now crushed and pounded in wooden mortars for about twenty minutes, made up into balls and reduced to pulp, mixing therewith a small quantity of a liquid extracted from *Hebiocus manihot*, and some rice-water to preserve it from the ravages of insects. That pulp is then made into paper in the usual way, or drawn into threads to be woven with silk.

## AN EXCITED CONGREGATION.

There was quite a panic at the First Unitarian Church, Harvard square, Cambridge, Mass., during services Sunday morning. The announcement that Rev. W. H. H. Murray would occupy the pulpit caused the church to be filled to its utmost seating capacity. While the choir were singing the opening hymn the gallery on the left was seen to settle. Instantly many directly under it and several upon it started up to rush out, and this was the signal for a general stampede from that side of the church. For a time there was great confusion, but Mr. Murray, after assuring the congregation that the danger would be removed if all in the gallery would leave it, gave out the second hymn, and the singing had a remarkable effect upon the congregation.

# THE MORDAUNT CASE.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST LADY MORDAUNT PROVED—A DECREE OF DIVORCE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 11 says: The case of Mordaunt versus Mordaunt and Cole came before Mr. Justice Hannen and a special jury in the Divorce Court this morning.

The petition was filed by Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton Hall, Warwick, and prayed for the dissolution of his marriage with Harriet Sarah, Lady Mordaunt, on the ground of adultery. The petitioner was married on the 6th of December, 1866, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, and the parties afterward lived together at Walton Hall and at No. 6 Belgrave square. Misconduct on the part of the respondent was alleged with Viscount Cole in May, June, and July, 1868, at Chesham place, and in July, 1868, and January, 1869, at Walton Hall, and also with some person unknown between the 15th of June, 1868, and the 2d of February, 1869. The citation was served on Lady Mordaunt at Walton Hall on the 20th of April, 1869. An application was afterward made on her behalf to stay the proceedings, on the ground that she was not of sound mind, and was therefore unable to plead and to give instructions for her defense, the application being supported by affidavits. Counter-affidavits were filed on behalf of the petitioner, with the view of showing that Lady Mordaunt was feigning insanity in order to avoid pleading to the petition, and on the 27th of July, 1869, an order was made that her ladyship's father, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, should appear as her guardian *ad litem* for the purpose of raising the question as to her state of mind. On the 30th of July, 1869, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe accordingly entered an appearance, and alleged that at the time when the citation was served on the respondent she was not of sound mind. The petitioner having taken issue on this allegation, the question was ordered to be tried before the court by a special jury. After a trial lasting seven days the jury returned a verdict that on the 30th of April the respondent was in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unable to answer the citation and instruct an attorney in her defense. A few days afterward Lord Penzance, the Judge of the Divorce Court, before whom the case had been tried, made an order staying further proceedings against Lady Mordaunt. An appeal was made to the full court by Sir Charles Mordaunt, when the order of Lord Penzance was upheld by two Judges against one. In order to place himself in a position to appeal Sir Charles Mordaunt asked for his petition to be dismissed, and the case was then taken to the House of Lords, where their lordships were assisted by some of the common law Judges, and after a long argument it was decided that the insanity was no bar to the suit proceeding, and the case was remitted to this court for hearing. Hence the proceedings of to-day.

Dr. Spinks, Q. C., Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. George Browne appeared for the petitioner, and Sir Henry James, Q. C., and Mr. Lord for the co-respondent. No counsel appeared for Lady Mordaunt.

Dr. Spinks opened the case for the petitioner, saying that he did not intend to present anything sensational to the jury. The facts were quite simple, and he should lay them before the jury just as he would do in any ordinary case. The co-respondent was a daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, who was the father of a family of beautiful daughters, most of whom were extremely well married. At the time of the marriage Sir Charles was twenty-nine years of age, and Lady Mordaunt was nineteen. He was for some years member for South Warwickshire, which county his father had represented before him. A handsome settlement was made on Lady Mordaunt by Sir Charles at the time of the marriage. They lived most happily together until the facts of this case came to light. They visited different families, and made a tour through Switzerland. Sir Charles had been in the habit of going to Norway for fishing, and in the month of June, 1868, he decided to pay a visit to that country. He wished Lady Mordaunt to accompany him, but, having heard something of the discomforts of traveling in that country, she preferred to remain in England. Accordingly it was arranged that she should go to Walton Hall, and have the company of her sister and another lady. Sir Charles expected to remain for some weeks, but finding that the fishing season was nearly over he determined to return almost at once. He wrote a letter to this effect, in which he addressed Lady Mordaunt as "my darling Harriet." In February Lady Mordaunt gave birth prematurely to a child. Some time afterward she was noticed to be distressed in mind, and one day she said to the petitioner, "Charlie, I have deceived you; the child is not yours." This was a thunderbolt to Sir Charles, and he asked no questions on that occasion; but a day or two afterward he spoke to her, when she said the child was Lord Cole's. This confession she afterward made to other people, and it was found recorded in her private diary. Inquiries were then made, and it was ascertained that Lord Cole had been in the habit of visiting Lady Mordaunt in the absence of the petitioner. On one occasion he remained with her until 1 o'clock in the morning, and on another he traveled alone with her to Reading. The result was that the petition was filed for a divorce by Sir Charles.

Sir Charles Mordaunt was called, and spoke to the facts mentioned by his counsel. He said one of the excuses Lady Mordaunt made for not accompanying him to Norway was that she had not had enough of London life. He said, under these circumstances, he would rather not go himself. She pressed him so much, however, that at last he consented to go, leaving her with some of her intimate female friends. Finding that the fishing season was over he determined to return. He sent her a telegram, and also wrote her a letter. On his arrival at Walton Hall he found her there alone. They went to Scotland on a series of visits, and Lady Mordaunt communicated to him that she expected to be confined. She desired the event to take place in London, but the birth was premature and occurred at Walton Hall. She asked what papers the announcement of the birth had been put in, and was anxious whether the word "prematurely" had been inserted. Subsequently she said to him, "Charlie, I have deceived you; the child is not yours, it's Lord Cole's." Up to this time he had placed the most implicit confidence in her, and had had no suspicion of Lord Cole. He had known him for about a year and a half, and had been introduced to him as a friend of the Moncreiffes. He had been an officer in the Rifle Brigade, and was a bachelor. In consequence of this he instituted inquiries and then filed this petition.

Sir Henry James said that, although he appeared for Viscount Cole, he did not propose to ask any questions.

Mr. Anderson, of the Scottish Bar, gave it as his opinion that the marriage of Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt was perfectly regular and good according to the law of Scotland.

Mrs. Cadogan, the wife of the incumbent of Walton, said that she had been on visiting terms with Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt. They lived happily together apparently, and he treated her kindly. She saw Lady Mordaunt after her confinement, but she said nothing to her about the paternity of the child.

Jessie Clark, who was formerly in the service of the respondent as lady's maid, said she knew Lord Cole. In 1868 he was in the habit of visiting Lady Mordaunt in London. On the 15th of June of that year Sir Charles left for Norway, and during his absence Lord Cole visited Lady Mordaunt. He dined with her on one occasion, and remained alone with her until a very late hour. On another occasion Lord Cole met Lady Mordaunt at Paddington Station. He remained outside the carriage in which she was seated until the train was just starting, when he jumped in. There was no one else in the carriage. He got out when the train arrived at Reading. When the telegram was received from Sir Charles stating he was coming back from Norway Lady Mordaunt expressed her surprise.

Henry Allen, formerly in the service of Sir Charles Mordaunt, said, while in London in 1868, Lord Cole called frequently upon Lady Mordaunt during the absence of her husband. One Sunday he arrived at 4 o'clock, and was shown into the drawing-room. Lady Mordaunt said no one else was to be admitted, and he was to say she was not at home if any one called. Lord Cole remained alone with Lady Mordaunt for three hours.

Henry Bird, butler to Sir Charles Mordaunt, also proved the frequent visits of Lord Cole.

William Broadbridge, head gardener at Walton Hall, said that in July, 1868, Lord Cole visited Lady Mordaunt at the Hall. About 9 o'clock one evening he saw them walking alone in the pleasure grounds.

Elizabeth Hancocks, who attended Lady Mordaunt during her confinement, gave evidence to the effect that her ladyship had confessed to her that Lord Cole was the father of the child. She appeared to be perfectly collected at the time she made this statement.

This concluded the case for the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Hannen then briefly summed up the case to the jury. He said that, if the confession of Lady Mordaunt was to be taken, her guilt was proved, but it was not the practice to decide cases in this court upon the confessions of the persons implicated. There must be some corroborative evidence. Well, the evidence here showed that during the absence of the petitioner in Norway Lady Mordaunt was visited by Lord Cole, who stayed until unusual hours of the night alone in her company. There was also the significant entry in her ladyship's diary. Lord Cole had not thought fit on this occasion to deny the charge against him, and it was for the jury to decide whether it was proved.

The jury immediately found that the allegations of the petitioner were proved.

Mr. Justice Hannen—Let there be a decree nisi.

The question of the costs of the appeal to the House of Lords stood over for a week.

## REMARKABLE FAMILY LONGEVITY.

Eastern papers mention a family in Castine, Maine, consisting of one male and four females, whose united ages amount to 410 years, with an average of eighty-two. The mother, Mrs. Mary Hasty, is ninety-nine; the son-in-law, Mr. Lewis Goodwin, is eighty-seven; the sister-in-law, Mrs. Isabella Parks, is eighty-five; the eldest daughter, Mrs. Lewis Goodwin, is seventy-two; and the youngest daughter, Miss Lucy Milliken, is sixty-seven. They were all born in York County, Maine, and all live at present, as they have for many years, in the same house, in the town of Parsonsfield. Each member of the family enjoys what may be termed excellent health, as they have from their birth, and they manage the farm, the dairy, &c., as well as ever.

## DRY GOODS.

## DRY GOODS.

# R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

## FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STRAW GOODS. | 5,000 pairs 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 76c., DESIRABLE | PARASOLS. |
| STRAW GOODS. | SHADES. | PARASOLS. |
| UNDERCLOTHING. | Opening Novelties from Europe. | UMBRELLAS. |
| UNDERCLOTHING. | OUR BUYERS ABROAD AND IN THIS MARKET keep us continually | UMBRELLAS. |
| UNDERWEAR. | supplied with all the finest and most desirable goods. | TRIMMINGS. |
| UNDERWEAR. | READY MONEY enables us to buy and place our goods before the public | TRIMMINGS. |
| MILLINERY. | at a very small advance on the COST OF PRODUCTION. | NOTIONS. |
| MILLINERY. | CURIOSITIES IN OUR CROCKERY AND MAJOLICA DEPARTMENT. | NOVELTIES. |

## FOURTEENTH ST. & SIXTH AV.

# LORD & TAYLOR.

Our opening of NEW and FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, SUITS, BONNETS, &c., having been postponed to

## TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

## MARCH 30 AND 31,

we will, until then, have, at MARKED REDUCTIONS, a CLEARING-OUT SALE of goods from EVERY DEPARTMENT to make room for Novelties then to be exhibited.

An EXAMINATION of our GOODS and PRICES will convince EVERY ONE that the reductions are BONA FIDE, and that WE mean just what WE say.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED..April 7
CALABRIA..WED., Mar. 31 | CHINA.......WED..April 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 4:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

### WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, Pouzols..............SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, Danré...................SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle.................SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA...............Saturday, March 27.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.............Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF NEVADA................Wednesday, April 21.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN...........................March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..Wednesday, March 24, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES................................March 31.
ATLAS................................April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL.............................March 22.
ALPS.................................April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

### Mme. N. Tilman & Co.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.

GRAND SPRING OPENING

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25, OF IMPORTED BONNETS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.
N. B.—DRESSES, SUITS, AND TROUSSEAUX, MADE TO ORDER.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

## SHIPPING.

### RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.......April 3 | STATE OF NEVADA..Mar. 22
NEDERLAND.......April 27 | SWITZERLAND....April 15

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND....March 10 | SWITZERLAND....March 22
NEDERLAND.......April 3 | STATE OF NEVADA..Ap. 15

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Th. Mar. 25, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., April 17, 2 P. M.
Spain, Sat. April 3, 2:30 P. M. |
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Canada...............Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. Wier, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. Fischer, April 6.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, April 13.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold: second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, March 24
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, SATURDAY, March 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, March 31 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 3 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves Pier No. 42 North River, April 1 at 12 noon, connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. Brickenstein, will sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Otterendorp, on SATURDAY, April 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.................................$100 gold.
Second cabin................................60 gold.
Steerage....................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK...............Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO.................Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

## STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.
New-York, March 24, 1875.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB GROH and CHRISTIAN STOEHR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.—Dated March 19, 1875. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Jeremiah Loder, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner.
M10-1aw3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND, WARREN LELAND, and CHARLES LELAND, bankrupts.—In the matter of Warren Leland and Charles Leland, two of the above-named bankrupts, lately comprising the firm of Leland Brothers.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, March 24, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held before Mr. Odle Close, the said Register, at the office of John H. Platt, the assignee of the said bankrupts, at No. 40 Wall street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the sixth day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (Title Bankruptcy.)
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 60 Duane street, corner of Elm street, in the City of New-York, by David B. McCullough, auctioneer, all the stock of goods, store fixtures, and machinery lately the property of said bankrupt, consisting of lead pipe, shot, reels, kegs, office furniture, &c., &c., and one lead pipe machine, in good order.—New-York, March 16, 1875. JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.
mch17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHOBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Schober, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
mh10 1aw3wW* IGNATZ KELLER, Assignee.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 316 STATE ST., for one or two single gentlemen, rooms nicely furnished, with board; very desirable Summer location for business men: references given and required.

A SUNNY SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM on third floor, handsomely furnished, to rent with board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large handsome room, third floor front. No. 150 West 34th st.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals, near the Union Club. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE LARGE, well-furnished room, third story, front, in a private family; gas, fire, ample closets, and every convenience.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome parlor floor; plenty of closets; no moving in May. References.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—CITY AND COUNTRY residences; also flats and rooms, with or without board, at No. 588 6th av. E. A. DAILEY.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant rooms connecting, on the third floor, with board.

TO LET WITH BOARD FURNISHED FOR family or single gentleman; table boarders taken. No. 5 East 9th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM to let—$2. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE sunny room and hall-room attached, with good board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GAR, Editorial Rooms *New-York Times.*

## SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE "INSTITUTE," Clark's Hill, will be opened for boarders April 1. For particulars address ORLO BURT, Stamford, Conn.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

### Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital....................................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....................................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS Q. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, March 23, 1875.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the adjourned meeting of the 17th inst., subject to the call of the Chairman, will be held at the company's office, No. 74 Broadway, THURSDAY, March 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to consider the report informally submitted by the President of the company, and to recommend to the bondholders such plan of action as they shall deem for the best interests of the creditors of the company.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE,
Secretary of the Bondholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street,
New-York, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Nos. 9 Nassau and 11 Pine St.,
New-York, March 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENtral Pacific Railroad Company have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., GOLD, payable at the above office on and after April 1, 1875, on presentation and surrender of Dividend Warrants No. 3.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

St. Louis, Mo., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway,
New-York, March 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STOCK AND SCRIP OF THE
Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company.
Jeffersonville Railroad Company.
Bought by GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange place.

### ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL BONDS of Texas, bearing 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. interest, for sale by J. C. CHEW, No. 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
New-York.

## STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..............................Director
FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.
CLOSE OF THE BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, only performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL (KELLOGG.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN (KELLOGG.)
THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.
WALLACE'S MARITANA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, last representation of Thomas' MIGNON (KELLOGG.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats.......................................$2

### BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.

REORGANIZED AND AUGMENTED TO UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS,

WITH NEW ARTISTS,

NEW ACTS, NEW CHARIOTS, NEW WARDROBE,

EVERYTHING NEW,

WILL REOPEN FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

### LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1875,

in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

A tableau of Huntington's Republican Court, *en costume*, will be presented, after which the guests will be invited to a tea party, presided over by ladies in costume of that day, representing the thirteen original States. The cups and saucers used on this occasion will bear the Washington crest. Dancing will follow the reception.

TICKETS, $3 EACH.

Boxes and Tickets for sale at the head-quarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, composing the Executive Committee:
JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WILLIAM H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARLIN F. HATCH, No. 59 Liberty st., Room 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
THOMAS C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEORGE A. DENIG, No. 58 Barclay st.
HENRY C. DEWITT, No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES SCHWACOFER, No. 66 Wall st.
C. P. KREIZER, M. D., No. 348 East 18th st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, No. 500 Broome st.
HENRY M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.

NINETEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, S. N. Penfield, of Christ Church, Savannah, Ga.; vocalists, Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Mr. Adolf Sohst. Admission, 25 cents.

COMMISSIONER MEACHAM WILL DEscribe the Modoc Massacre, which he saw, at Robinson Hall next week. The heroes of the Lava Beds will be there.

## GROCERIES, &C.

### S. DAVIS, JR.'S

### DIAMOND BRAND.

S. DAVIS, JR. SUGAR CURED HAMS

CINCINNATI.

### HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON

There are those who make a specialty of an article, and who, with care and the work of years, establish a well-merited reputation. This is claimed for the Diamond Brand Ham, now in its

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

These hams have given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of their curing.

"They well sustain their ancient renown," writes a patron of 1842 from Washington city.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1872.

"The hams arrived in good order, and they are certainly prime in meat and flavor. I can recommend them, and introduce them as one of the most palatable dishes in the list of family requirements."

LONDON, England, Feb. 12, 1853.

* * * * * * "I distributed a portion of them among my friends in England and Scotland, all of whom testify to their superior quality. They think them better than Westphalias."

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE, PARIS.

"Send season's supply February and May. Good in or out of a siege."

1850—The FIRST PREMIUM, a SILVER MEDAL, was awarded by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, "for ham cured in 1846." FOUR YEARS OLD!

1869—At New-Orleans, THE FIRST PRIZE.

1872—At Houston, Texas, THE FIRST PREMIUM.

For sale by Park & Tilford, W. R. Jackson, Gimm, Korner & Co., A. Polhemus, Jr., and Fisher & Van Campen.

## PROPOSALS.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
New-York, March 18, 1875.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

### BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(ORGANIZED 1860.
BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between FREDERICK C. EVANS and WM. PERCY WATTS, at No. 190 6th av., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK C. EVANS, W. P. WATTS.
New-York, Mar. 22, 1875.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, sound, kind, and stylish; six years old; price $200; cheerful, free driver. Address Post Office box No. 5,686.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

NINETY-FOURTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.<br>THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE. |

SATURDAY, March 27, SIXTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of this great play will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

☞ In consequence of the enormous demand for secured seats for the hundredth night of the Two Orphans, the management have determined to reserve a portion of the upper circle for the accommodation of patrons upon that occasion. Coupon tickets, entitling the holder to a secured seat, are now on sale at the box-office at $1 50 each.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI'S LAST NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT—LAST REGULAR RISTORI NIGHT.
Last time of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
RISTORI in her superb role of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
FRIDAY—Extra Night. RISTORI as SOR TERESA.
BENEFIT of the ITALIAN SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL RISTORI MATINEE.
RISTORI'S LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
Last performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THURSDAY—RISTORI, MARIE ANTOINETTE, Brooklyn
NEXT WEDNESDAY—AIMEE—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Only performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Reserved Seats, $2, at Academy and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI FRIDAY NIGHT.

A RISTORI performance for benevolent purposes. Mme. RISTORI has generously volunteered to give AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the BENEFIT OF THE FUND of the new Italian School Building, when she will appear, for the first and only time this season, in her great rôle of "ISABEL SUAREZ," in the renowned drama, "SOR TERESA." PRICES AS USUAL. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, Nos. 701 and 114 BROADWAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, with first production of Offenbach's new opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE
in her original creation of ROSE MICHON, inaugurating her FAREWELL APPEARANCES in New-York.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES TO-MORROW.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Remember the opening EASTER MONDAY, March 29, with the greatest of all spectacles, entitled

AHMED.

The box-office will be open for the sale of seats on and after Thursday, March 25, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

For particulars see future advertisement.

ROBINSON HALL—MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GEORGIA | CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL | MINSTRELS |
| GEORGIA | Last week! Last week! of | MINSTRELS |
| GEORGIA | 4 End Men. 21 Artists. | MINSTRELS |
| GEORGIA | AN UPROARIOUS BILL. | MINSTRELS |
| GEORGIA | "They are unsurpassed."— | MINSTRELS |
| GEORGIA | *Graphic.* Doors open at 1:30. | MINSTRELS |

## BILLIARDS.

### BILLIARDS.

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST
for the CHAMPION MEDAL, between
MAURICE VIGNAUX, (Champion,) and CYRILLE DION,
AT TAMMANY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1875.

Game—600 points up on a Griffith & Co.'s Table, with the Delaney patent wire cushion. Doors open at 7 P. M. Commence at 8 P. M., precisely. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Ladies free.

## INSTRUCTION.

### A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 34th st.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, rudiments and higher English studies. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately. Writing lessons, $3.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

## TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES PUPILS; best of references. Address H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE by an experienced tutor. Address TUTOR, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL, }
mh10-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,
Ja20-1aw6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-1aw6mW*

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EDUCATED AND CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, familiar with the business offered, gives an opportunity to an energetic man of culture and business experience, controlled by like Christian principles, who can furnish from $1,500 to $2,500 capital, to become associated with the writer in the office charge of a book business, (serial form,) somewhat novel, but proved already beyond uncertainty. NEGOTIUM, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

$400 TO $500.—A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING the City, will dispose of a light manufacturing business, established twenty years, at the cost of stock and tools. Address PUMPS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL, AND lease of first-class stationery, book, and music store, splendid location, for sale at a great sacrifice; no reasonable cash offer refused, if sold at once. Apply to LAMBERT & KANE, No. 431 Grand st.

$500 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED business, if taken immediately; small capital required. Address CARLETON, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD be invested in good paying business. Apply at No. 33 Park row, Room No. 20.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

# THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY, by the Author of "Divorce!" "Under the Gaslight!" "Leah the Forsaken!" "Horizon!" "Frou-Frou!" &c., &c.

## THE HIT OF 1875.

HOUSES CROWDED!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

LAST 4 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.

The box book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box office.
NINETEENTH WEEK AND LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
129th to 137th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

AN EXTRA MATINEE
on
THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

In active preparation,
and
will be produced on
APRIL 1,
a romantic play,
in four acts,
entitled
RAFAEL.

NOTICE.—The usual courtesy extended to professional persons and the press of free admission must be suspended during the last nights of Mr. Boucicault's engagement. There will be no exception to this order.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
EXTRA MATINEE.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE OVERFLOW AT
THE MORNING PERFORMANCES
AN EXTRA MATINEE
will be given
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
AT 1:30, PRECISELY,
when
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear
for
THE LAST TIME BUT FOUR,
in
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
The box office for securing seats is open from 8 till 4.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

# HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.
EVERY EVENING.
The distinguished American actor,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in
DAVY CROCKETT,
DAVY CROCKETT,
An American play in five acts, by the late Frank Murdock, illustrated by new scenery, by
WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.
Mr. MAYO will be supported by
Miss ROSA RAND,
Miss Annie Douglass, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Constance Leigh, Miss Hattie Naylor, Messrs. H. Fosberg, H. N. Haviland, W. Southard, H. Gwinette, J. Weaver, H. Cooke, Master Buckingham.
Admission, $1; reserved seats $1 50.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...........................Manager
THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM,
Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with MIDNIGHT STORM.
Master Leo, Enchanted Cabinet, Trained Birds, Lightning Calculator, Illuminated Panorama.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

## MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

### THE SHONINGER ORGANS.

*The undersigned* have obtained *the* General Agency *of this* well known *and* popular Organ. Prices low *for* cash. Monthly installments received. *The* trade supplied *on the most* liberal terms *at* factory prices. Agents Wanted *in every* county *in the* United States *and* Canada. Illustrated Catalogues mailed for 3 cent stamp. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New-York.

A. L. BATTERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO sell an elegant parlor grand rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; also one magnificent rosewood, four round corners, seven and one-third piano, finished with carved legs and richly carved case; both instruments are very rich tone and nearly new; have warrantees for five years, and will be sold at about half price to close a concern to realize cash. Apply at the FURNITURE STORAGE OFFICE, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., till Friday next.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7⅓ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MUSICAL.—FOR SALE, THE MOST INTERESTing Stradivarius Violin in existence on account of tone and appearance. Mr. GARDNER,
No. 110 West 16th st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# ART SALE

## THIS EVENING.

THIS | THIS | EVENING.
EVENING,
Unreserved Sale
of the Gandy and Olyphant
COLLECTION OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
at the gallery, No. 82 5th av., at 7:30 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.
ATTEND EARLY | TO SECURE SEATS.

PERFECTION!

### BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE NUMBERED NO. 1,212, of the Boston Elastic Fabric Company, dated March 13, four months, $2,122 73, signed and indorsed by C. Van Brunt, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST.—FIREMAN'S TELEGRAPH KEY, NO. 594. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to Engine, 67th st., near 3d av.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

# RAPID TRANSIT.

## ENCOURAGING RESULTS OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

JUDGE DAVIES PRESIDES AT THE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—MR. MORRELL REPORTS $60,000 IN ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—CO-OPERATION WITH THE "CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION"—DRAFT OF A NEW BILL—MR. ROOSEVELT INSTRUCTED TO URGE ITS PASSAGE IN THE LEGISLATURE—PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE PAPER INVITED.

The New-York Rapid Transit Association met in the rooms of the Local Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The members were rather dilatory in arriving, and it was nearly 2:30 before Mr. Roosevelt mounted the platform and called the meeting to order. At this hour there was a large attendance. Mr. Morrell moved that in the absence of Gouverneur Morris, their Chairman, Judge Davies be requested to fill that position. The motion was carried.

Judge Davies, on ascending the platform, thanked the meeting for the honor which had been done him, more especially as he was almost an entire stranger to the objects of the association. He only knew that they were assembled to provide rapid transit for the City, an object that naturally commended itself to all right-minded and well-thinking men. The lessons of the past Winter showed that the upper part of the City would soon be depopulated unless something were done. It was essential for all parties, both residents and property-owners, that some means of rapid transit should be promptly secured. The condition of the rivers and harbors and streets showed the necessity of elevated railways, which will enable the people to travel from one end of the City to the other without hindrance from the snow and ice, and without interfering with the carts and wagons engaged in commercial traffic. We had seen during the past Winter how City car travel had been delayed by these causes. The only remedy for these evils was rapid transit. This object had his best wishes, and he was only too happy to be able to further it in any way in his power. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Roosevelt was continued as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Ackerman, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, then arose and submitted the following report:

The Committee on Nominations, elected at the meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, the 16th inst., have been diligently at work holding meetings mostly every day since last Tuesday. They have to report progress, and are happy to say that considerable work has been done during that time in getting subscriptions to the stock fund, one of their number reporting five subscriptions of $10,000 each, and others of smaller amounts. All members of said committee report promises of subscriptions, and also willingness on the part of parties interviewed to take hold of the matter, and readiness to serve as Directors. The time not having been sufficient to complete the list of Directors, they request that a further period be given, and ask that the election, fixed for this day, be adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

On motion the committee was continued with power.

Mr. Drake said that one of the members of the committee had had an interesting experience last week. He referred to Mr. Morrell, and called upon that gentleman to relate it, and also to make a formal statement of the objects of the association.

Mr. Morrell said that he took the ground that it was not advisable to present hastily to the public names of persons to take charge of the funds. These names should be such as would command the respect of the community, and conciliate capital—in fact, appropriate it—toward carrying out the objects of the association. As a member of the committee, he had felt it peculiarly incumbent upon him to obtain names, and he had succeeded to a flattering extent. He felt at liberty to mention these names, with the proviso made by these persons that the subscription paper should not leave his hands until twenty-five others equally responsible should signify their willingness to take hold and manage the fund in concert with them. This proviso he would cheerfully observe. Hiram W. Sibley, son of Mr. Sibley, of Rochester, had subscribed $10,000, and said that he would add another cipher as soon as things got to working smoothly. Alonzo B. Cornell, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; John B. Cornell, of No. 530 Fifth avenue, the head of the great iron firm; Christopher Meyer, of No. 615 Fifth avenue; John H. Sherwood, of Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, and Joseph W. Carleton had each subscribed $10,000, making $60,000 instead of $50,000. John H. Livingston will follow, and so also will H. B. Claflin, who, however, wants one or two certain friends of his to subscribe first. Mr. Morrell hoped to double this showing before another week. [Applause.] Fifty of the leading representative men with whom he had conversed expressed as their views, and those he thought of the masses, that some method of rapid transit should be adopted in order that capital should not continue to go to New-Jersey and Long Island and remain there permanently, as it was doing daily. These men said that the difficulty heretofore was, that all the schemes of rapid transit had pinned their faith to some particular route, thus courting the opposition of the horse railroads and of other schemes. One horse railroad was taking in $5,000 daily in five cent pieces, and declining to pay its employes their full wages on the ground, publicly announced, that they had expended their earnings to defeat rapid transit. We are going, continued the speaker, through the same fight that took place in the country thirty or forty years ago when the old stage-coach lines, which had accumulated vast wealth, fought the introduction of the railroads and sought to upset all schemes looking toward that great improvement. But the time has come when we will have rapid transit in New-York City, and I have been convinced more and more by contact with leading men that we are going not only to have it but to have it quickly. This will be as soon as the scheme is placed in the hands of twenty-five men in whom the public have confidence, and they make their report, and the report is adopted by a two-thirds vote of the association. The speaker had read five charters for rapid-transit roads which had been passed by the Legislature. Some had lapsed. Others are still in force provided their terms be complied with within the next twelve months. Others, according to leading lawyers, are no good without amendments. The Greenwich street, or one-legged railway, was putting forth great efforts to put its road in order. Its bonds were being floated on the market. One man had refused him a subscription because he had a pecuniary interest in that road. Such a road does very well, but the want of the people is a system of roads going along the east and west sides and meeting at the upper end. These were the conclusions he had arrived at. [Applause.] He moved, in closing, that three or five members be added to the Committee on Nominations and Subscriptions. He found that when a man put himself down for a good, liberal subscription, he wanted to come in and govern his own money; and this was not only sensible, but it brought a double influence to the cause. He suggested that A. A. Drake, John H. Kemp, and John Haven be appointed additional members of the committee, which was carried.

Mr. R. C. Root inquired of the Chairman his legal opinion as to the power of adjourning the election from the day named in the constitution. His own experience was that an adjourned meeting was part of the previous meeting.

Judge Davies answered that it was quite competent for the association to postpone the election. There was no doubt of the legality of such a course, but he thought that the motion should include the mention of some specific day.

Mr. Root thereupon moved that when the meeting adjourn it do so to April 6, at 2 P. M., which was carried.

Mr. Drake made a motion that the committee be instructed to ascertain the names of those who had subscription papers, and that hereafter no papers be given out to any person unless upon vote of the association. He stated that he had learned that one person who had charge of a subscription paper had offered it to a rival association for a consideration. His motion was intended to prevent the improper use of the papers.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that he had the names of all those to whom he had given subscription papers, except in one case, where he had given three to one man.

Mr. Drake thereupon modified the first part of his motion to the effect that the Secretary be requested to report at the next meeting the names of all those holding subscription papers.

Mr. Morrell offered an amendment that persons holding subscription papers be asked to report progress at the next meeting. The motion as amended was carried.

Mr. Root offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this association welcome the organization of the Citizens' Rapid Transit Association, and will cheerfully co-operate with it in its efforts to secure such legislation as will give the Mayor and Common Council of this City the authority to designate and lay out suitable routes for rapid transit within its limits.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Citizens' Rapid Transit Association be, and the same are, hereby invited to become members of this association, and to aid it in its efforts to secure subscriptions to the rapid transit fund.

Mr. Roosevelt then addressed the meeting. He said it was necessary to recognize the fact that the great difficulty of legislation on the subject of rapid transit has been the confusion of counsels in regard to it, and the various bills now in Albany are only tending to increase that confusion. He thought that some one bill should be drawn for the purpose of simplifying the question and bringing it to a practical issue. I have drawn a bill, continued Mr. Roosevelt, which seems to me more clear than any I have read as emanating from Albany. He then read the following draft:

AN ACT to authorize railroad corporations hereafter authorized under the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to build and operate railroads in the cities of this State.

*The People of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any railroad company that may hereafter be formed under and in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, may build and operate the same within the corporate limits of any of the cities of this State; and in, upon, over, or under any of the streets or avenues of the said cities under such rules and regulations and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Common Council of such cities. And it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Common Council of any city to grant authority to construct and operate such railroad upon such terms and conditions as such Mayor and Common Council may prescribe.

SEC. 2. No company, so organized as aforesaid, shall build or operate such railroad in or upon any public street or highway, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on that portion of such street upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or, in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained, the General Term of the Supreme Court in the district in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three Commissioners, who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated; and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt said: The second section is merely inserted in compliance with the Constitution, which provides that every act of that kind shall contain such a clause. The first section embodies the entire point of the bill. It takes the supervision of the scheme from Albany and places it in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council, who can be easily reached by the citizens, and where many think the power ought to be. The General Railroad act abundantly provides for the organization, building, and operation of the roads. The only difficulty is that the acts of 1854 and 1860 say that no railroad shall be built in New-York except by the consent of the Legislature. I have put the bill in as few words as possible, but have taken care that there will be no excuse for misunderstanding it. I have sent a copy to Albany, and Mr. Daly, of the Committee on Cities, has introduced it before his committee. I want the newspapers to examine it, and suggest any improvements, if they find any. I am sure that the association will be glad to take action upon their criticisms. The Committee on Cities has appointed Thursday of this week to hear me in favor of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the thanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Roosevelt, and he was formally requested to proceed to Albany and urge the adoption of the bill. A resolution of thanks was also passed to the Board of Insurance Brokers, who had tendered the use of their rooms for the meetings of the association.

The meeting then adjourned, the majority of those present going to the rooms of the Board of Aldermen, where models and drawings of a new scheme of a rapid-transit railway were on exhibition.

### MODELS OF THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY.

The plans and models of the Metropolitan Transit Company were exhibited yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber before Mayor Wickham and other members of the City Government. Among those present were Commissioner Wales of the Dock Department, Ex-Commissioner Hall of the Department of Parks, Peter Cooper, Gen. Aspinwall, Aldermen Lewis, Morris, Reilly, and others. The company were represented by their Engineer-in-chief, Mr. C. T. Harvey, and their Secretary, Mr. F. B. Fisk. Model posts and cars, the latter of a cylinder form, were placed on the President's desk, where they could be easily seen and examined.

Mr. Harvey, before explaining the models, gave a brief history of the movement which led to the construction of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, in which he took a prominent part. He said that the company he represented had a charter to build a road, and there would be nothing uncertain as to their operations. The fact that the Greenwich street road had been successful showed that the proposed road would not be a mere experiment. The Greenwich Street Road would have been more successful if more attention had been given to making improvements, and less to making the stock valuable. Mr. Harvey next stated that the style of posts proposed by the company would neither disfigure nor encumber the streets. Each post would have two channel bars attached to it. They would be put down only once in every thirty-three feet, and they would not damage property. The company proposed to give the City use of the telegraphic wires on its line. Mr. Harvey then adverted to the model of cylinder cars, which, he said, would seat 10 per cent. more people than the ordinary cars, while they could be emptied much more quickly. The wheels were made of steel, and were comparatively light, but very strong.

After referring to the fact that the cars would be propelled by steam, the machinery of which could be concealed, the speaker said that the company were ready to proceed with their great work.

Mayor Wickham asked what was the prospect of building the road?

Mr. Harvey replied that the company would go on with the work, and were ready to receive subscriptions for that purpose at their office.

# MAYOR WICKHAM'S RECENT MESSAGE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—THE SOLE MANAGEMENT OF CITY AFFAIRS SHOULD BE WITH THE COMMON COUNCIL—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH CORPORATION COUNSEL FOR DRAFTING NEEDED LAWS.

In pursuance of a special call, the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to take action on the Message of Mayor Wickham in relation to the issue of Municipal bonds and other matters affecting the government of this City. Nearly all the members were present. Mr. Purroy, Chairman of the Law Committee, to whom the document was referred, presented a model report, which recites that the various matters referred to in the Message of the Mayor are of such vital importance to the interests of the City as to urgently demand prompt action on the part of the board—as the elected representatives of the people; that they "sincerely regret that the time afforded to your committee has been so very limited as to preclude that thorough discussion of the questions raised in the Message to which their importance justly entitles them." The report continues: "However, after careful consideration and mature deliberation, we are pleased to be able to report that we fully and heartily concur in each and every one of the views and recommendations so clearly and forcibly presented by his Honor the Mayor."

The report then recites that the Common Council should be the source of power in the matter of issuing bonds and in the government of this City, and that every department should be subject to it. It closes by recommending the appointment of a special committee to consult with the Corporation Counsel, for the purpose of drafting such laws as they may deem necessary to carry out the views expressed in Mayor Wickham's Message.

When the report was read Mr. Purroy said it was signed by only two members of the committee—himself and Mr. Shandley—the third member, Mr. Billings, being absent.

Mr. Gross suggested that the various subjects in the Message of the Mayor be taken up and discussed *seriatim*. He desired to have them decided upon their merits. There were some things in the Message which he approved—but in other matters he disagreed with the Mayor. It would therefore be necessary to discuss the subjects.

Mr. Gilon thought that the report of the committee should be adopted as the views of the board.

Mr. McCarthy referred to that portion of the message in reference to the issue of assessment bonds. He said that over $20,000,000 worth of these bonds were out. The amount of uncollected assessments was $7,606,500, and $3,500,000 had been advanced for works still in progress. He believed the Board of Revision of Assessments had not acted promptly in the matter of confirming assessments.

Mr. Gross asked if the committee intended to have various laws drafted, embodying the views of the Mayor?

Mr. Purroy replied that that would have to be left to the discretion of the committee.

The report was then adopted, after which President Lewis appointed the following committee, in accordance with its closing recommendation: Aldermen Purroy, Shandley, Billings, Gross, and McCarthy.

The board then adjourned.

## PACIFIC MAIL PASSENGER RATES INCREASED.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has increased its passenger rates to San Francisco as follows: Cabin, from $100 to $138; steerage, from $50 to $60. The design is to increase the passenger business of the Pacific railroads, and cultivate the increase of freight by the steamers, especially local freight, which is assuming large proportions. A proposition is under consideration, and will probably be adopted, to allow the Steam-ship Company a bonus of $5 per head on all the passengers carried by the railroads. This will pay the steamers much better than their passenger custom under the old schedule, which gave first-class hotel fare, to say nothing of the passage, for twenty-five days, for $95, $5 per passenger having been allowed as commission.

President Dillon pronounces the statement telegraphed from Washington, last evening, to the effect that it is the design of the new managers to lease some of the company's vessels to a British company for the purpose of enforcing increased rates of mail and other service between California and China and Japan, a falsehood. He passed the same verdict upon another statement that a part of the programme is to sell the Peking and Tokio to the Chinese Government. The plan described in the same dispatch for obtaining possession of the Panama Railroad only needs the statement that that road has been owned for some time by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

# OUR CANAL SYSTEM.

## REPORT OF MR. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE CANAL SYSTEM—ITS COST—NECESSITY OF COMPLETING THE TRUNK CANALS WITH SEVEN FEET DEPTH OF WATER.

The following are the more important points in the report submitted to the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee on Railway and Canal Legislation appointed by that body. After giving an outline of the history of the canals in this State, he says:

The year 1835, with which the present review commences, was one, in many respects, of great historic interest. It saw the passage of the original act for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, in May of that year, and within six months afterward it also saw the commencement of the New-York and Erie Railway, by the actual breaking ground by one of the members of the present Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with James G. King, the President of the Company incorporated for the purpose, and who, in several subsequent years was the honored President of the Chamber. What is far more interesting, it began to see, though dimly, the early dawn of the great prolific era of cereal development in the interior of our continent, then scarcely perceptible, but now vigorously on its way to the solution of the mighty problem of adequately feeding the Christian world.

As early as 1834 the Legislature had directed the locks on the Erie Canal to be doubled from Albany to Syracuse; but on the recommendation of Gov. Marcy, zealously seconded by Canal Commissioner William C. Bouck, the law was repealed, and the enlargement of the whole canal from Albany to Buffalo, substituted by the act of the 11th of May, 1835. The dimensions of the enlargement were fixed by the Canal Board, first at 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep, but were subsequently changed to 70 feet by 7, after an ineffectual effort made by Commissioner Bouck to induce the Canal Board to fix them at 80 feet by 8. In 1837 the Oswego Canal was enlarged at an expense of $601,840, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal at a cost of $240,751. From 1863 to 1875 the efforts of the canal officers were directed toward completing the enlargements of the above-mentioned canals, with seven feet depth of water, by direct taxes. The expenditures during this period amounted to $19,130,170. The total cost of constructing and maintaining the five lateral canals, comprising the Chemung, Crooked Lake, Chenango, Black River, and Genesee Valley Canals, from the year 1830 to the close of the year 1874, was $21,126,732. This amount including the amount paid for "extraordinary" repairs and damages forms a total of $28,081,364. During the greater portion of the term of forty years, through which the cost of construction of these five lateral canals was paid from the canal fund, the State was obliged itself to pay interest at the average rate of at least six per cent. per annum, paid half yearly, on the large sums needed beyond the surplus revenues from time to time in hand, for prosecuting the enlargement of the trunk canals; conclusively showing the necessity of loans for nearly, if not quite all of the $28,081,364 drawn from the canal fund to construct and support the lateral canals. While it may be admitted that these lateral canals have conferred a certain amount of public benefit in stimulating industry and cheapening transportation within the districts which they penetrate, and that they may be considered, to some extent, as parts of a general system, justly distributing common benefits and common burdens, it cannot be denied that they have already subtracted more than $53,000,000 from the the common Treasury of the State. It is believed that a careful examination of some of the canals, which have been abandoned in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and also in Europe to some extent, will show that the local convenience and peculiar interests of the communities adjacent have been promoted quite as fully by railways in their vicinity open for use at all seasons of the year.

The principal sums expended for the canals from 1835 to 1874 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the enlargement of the Erie Canal | $34,365,967 |
| For the enlargement of the Oswego Canal, (including its first cost, $601,840) | 5,681,560 |
| For the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, (including its first cost, $240,751) | 2,090,651 |
| Total | $42,138,178 |
| For the first cost of construction of the five lateral canals, as above stated, (not including interest nor the large deficiency of tolls in paying for repairs and maintenance) | 21,126,732 |
| Total | $63,264,910 |

The Auditor's report gives no particulars of any expenditure for enlarging or improving the Champlain Canal beyond a single item, stating, "the cost of the Erie and Champlain Canals" at $50,412,710. The report shows that the cost of "all the canals," from 1835 to the close of 1874, has been $67,978,327. The State has been enabled to meet this immense expenditure by raising on temporary loans for definite periods less than half of all the moneys needed for the purpose, the greater portion of which it has already repaid, and has paid the residue by the surplus tolls of the canals and the proceeds of direct taxes.

After entering into the statistics of the rate of and transportation of grain from the West to this City, the Report presents a statement of the legislation and official action of the canal authorities during the past sixteen years, in respect to the depth of water in the Erie Canal.

It also states that the Chairman of the committee held the office of Canal Commissioner from July, 1868, until the following January, which afforded him an excellent opportunity for ascertaining the general condition of the canals. It was soon discovered that the Erie Canal, the enlargement of which had been supposed to be nearly completed, had not a uniform depth even of six feet of water, to which it had been limited during the progress of the enlargement, causing great dissatisfaction, delay, and loss to the numerous persons engaged or interested in its navigation.

In the month of August of the year 1858 an effort was made by some of the enterprising citizens of Buffalo to introduce steam navigation on the Erie Canal, during which a considerable collection of boats, some of them propelled by steam, took part in an elaborate "Steam Canal Celebration," attended by Gov. King and other State officials. It commenced at Rochester and terminated at Buffalo, where the event was formally signalized by a general illumination of the city. After several voyages by some of the canal steamers, struggling with the difficulties of a new undertaking, the enterprise was brought to an end, partly by the expense of the fuel required for the propelling power, and the want of adequate room in the boat for a "paying" cargo, but more especially by the frequent and vexatious obstructions in the channel, and the irregularities and protuberances of the uneven bottom of the canal, which either had been left unexcavated or had been allowed to be filled up by earth washed in from the sides.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioners for the year 1858 is quoted in the present report, as follows:

"The heaviest cargo weighed during the year 1858 at the weigh-lock at Rochester consisted of staves weighing 198½ tons, but the cargoes of the boats carrying flour and wheat do not generally exceed 175 or 180 tons. The 180 tons now carried by the boat drawing five feet of water will be increased to 228 tons when drawing six, and the price of freight may be correspondingly reduced. We need hardly expatiate on the inevitable effect of such a saving, in enabling the canal to regain at least the bulkiest portions of its lost commerce. In the vital struggle with the potent and vigorously-directed engine of commerce at its side, and now pressing it to the utmost, a few cents saved in a ton may be decisive of the issue. It will be a fatal mistake in such an emergency to take counsel from any but the real friends of the canal, or to listen to any suggestion from any quarter, that its commerce and navigation do not need this additional foot, or that it may be safely or wisely postponed. The canal never needed it more. It needs it now—immediately—without any delay, with all practicable dispatch; and no canal officer nor State officer is loyal to his trust that seeks to prevent it. The highest principles of commercial policy may forbid the taxing of the rival railway, but those principles equally require the State, without delay, to impart to its own channel of commerce and transport its utmost capacity and value.

The advantage of using steam in the navigation of the canal is no longer a matter of question. Experiments made during the last season, embarrassed, however, by difficulties, which were only temporary, clearly proves what experience on other canals, both in this country and in Europe, had already established, that steam vessels may be used without injury to the banks or other structures of the canal, and at a rate of speed allowing the vessel to double the number of its annual voyages.

In view, however, of this important revolution in the navigation of the canal, it will be especially necessary to preserve it from breaches, interruptions, or irregularities of any kind, and especially to insure a constant and uniform supply of water. The management of the mechanism of the canal with this new power will demand a high degree of skill and intelligence, and its general policy would be greatly improved in this and many other important respects by the employment of a general Superintendent of Navigation and Repairs, of approved ability and integrity, and vested with sufficient authority. It might possibly be thought advisable to relieve one of the Canal Commissioners from any other duty, and to assign him especially to this."

In commenting on the foregoing statement, the report says that "these suggestions would need but slight alteration if now extended to the greater exigencies of the canal in 1875."

The annual Message of Gov. Tilden, in January, 1875, points out the channel, the locks, the boat, the depth of water, and the rate of speed, as the component parts of the labor-saving power. To those elements might be added the very important factor in the brain, which directs the action of the machine, and systematically regulates the skillful and economical management of the canal, its navigation and repairs. The rival railways possess that element in a high degree, in the experience and skill of those who direct their management and use, and their constant and systematic supervision by one common executive head.

In conclusion, the report states that what commerce now wants, and must have, is the full seven feet—the "honest seven feet"—so clearly and ably urged in the annual Message of Gov. Tilden. What commerce does not want, and will no longer quietly endure, is the melancholy and daily spectacle of our enormous canal fleets, measured by acres and by miles, with enlarged boats, numbered by thousands, each having nearly double the capacity of the ocean vessel which first discovered America, "dragging along" in the descriptive and well-chosen words of the Governor, "over the skim of water, where there should be a body of water, larger and deeper even than was intended in the original project."

The committee expresses the hope that the remarkable condition of the great channel of trade, so vividly depicted by the Governor, and the still more remarkable fiscal fact that the expenditure of nearly $40,000,000 in the last forty years has not yet sufficed to secure the full depth of water so long promised to the State and the country, and for which the tax-payers throughout all its limits have so largely and loyally, and even cheerfully, contributed, will at once arrest the earnest attention of the Legislature, providentially divided into parties neither of which can be willing, or can safely afford, to neglect to remedy such an evil. It certainly does not fall within the province of the powers of any of the large commercial bodies represented in the "conference" in the commercial Metropolis to prosecute any investigation seeking to discover and expose the origin and the progress of the chronic malady with which commerce is thus afflicted, but they will all rejoice to learn that it is now engaging the thoughtful and vigilant attention of the executive head of the State. Whatever may be the results of any investigation, instituted by himself or by the Legislature, the common sense and practical experience of the commercial classes will lead them unerringly to trace the evil in all its ramifications, directly or indirectly, to the one single and all-sufficient cause, in the anomalous and senseless canal organization, which seeks to create an organic body, with sufficient organic powers, without any organic head. It is a monstrosity that this enlightened State can no longer tolerate. The depredations to be brought to light may possibly amount to millions, irrecoverably lost to the Treasury, but whatever may be the amount, it will have been cheaply spent if we can now secure for our great canals, which may continue for many coming ages to strengthen and enrich the State, the priceless blessing of a systematic, honest, and economical management, under the constant supervision of a single responsible head.

### A NEW CANAL BILL OF LADING.

Recently the New-York Produce Exchange devised a new canal bill of lading for the better protection of bankers and shippers. The old bills were so worded that they afforded no security to persons advancing money on cargoes, or to persons shipping the same. There was nothing to prevent bills for the same grain being sold to three or four different persons, and a cargo might be sold without the knowledge of the person advancing money on it, thereby depriving him of his security. The new bills prevent any tricks of this sort. They are in fours, one marked "original," one "duplicate," and the others for the use of the boat captain and shipper, countersigned "not negotiable." The "original" and "duplicate" bills are to be attached to the draft made against the property. One of these must be surrendered to the carrier on his delivering the property, and the other is to be retained by the consignee as his voucher. The bill therefore, requires its own surrender to effect a delivery of the property by the carrier to the consignee. Yesterday copies of the new bill were sent to the Buffalo and Oswego Boards of Trade, with accompanying letters requesting their formal approval of them. It is then designed to place on the margins of the bills, "Approved by the New-York Produce Exchange, and the Oswego and Buffalo Boards of Trade," and to request bankers and shippers to recognize them as official bills of lading.

## THE CONTROL OF THE WHARVES.

THE SHIP-OWNERS OPPOSE THE BILL GIVING THE DOCK COMMISSION POWER—A DECISION OF JUDGE BRADY.

The Ship-owners' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on a bill now before the Legislature placing in the hands of the Dock Commission absolute power over the wharves and slips of the City of New-York. The bill says that the commission shall regulate charges of wharfage and dockage of all vessels arriving at the Port of New-York, and that they may at any time alter such charges in such manner as may seem to them best. They may appropriate any wharves, piers, or slips on the North or East River to the sole use of special kinds of commerce, and may lease any such wharves, piers, or slips, for periods of ten years, with renewals of ten years each, the aggregate periods not to exceed fifty years. The canal interest of the interior of the State is placated by a clause which forbids the increase of rates to canal-boats above the present schedule, and orders that no restriction shall be placed on the wharf room or slips now occupied by canal-boats.

The meeting was an unusually full one. Mr. G. A. Brett was in the chair, and Mr Duncan C. Norvel acted as Secretary. The bill was read, and denunciatory speeches were made by the President, Mr. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Capt. Snow, of the Produce Exchange; William Nelson, Jr.; Mr. James Henry, President of the Maritime Exchange, and others. The bill was characterized as an infamous attempt on the part of the Dock Commission to defeat the rights accorded to the shipping interests by the laws of the State, and a direct defiance to the decisions of the courts. It was stated that in a test suit brought by the ship-owners last year against the Dock Department, Judge Brady, at Special Term, delivered the following opinion:

"The exclusive use of a pier or wharf given to any particular class of vessels must be understood to be for purposes of navigation or commerce only, and subject to the right of the public to the use of the surface or a public street or highway. The exclusive use, assuming the power to grant it, does not necessarily confer the absolute control of the pier for a particular purpose."

The Dock Department appealed from this, and the case is now before the Court of Appeals at Albany. Another case was cited in which the ship-owners got out an injunction to restrain certain parties from covering a pier. Judge Ingraham dissolved the injunction, but the General Term renewed it, as did also the Special Term, Judge Ingraham siding with the other Judges. That case is also before the Court of Appeals in Albany.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the passage of the bill on the ground that it would supersede the province of Harbor Masters, and place in the hands of the Dock Commission a power which might not be at all times used rightly. The resolutions further declared that the ship-owners of New-York are firmly and unitedly opposed to any change in the present laws. A committee of three was appointed to go to Albany and oppose the bill.

## DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SPORTING MAN.

MR. JOHN CAMPION FORCE OF BROOKLYN—RECORD OF HIS LIFE—HIS LOVE OF ART AND THE DRAMA—A GALLERY OF CHOICE PAINTINGS.

Mr. John Campion Force, well known to the English residents of this City and Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 152 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, on Monday night. Mr. Force was born in Wimbourne, Dorsetshire, England, and came to this country over thirty years ago. He established an English chop-house and lunch-room at No. 16 High street, Brooklyn, and soon gained a celebrity, not alone due to the excellence of his viands, but in a great measure the result of his unvarying courtesy and estimable character. Possessed in an eminent degree of the spirit of good cheer and love of art and sensible sport, Mr. Force became the favorite of a circle of English citizens of a similar stamp, who have done good service in fostering sport, the drama, and art in this City. This coterie embraced among its members the late William Garrard, J. Smith, of "The Rainbow," Mr. John J. Russell, of Brooklyn, Harry and Charles Clifton, William S. Poutin, and several others equally well known to the public. Mr. Force, however, was not a sporting man, in the commonly accepted sense of the term. He regarded the tricks of the turf, and especially of trotting matches, with undisguised contempt. He admired a good race-horse, liked to see a good race, and took pleasure in associating with sporting men of the stamp of Sir Tatton Sykes. For the healthy games of racket, quoits, and cricket he entertained much liking, though of late years his failing health precluded him from participating in them. Mr. Force, however, was chiefly noted for his love for the drama and his absolute idolatry of art. He was an excellent Shakespearean scholar, a kind and yet judicious critic, and the sad intelligence of his death will be received with regret by the members of the theatrical profession, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindly ways and encouragement. In his house nightly could be seen the foremost artists of the stage, renewing reminiscences of earlier events and by-gone histrionic triumphs. Among his many friends in the profession were Joseph Jefferson, Sr., and Joe Jefferson, Jr., James H. Hackett, William Stuart, John E. Owens, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Adams, the late F. B. Conway, George Jordan, J. L. Toole, and many others. Mr. Force was possessed of a magnificent gallery of paintings. For thirty years past he continually purchased clever works of art, which he seldom sold again. To young artists he was that rare friend—an honest purchaser. His gallery contains some exquisite landscapes. He was extremely fond of Shayer, known in English art as "the father of the rustic school," and possessed several of that artist's best works. He was also the owner of a picture known all over the world, "The Hound's Dream," by Thomas Earl, of London, the only rival to Sir Edwin Landseer. An exquisite "Mother and Child," by Gainsborough, was greatly prized by him, and a beautiful copy of Turner's "Fighting Temeraire" attracted the admiration of all visitors to his house. In the American school he had specimens of Durand, S. J. Guy, A. F. Tate, J. G. Browne, and many others. Mr. Force's gallery is valued at $35,000. Not long since a dealer offered him $25,000 for it. Mr. Force's funeral will take place to-morrow. He was sixty-five years old, and his death resulted from rheumatism of the heart, a disease which carried off his only son a few years since.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Frank Mager, of Brooklyn, fell into the hold of the bark J. Christian, at Pier No. 3, North River, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

The O'Connell Memorial Committee met last evening at Delmonico's for the transaction of general business. Judge Brady presided, and Gen. P. H. Jones acted as Secretary.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have secured the right to send messages over all the lines of telegraph belonging to the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad.

The Gold and Stock Exchanges yesterday resolved to observe Good Friday as a holiday. To-day the Produce Exchange will take a vote upon the advisability of doing the same.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus delivered the second of his course of three lectures on the "Scientific History of the Creation," at Association Hall, last evening, before a large and cultivated audience.

Patrick Everett, of No. 184 Front street, Brooklyn, while stepping from a ferry-boat at the foot of Catharine street, had one of his feet caught between the boat and the bridge, and severely crushed.

During a quarrel yesterday morning at Fifty-third street and Ninth avenue, Wm. S. Headley, of 496 West Fifty-fourth street, was shot in the right leg and severely wounded by Lawrence Costello, who escaped.

Col. James J. Mooney, the Chairman of the Tammany Committee in the Twenty-third Ward, has been appointed Superintendent of Roads, in the Department of Public Works, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. E. G. Gillmore.

The Pilot Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, formally refused to recommend the extending of the Staten Island shore lines, their approval of such a scheme having been asked in a petition received some months ago from property-owners on the Island.

A stated meeting of the New-York Medico Legal Society will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Prof. F. Hastings will read a paper on "Malpractice in Surgery—Its Causes and Remedies."

The subcommittee appointed by the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, to arrange the time for the four competitions for places on the team to take part in the international match, decided yesterday upon the 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th of next month.

A reception of the Young Men's Charity Association, with the co-operation of the managers of the Charity Ball, will be given at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, next Tuesday evening, March 30, in aid of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary.

The annual reception of the Twenty-second Regiment will take place on Monday evening, April 5. The regiment will appear in full-dress uniform, with the band and drum corps under the direction of Gilmore. Gov. Tilden, members of his staff, and many prominent officers of the army will be present.

The creditors of Gross, Marsh & Co., the coffee and tea jobbing firm, of No. 109 Wall street, who failed last week, met yesterday and received a statement from the firm, which they declined to make public. It is understood that resumption is hopeless, but no blame is attached to the firm for the failure, which is said to have been due to causes beyond their control.

It is expected that the proposed absorption of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room by the Maritime Exchange, negotiations for which are in progress, will be consummated next week. A new Maritime Exchange with 300 members is to be opened in Philadelphia on April 1, on the second floor of the new Corn Exchange building on Second street. Mr. William Brockie is President.

According to the report of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Saturday, plans had been submitted during the week for the erection of thirty-five new buildings at an estimated cost of $586,025. Of these ten are for first-class dwellings, four for French flats, and eight for tenement-houses. Permission was granted for the erection of ten frame structures. The Bureau of Violations surveyed 193 buildings, and eighty-two were found to be in an unsafe condition.

## BROOKLYN.

The total amount of funds deposited in the various banking establishments to the credit of the city is $1,316,546 66.

Joseph Meyer, who was arrested on Monday evening on a charge of robbing his employers, Messrs. Wechsler & Abrahams, Fulton street, of $250 worth of thread lace, was yesterday committed for examination by Judge Walsh.

Yesterday Henry and Margaret Fields were charged in the Kings County Court of Sessions with picking the pockets of passengers on the Fulton Ferry boats. Several witnesses testified against them, and the prisoners were convicted and remanded for sentence.

The committee appointed by the Common Council to consider the rates to be charged the liquor-dealers in future for excise licenses have reported in favor of a charge of $30 a year. This report will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Sentence was passed yesterday by Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, upon the following: Thomas McGuire and William Duffy, one year in the Penitentiary for burglary. Lawrence Flood was sent to the House of Refuge, John O'Connor and Edward Grogan two years to the Penitentiary for burglary.

Dr. Corrigan, one of the inspectors of the Board of Health, has discovered that some members of the medical profession are endeavoring to conceal their small-pox cases from the board. Three cases in which concealment had been attempted were discovered at No. 312 Maujer street, where one of the victims died of the disease. A woman and her son who prepared the body for burial took the contagion. It is believed that a number of cases in the Eighteenth Ward have not been reported.

## LONG ISLAND.

The Trustees of Brookhaven have passed a resolution that no permits shall be granted to take spawn oysters from the waters of the town.

A number of sportsmen have formed an association in Jamaica, Long Island, for the purpose of protecting game and enforcing the game laws. The following officers were elected: President, George Creed; Vice President, John Fleming; Secretary, William S. Eimendorf; Treasurer, George W. Damon; Executive Committee, Theodore Rogers, Albert Wilkinson, John M. Crane, Charles H. Stevens, John B. Fosdick, James P. Darcy, and William S. Cogswell.

## NEW-JERSEY.

John W. E. Noble, a resident of South Amboy, was drowned in Cheesequake's Creek a few days ago.

The residence of Thomas Taylor, at Greenville, was entered by burglars Monday night, and robbed of a quantity of silverware, clothing, and provisions.

Francis P. Bonner fell on the ice Monday night at the Pacific Avenue bridge, Jersey City, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, besides internal injuries of a serious nature.

A new pumping engine at the Newark Waterworks has been successfully connected with the large main, and the city is now provided with an abundant supply of water. The engine has a pumping capacity of 8,000,000 gallons a day.

Yesterday a young man named O'Connor visited the Second Precinct Station-house, in Jersey City, and positively identified the cloak worn by the woman who jumped into the river from the Pavonia ferry-boat Jay Gould, Sunday night, as belonging to his sister Mary O'Connor, of No. 320 East Twenty-second street, New-York.

Nellie Brown, a young lady from Boston, who was on a visit to a family named Furwood, in Newark, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a dose of arsenic which she had put in a cup of tea, but before she could accomplish her object the cup was knocked from her hand by Mrs. Furwood. She gave no reason for the act, but said she was determined to end her life.

### A REHEARSAL AT THE HIPPODROME.

The preparations for the reopening of the Hippodrome on Monday next, and the reproduction of the pantomime of "Blue Beard," are being carried on with unceasing activity, and bear promise of enhanced splendor in the brief season of two weeks announced. Yesterday about 150 ballet girls were engaged, and were drilled in marching evolutions by the ballet-master. This personage, who was dressed in an unromantic suit of tweed, and familiarly addressed as Smith, is evidently an experienced hand at the business. His language as he directed the movements of the fair Amazons was a study, being a mixture of extremely polite and explosive commands, changing into expressions of despair as the blunders of the new hands marred the progress of the rehearsal. To those of his pupils who were unacquainted with the technicalities of military orders his command to "dress up," as the columns were marched up and down the inclosure, was apparently unintelligible, judging from the confusion in the ranks that would invariably follow its promulgation. In the event of one of his pupils losing the step he would cease the humming of a monotonous marching air, and with a suavity of manner that must have been embarrassing to the object of his attentions, take her arm and accompany her until she had again assumed the proper step. Taken as a whole, his position was anything but an enviable one, requiring, as it did, a continual exercise of the lungs and limbs, to say nothing of the annoyance caused by repeated misconceptions of his directions.

### GOV. TILDEN AND THE CANAL RING.

The following petition, signed by over one hundred firms, has been handed to the President of the Produce Exchange:

*To Franklin Edson, Esq., President of the New-York Produce Exchange:*

SIR: We the undersigned, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, respectfully request you to call a meeting of this exchange for the purpose of approving the action of Gov. Tilden in exposing the frauds heretofore committed in connection with the administration of the affairs of the State canals under the present system, and also to indorse the recommendation made by the Canal Board for reducing the canal tolls on the canals during the coming season.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1875.

An early day will probably be fixed for the meeting, and other commercial bodies will be invited to take part in it. Ex-Gov. Seymour is expected to be present. Merchants generally are enthusiastic in their indorsement of Gov. Tilden's action against the Canal Ring.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

Damriguel Vernon, a Frenchman, forty-five years of age, who had been arrested for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the door of his cell at the New Street Police Station. He was attended by a surgeon from Park Hospital....Josephine Trumbull, aged twenty-seven, of No. 95 Norfolk street, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. She was attended by Police Surgeon Powell, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HOME RULE.—It is the established, and a very commendable rule it is, with all intelligent New-Yorkers, to buy their HATS of KNOX, whose Spring style has just been introduced. Its elegance and marked superiority is apparent at a glance. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale orders filled at No. 212 Broadway.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Herder, for Hamburg.*—Ogden Haggerty, Jos. B. Glover, Mrs. Mary Zubieta and four children, George Meyer, George H. Lawrence, Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, Miss Louisa Lawrence, Charles Schweizer, Henry Schmidt, Mrs. Mary Lange, F. Mayers, Mrs. Rosa Berger, Mrs. Adele Balm, Miss Martha Palm, Isaac Steuermann, Mrs. Helene Higgins, James A. Travers, William Pfeil, Mrs. William Pfeil, Max Buehler, J. Boll, Isaac Levy, Herman Sontag, Therese Toussaint, Dr. Benjamin W. Cohen, Robert Krull, Mrs. Anna Krull, Master William Krull, Miss Louise Krull, Mrs. Johanne Sachs, Mrs. Jennie Ries and infant, Master Raphael Ries.

*In steam-ship Ontario, for St. Thomas, &c.*—J. L. De Mott, August Schreiber, wife, and two children, Joseph Agostini, J. A. P. Bonalde, John V. Baillif, P. Richards and wife, Miss R. Kierulff, Francis Moran, Major E. O. Fechet, Morris Kohn, Adolfo Basora, F. Marquez, George G. Granger, J. E. Starr, John B. Correa, Charles Jackson, wife, and two children; P. L. Scheliens and wife, Mrs. John Williams and two children, G. W. T. Wright, J. F. Roe, Edward Suzarte, Thomas McClintock, R. Sloan, Peter Betis, G. Goudstikker and wife, B. Vos and wife.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg.*—Anna Grain and son, S. Kneeland, Max Konigsheim, H. Simon, Anna Volk, S. P. Groocrack, Charles Dancker, Carl Trester, Nicolaus Bueum, F. J. Hubert, Joseph Lindermann and wife, Joseph Firner, Werner Durler, F. J. Hubert, Carl Von Maassen.

*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Keenan, Mr. Tucker, C. Petit and two children, Miss Petit, W. Studdent, Mr. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, Miss Odell, Miss Portlock, Miss Couch, Miss Staton, Mr. Harper, Mr. Netter.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets....6:16 | Moon rises..9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:59 | Gov. Island..9:48 | Hell Gate..11:10

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, March 23.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gresham, (Br.,) Mace, London, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Ladoga, Trowbridge, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Marianna I, (Port.) Santos, Lisbon, George Amsinck & Co.; Rosalia Starita, (Ital.,) Capiello, Lisbon, John C. Seager; Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Matanzas, &c., Brett, Son & Co.; Encarnacion, (Span.,) Guimerez, Seville, William Radmann; Marena, Deasy, Elizabethport, N. J., Marcus Hunter & Co.; Myronus, Higgins, Matanzas, James Henry.

Schrs. Gen. Levi Harris, Palmer, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Brother; I. S. & L. Adams, Samson, Cardenas, James W. Elwell & Co.; John Wentworth, Sewell, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) R. P. Buck & Co.; Sunbeam, (Br.,) Johnson, Bridgetown, (Demerara,) George F. Bulley; Silver Star, Smith, Para, G. Amsinck & Co.; Eva, Jones, Norfolk, I. R. Staples; Wardwell, Bergman, Jeremie, Wilson & Asmus; Norman, Smith, Cardenas, C. W. Berteaux.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Forsythe, Liverpool March 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 16 cabin and 126 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. March 16, lat. 45 30 lon. 39 53, passed a three-masted steamer bound E.; 18th, lat. 42 48 lon. 59 42, passed one large and several small icebergs; same day, lat. 42 30 lon. 51 40, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 40 40 lon. 69 37, passed a three-masted steamer bound W.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow March 6 and Larne 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. March 12, lat. 50 30, lon. 30 57, passed a British ship steering W., with her main and mizzen topgallant masts gone and foresail blown to ribbons; 17th, lat. 43 lon. 49, passed through immense fields of ice, as far as the eye could see, and also passed eight large icebergs; 21st, lat. 41.44 lon. 63.50, passed schr. Mignionette, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) steering W.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg March 9, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg March 10 and Havre 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Marchino, (Ital.,) Zino, Glasgow 90 ds., and 60 ds. from Belfast in ballast to master.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, (of Boston,) Gibson, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales the latter part of the passage.

Brig G. M. Jones, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Miantonomoh, (of Newburyport,) Backer, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. Llubi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 6 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; March 20, 40 miles E. from Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. Laura Bridgeman, from Trinidad for New-York.

Schr. Mary S. Bradshaw, (of Philadelphia,) Van Gilder, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Evans, Ball & Co.—vessel to master. Has been six days N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. Emma E. Potter, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Wyman, St. Domingo City 12 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Power, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Pensacola, 15 ds., with lumber to Ogden & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Florence, Bailey, Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Burton, Stamford.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, New-London.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Esther, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Jones, Ryder, New-London, with fish to master.

Schr. Haze, Ryan, New-Haven.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Rulon, Baltimore.

Achored at Hart Island, brig Ellen H., (Br.,) Crane, from Cardenas.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Herder, for Hamburg; Gresham, for London; Ontario, for Rio Janeiro; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Fanita, for Philadelphia; barks Evening Star, for St. Jago; Carrie E. Long, for Matanzas; brigs Myronus, for Matanzas; Lena Thurlow, for do.; Britannia, for Barbados; schrs. Silver Star, for Para; I. S. & L. C. Adams, for Cardenas; Sunbeam, for Barbados; Washington, for Galveston.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark La, (Aust.,) Smerchmich, from Liverpool, arr. 21st and anchored on the bar, came up to the City this P. M., and reports—came a southern passage, and had stormy westerly gales.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS, March 20.—Arr. schr. C. D. Lothrop, St. John, N. B.

Sld. 22d, bark American Lloyds, New-York.

SAGUA, March 18.—Arr. brig Castalia, Liverpool, (not schr. Dexter, as before reported.)

Sld. 20th, bark Eliza Oulton, north of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 21.—Cld., brig Ceres, Matanzas for orders; schrs. G. F. Baird, Boston; J. W. Scott.

Cld. 22d, schrs. Cambria, New-York; Spring Bird, Boston.

Sld. 22d, ship Dunrobin, Liverpool; brig Ceres, Matanzas.

Cld. 23d, schr. Peri, Havana, for orders.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 23.—Sld. for the United States, Emelie, Don Quixote, B. Hilton, Lije Houghton, Glenville, and Pohono.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Sirene, Jardine Brothers Simla, John Black, Atalanta, Peti, Dubrovacki, Trieste, M. Wood, and Graf Moltke.

Arr. out, E. S. Powell, Annie Bengay, Auguste, and Arcturus.

Also arr. out, Little Harry, Mabel, and Francisca.

The schr. W. H. Van Brunt, from New-York, for London, put into Fayal on the 9th inst., damaged, and is undergoing repairs.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23, 5 P. M.—Arr., steam-ship Samaria, Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23.—The North German Lloyds steamer Weser, from New-York, March 13, arr. here to-night, and sailed for Bremen.

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UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

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We are now exhibiting at our warerooms,
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the largest and most valuable stock of fashionable CARRIAGES and ROAD WAGONS ever displayed by a single firm, the production of our own factory during the past Winter months. Our revised price-list may be had on application.
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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
THE REDUCED COST OF MANUFACTURING ENABLES THEM TO OFFER GOODS, WHICH THEY GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY AND DURABILITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS, HARDWOOD WORK, FRESCOING, PAINTING AND DECORATING.
657 & 659 Broadway, opp. Bond st.

THE GENUINE
FRIEDRICHSHALL
BITTERWATER,
the most popular mineral water of Germany. Removes all obstructions, improves the appetite, but never debilitates. It regulates the functions of the digestive organs, the bowels, and the circulation, and thus mitigates and cures many diseases. It is particularly effectual in disorders accompanied by inactivity of the intestinal canal, habitual or temporary constipation. Hear the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson and of Prof. Liebig, recognized by the medical profession throughout Christendom as the highest authorities: "As an occasional aperient and a corrector of digestion, I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. It leaves the patient, as a rule, less constipated after discontinuing it than he was before, and less likely to habitually without lowering the system."—Sir Henry Thompson. The testimony of Baron von Liebig "places the Bitterwater of Friedrichshall among the most efficacious in Europe, and whose great value must be recognized by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects." The owners of this water ship it to this country only in cases of twenty-four pint bottles, and it is for sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists. To the trade by
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